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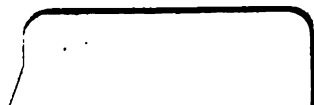
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HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN NEW YORK

Three Centuries of Medical Progress

BY

JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., PH.D., SC.D.

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Medicine; author of History of Medical Society of the State
of New York; Makers of Modern Medicine; Old-Time
Makers of Medicine; Medieval Medicine; Psycho-
therapy; The Popes and Science; The Cen-
tury of Columbus; The Thirteenth
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MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

CHAPTER 1

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

AS has been narrated in a preceding chapter, the organization of the present Medical Society of the State of New York primarily grew out of a movement of the physicians of Saratoga county in 1796 and following years. However, a brief recapitulation is necessary to the continuity of the present narrative.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, a number of members of the medical profession assembled in Saratoga county, intent upon the legal regulation of the practice of medicine through the establishment of a corporate body, empowered to grant or refuse license to practise. After repeated meetings without definite result, in November, 1805, at Saratoga, was held a meeting when definite action was taken by the adoption of a resolution inviting the co-operation of the physicians of the adjoining counties of Washington and Montgomery, and urging "the necessity of adopting some vigorous measures for the suppression of empiricism, and the encouragement of regular practitioners;" also reciting that "the evil calls loudly for the united efforts of all who sincerely wish to remove from that valuable science (of medicine) the imputation of quackery, under which, from the ignorance of some of its professors, it not unjustly labors." Drs. William Patrick, John Sterns and Grant Powell were constituted a committee of correspondence to forward the purposes expressed in the resolution.

At an adjourned meeting on January 16, 1806, a memorial to the legislature was adopted, and a committee appointed to take it in charge. Dr. Asa Fitch, of Washington county; Dr. John Sterns, of Saratoga county, and Dr. Alexander Sheldon, of Montgomery county. The committee appeared before the legislature at its next session, and under most favorable conditions, one of its own members, Dr. Alexander Sheldon, being speaker of the House. In the second place, the committee rose above the trammels which obligated it, viz.: to procure legislation confined to the three counties

which it directly represented; for it assumed the responsibility of making its cause general, and extending throughout the State the operations of the desired legislation.

The committee presented its memorial, accompanying it with an explanation of its reasons for desiring enlargement of the legislation originally contemplated. Reference was made to a committee consisting of William Livingston and Isaac Sargeant, of Washington county; Gurdon Huntington, of Otsego county; John Ely, of Greene county, and Joel Frost, of Westchester county—a majority being physicians. When the incorporating bill was reported to the House, it was vigorously supported by the speaker, the committee, and several other members.

However, a powerful opposition developed, which threatened its defeat by a large majority, "notwithstanding all the exertions and political influence of its friends the danger to which the tranquillity of the State would be exposed by the incorporation of forty distinct associations of physicians, was so great, that but feeble hopes were entertained of its success." At this critical moment, the bill found its most potent advocate in Hon. William W. Van Ness. "Perhaps the pre-eminent powers of his eloquence were never exerted with better effect. He refuted the arguments of the opposition, portrayed the benefits to the profession and the public in such glowing colors and with such energy and zeal, that the opposition became feeble, the friends to the bill increased, and from that moment a successful issue was rendered certain." The "Act to Incorporate Medical Societies for the Purpose of Regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State," passed April 4, 1806.

Considering that at the outset only the creation of county or district societies was sought for, it is not surprising that county societies should have been given powers coördinate with those of the State Society in the matter of licensing practitioners. On the other hand, the State Society was clothed with commanding importance and well-defined supremacy, inasmuch as it could override the action of a county society, and license a candidate whom the latter had rejected. It was evidently intended, however, that, while the State and county societies were created by the same instrument, each should in itself be independent; and that the action of the former should not be dependent upon that of the latter. This seems worth noting, for some three-quarters of a century

later, question arose as to the relationship between the State and the county societies, and the independence of the State organization was somewhat impugned. At the outset, the movement contemplated regulation of practice only within the northeastern counties of the State; but under discussion it broadened in scope, and eventually its provisions were made to embrace the entire State, under the Act of the Legislature of April 4, 1806. This was the first legislative recognition of a medical society in the United States.

Legislation is as much a matter of growth and development as is for instance, invention. In the Act of 1806 a brave attempt was made to remedy a great ill; but when its provisions came to be applied, its deficiencies became manifest. Accordingly, an amendatory Act was applied for, and was passed April 3rd, 1807. The new law contained a number of provisions whose novelty is particularly interesting. Article I. provided for a new classification of members from the various districts, and for such succession and rotation of representatives from the county societies to the State Society as to bar a monopoly of influence. This was an important measure, and introduced a feature that was to remain prominent for many years. The penal clause in Article V. remedied a fault in the original bill, but imposing upon an unlicensed practitioner a penalty of five dollars for every month he thus practised, one-half the sum to go to the informer.

Toward the end of Article V. appear some provisions which bear semblance to the modern "rider," and which were not accurately construed by the State Society members having the legislation in hand; probably they were the handiwork of an unrecognized sinister purpose. One of these obnoxious provisions freed from penalty any apothecary or person administering medicine who does not follow the practice of medicine as a profession. This left an apothecary free to prescribe almost at liberty; and many unlicensed practitioners opened drug stores (many not deserving of the designation), and prescribed over their counters. Under the same protection of the new law, traveling quacks evaded penalties under the pretence that they did not practise medicine as a profession, because at intervals they were otherwise employed, and only served out medicines when they found themselves in a new neighborhood where the people did not know even the ordinary popular remedies. The most seriously defective

clause in the Act practically nullified the effectiveness of the law as a penal measure. This, the last clause, provided that nothing in the Act was to be construed to debar any person from using or applying, for the benefit of any sick person, any roots or herbs, the growth or product of the United States. This not only gave the herbalists ("yarb doctors" they were usually styled), all necessary authority for their calling; but afforded them what in modern phrase would be "endorsement" by the State. The abuses growing out of this pernicious legislation were manifold; and the victims of the charlatan were numerous, and not alone the most illiterate among the people.

The original by-laws of the Medical Society of the State of New York give a clear idea of the intention of its founders. Certain features deserve special attention because of their emphasizing a policy different from that of other State medical societies of that day; and because of the stress they laid upon the ethical relationships which should exist between physicians, and the high standards which it was hoped they would maintain. It is unnecessary to give at length the particular provisions of the by-laws, but it is well to epitomize the rules reflecting the moral and professional spirit of the body. These provided:

That the president, at the annual meeting, and at the end of each year after his election, shall deliver a dissertation on some appropriate subject; and in default shall forfeit to the Society the sum of twenty-five dollars.

That a majority of the Censors may perform the duties of the full number and they may examine students separately if they deem it expedient.

That a student, when found qualified to practice physic or surgery, or both, before receiving his diploma shall sign a declaration in the following words: "I, A. B., do solemnly declare, That I will honestly, virtuously and chastely conduct myself in the practice of physic and surgery, with the privilege of exercising such profession I am now to be invested; and that I will with fidelity and honor do everything in my power for the benefit of the sick committed to my charge."

Prescribing the form of the diploma in Latin; and also a form in English, if a candidate should so request.

That each member of the Society present to the Society all proper information respecting the geography and topography of his county, together with an historical account of the diseases which prevail at any season of the year; and communicate all such information in his power which may contribute to the public good, or advance the knowledge of the healing art.

Providing for a correspondence committee of not less than five nor

more than seven members, to correspond, in their joint or individual capacity, with the literary societies and men eminent for knowledge, and present to the Society such communications as they may deem proper.

Recites that it is inconsistent with the dignity of the medical profession for physicians and surgeons in their corporate capacities to arrange and fix professional charges; and provides that any member violating the rule be expelled from the society, after conviction, and forever after be debarred from membership.

That any member convicted of any serious offense against the laws of the State or of the United States, or who may be guilty of gross immorality, or who shall have improper pretensions to any specific or nostrum, or who shall be repeatedly guilty of improper conduct in the duties of his profession or his behavior in the Society, may be expelled at any anniversary meeting, upon a two-thirds vote of members present, after a fair and impartial trial.

The concluding article of the by-laws, relating to the obligations of the various county societies is well worth reproducing in full, as it led to various difficulties between them and the State Society, as narrated in another chapter of this work. The text of the article is as follows:

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that any county medical society who (*sic*) shall neglect to perform all such acts as may be required to be done by them, by the law incorporating medical societies, or any other law in the State relative to the science of medicine, or who shall do any acts which shall be considered derogatory to the honor of the medical profession, or who shall oppose or neglect to comply with the by-laws of the said Society, every such county medical society shall be admonished touching any such proceeding; and if it be deemed necessary for the public good, that from the improper conduct of any such county medical society, their corporate rights should for a time be suspended, then and in such case it should be lawful and just for this said Society to make application to the honorable Legislature for such purpose.

Among the difficulties growing out of the too general provisions of previous laws, was doubt as to whether County Medical Societies had such corporate powers as to enforce the prosecution of unlicensed practitioners, and the same doubt existed to some degree as to the powers of the State Medical Society in such cases. Accordingly, a bill to determine the legal status of both State and County Medical Societies, became a law on April 10, 1813. This Act recognized existing medical societies, and provided for organization of others in counties where such did not exist. It gave to the County Medical Societies full corporate powers, and simi-

larly to the State Medical Society. It provided for proper organization, and for the meetings of the various societies, and prescribed the duties of officers. It was enacted that "the members now composing the Medical Society of the State of New York from each of the four great districts, shall remain divided into four classes from each of said districts, and shall go out of office annually." These great districts were as follows: Southern District—Counties of New York and Westchester; Middle District—Counties of Greene, Columbia, Dutchess, Ulster, Delaware, Orange; Western District—Counties of Oneida, Madison, Herkimer, Oswego, Cayuga, Jefferson, Chenango, Ontario, Lewis, Otsego; Eastern District—Counties of Essex, Schoharie, Saratoga, Clinton, Albany, Montgomery, Washington.

The Act also contained the following provision, which was to have a far-reaching effect upon the organization of the State Medical Society in subsequent years:

That the Medical Society of this State may elect by ballot at their annual meeting, eminent and respectable physicians and surgeons residing in any part of the State, which persons so elected shall be permanent members of the society, and entitled to all the privileges of the same; Provided, that not more than two such members shall be elected in any one year, and that they shall receive no compensation for their attendance from the funds of the Society.

That it shall and may be lawful for the several medical societies so established as aforesaid, at their annual meetings, to appoint not less than three nor more than five censors, to continue in office one year and until others are chosen, whose duty it shall be carefully and impartially to examine all students who may present themselves for that purpose, and report their opinion in writing to the president of the said society.

That if any student who shall have presented himself for examination before any of the medical societies of the several counties of this State shall think himself aggrieved by the decision of such society, it shall be lawful for such student to present himself for examination to the Medical Society of the State of New York; and if in the opinion of such society the student so applying is qualified for the practice of physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, the president of such society shall, under his hand and the seal of such society, give to the said applicant a diploma, agreeable to such decision.

The foresight of the founders of the New York State Medical Society was not mistaken. The three most important movements for the uplift of professional life in America had their origin in them. These are so important in the History of Medicine in Amer-

ica as well as here in New York, that a special chapter has been devoted to them, and "New York as a Pioneer in Professional Movements." They were the establishment of the National Pharmacopœia, the movement for which was begun in 1818, the formulation of a code of medical ethics, and the organization of the American Medical Association.

The State Medical Society performed no more monumental work than in formulating its system of medical ethics. That its early members held to a high standard of professional and personal behavior, is evident from facts narrated in its Transactions, and expressions contained in the early presidential addresses and special papers read before the body. It was evidently felt, however, that a code of ethics was desirable, to serve as a guide in cases of doubt, and as a manual of instructions to young practitioners. Accordingly, a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. James R. Manley and Dr. John H. Steele, both of whom became presidents of the society, and Dr. Pascalis. This report was made to the society in February, 1823, and unanimously adopted. The most notable feature of this admirably written instrument is its noble spirit of professional honor in the relation of physicians to each other, to their patients, and to humanity at large—a monument to the lofty aims of its authors and those whom they represented. It omits no danger that besets professional life, nor suggestion as to their avoidance. It is also interesting to note that a reading of this code of 1823 and that of the American Medical Association of 1847, makes it clear that the latter was in large measure founded upon the former—a fact not surprising when it is recalled that the American Medical Association owed its beginning to the State Society of New York. In its essentials, the New York Code remains the basis, as it was the origin, of that which to this day has governed the profession throughout the entire United States. However, after the lapse of thirty years, differences arose in the State Society, and which led to the formulation and adoption of a new code. Nor was this the end; for out of it came a rupture between the Society and the American Medical Association, which was destined to continue for nearly a quarter of a century.

At an early day, the Society came to the realization that many of its members who had entered into the practice of medicine under the old regime, when study under a physician and examination before a committee of a medical society were sufficient for

a license, would wish for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Many such, during long years of practice, had kept themselves constantly abreast of what was latest and best in medical progress, and were eminently fitted to bear the degree. For sake of these, who under the conditions of their student days were unable to procure it, the Society, at its annual meeting in 1826, sought the privilege of presenting each year to the Board of Regents of the University of New York, the names of certain such physicians, with the request that they be granted the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine. The memorial was framed by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose. The text of the Regents' response is not in evidence, but its purport is discernible through subsequent notes in the Transactions of the Society. It is evident that the Regents considered it either improper or inadvisable to confer the degree on all nominated by the Society, but they intimated that if the Society would each year present the names of such as they would wish to receive it, their action would probably be favorable. On February 8, 1827, a committee of the Society, to whom was referred a communication from the Regents, reported it as deemed necessary to consider age as a requisite, as well as professional standing, and fixed the age as forty-five years, which would imply a good many years of practice.

At the annual meeting in 1828, the president of the Society related that, on its request, the Regents had conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following named, duly nominated by the Society at its last meeting: John Onderdonk, New York; Jonathan Eights, Albany; Laurens Hill, Oneida; James Stevenson, Washington; Thomas Fuller, Otsego, and Gain Robinson, Wayne. These six men, the first to receive the honorary degree, were distinguished members of the Society; two of them later became its president, and all were widely known for their medical skill and liberal education. It is to be noted that they were selected from different parts of the State, presumably to avoid an implication that personal influence had governed their selection.

The subject of improved medical education continued under discussion in various medical societies throughout the country, and in 1844 the Medical Society of the State of New York returned to the subject with greater persistence. Two resolutions were presented, one by Dr. Alexander Thompson, of Cayuga county, the

other by Dr. N. S. Davis, of Broome county, with reference to the necessity for a higher standard of qualifications on the part of candidates for licenses to practise. At the close of the debate, which developed conflicting ideas to such an extent that the entire subject was about to be postponed to the next annual meeting, Dr. Alden March, of Albany, suggested privately to Dr. Davis that possibly concert of action could be commanded in a National Medical Convention. Dr. Davis, a new member of the Society, unaware that any previous attempt had been made to assemble such a body, at once arose and submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is believed that a National Convention would be conducive to the elevation of the standard of medical education in the United States; and whereas, there is no mode of accomplishing so desirable an object without concert of action on the part of the medical colleges, societies and institutions of all the States; therefore

Resolved, That the New York State Medical Society earnestly recommend a National Convention of delegates from medical societies and colleges in the whole Union, to convene in the City of New York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year 1846, for the purpose of adopting some concerted action on the subject set forth in the foregoing preamble.

The following named were constituted a committee to carry the purpose into effect: Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. James McNaughton, of Albany, and Dr. Peter Van Buren, secretary of the State Society. A circular issued by the committee, and correspondence growing therefrom, shows favorable responses from societies, colleges and individuals throughout the country, with these exceptions: The Medical College in Boston, and the two oldest colleges in Philadelphia, declined to take part in the proposed convention; the then recently organized Pennsylvania College of Philadelphia promised to send delegates; and delegates were pledged from medical societies and colleges in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and New York.

On May 5, 1846, in accordance with invitation by the Medical Society of the State of New York, delegates and members of the profession assembled in the Hall of the Medical Department of New York University, to the number of nearly one hundred, representing societies and colleges in sixteen States—New Hampshire,

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee. The following officers were elected: Dr. Jonathan Knight, of Connecticut, president; Drs. John Bell, of Philadelphia, and Edward Delafield, of New York City, vice-presidents; Drs. Richard D. Arnold, of Georgia, and Alfred Stillé, of Philadelphia, secretaries.

An abortive attempt was made to adjourn the convention *sine die*, on the ground that the meeting had "failed in a representation from one-half of the United States, and from a majority of the medical colleges." Resolutions were adopted, declaring it expedient to organize a National Medical Association; that a uniform and elevated standard of requirements for the degree of M.D. should be adopted by all medical schools; that young men before being received as students of medicine should have acquired a suitable preliminary education; and that the profession should be governed by the same code of medical ethics.

On May 5, 1847, delegates assembled in Philadelphia, to the number of nearly two hundred and fifty, representing more than forty medical societies and twenty-eight colleges in twenty-two States and the District of Columbia. By this body were laid the real foundations of the American Medical Association, in suitable provisions for the perpetuation of the organization, and for the instructional purposes contemplated. All measures were adopted with practically no opposition, except that "recommending to all colleges to extend the period employed in lecturing from four to six months," and this eventually was accepted.

The year 1857 marked the semi-centennial of the Society, and in view of its many large accomplishments during the half century of its existence, it occasions some surprise that so little attention was given to the event. The only formal celebration seems to have been the semi-centennial address delivered by the president, Dr. Alden March, on February 4th, in the capitol at Albany. His effort was of real merit. He reviewed the progress of science and industry during the preceding half century, and very properly made much of the fact that medicine had kept pace with the other arts and science in the way of progress.

After the celebration of its semi-centennial, the New York State Medical Society continued to be the most important factor in the American Medical Association for many years. When the meet-

ings of the National Association were held in New York, there was always a record attendance, and members of the profession from New York continued to be prominent in the councils of the national body. Unfortunately these friendly relations were destined to be rudely disturbed.

For several years in the later seventies, some dissatisfaction had been expressed at the meetings of the Medical Society of the State of New York with the code of ethics which was then supposed to rule the conduct of members of the regular medical profession. The discussions culminated at the annual meeting in 1881 in the appointment of a committee who drew up a new code of ethics to be substituted for the one then in force. Their recommendation was adopted by the State Society in February, 1882, but met with considerable opposition from many of the county societies.

In June, 1882, the American Medical Association at its annual meeting held in St. Paul, refused to receive the credentials of the delegates from the Medical Society of the State of New York or to admit them to its proceedings because of the adoption of the revised code of medical ethics by the State Society. The old code had been accepted for over thirty years and had come to be considered as one of the fundamental laws of the American Medical Association. This was the beginning of a rupture in the formal relations between the American Medical Association and the New York State Society which was destined to last for nearly a quarter of a century.

The adoption of this "no-code" resolution and the failure of all attempts to secure the readoption of the old code, or at least some formal legislation that would forbid consultation on the part of members of the society with irregular medical practitioners, or with those practising on a sectarian basis, finally led to so much dissatisfaction that the formation of a new organization was suggested by those who wished to maintain their affiliation with the American Medical Association. It was realized, however, that with the constitution of the State Medical Society as it then was and with the membership as determined by it, it would be practically impossible to obtain any legislation of such a nature as would bring about a reunion with the national body.

Great care was taken to learn the sentiments of the members of the medical profession in New York State, with regard to the question of the national code, the new code and the abrogation of all

codes. A personal canvass was made of all physicians of the State, which resulted as follows: For the National Code, 2,547; for the New Code, 1,040; for No Code, 239; Unclassified, 34; total, 3,860. It was apparent from these figures that there was a majority of the New York State Profession for the National Code over the whole number of committed and uncommitted, moreover, there was a majority of more than two-thirds for the National Code over the New Code and a nearly two-thirds majority for the National Code over the "New Code," "No Code," and "Unclassified" combined. As the result of this canvass, it was resolved to form a new organization. The New York State Medical Association was accordingly organized in February, 1884, and held its first annual meeting the next autumn.

The rival State medical organizations continued to exist side by side in New York for about twenty years. During the later years of the nineteenth century sentiment throughout the medical profession of New York State was, that the maintenance of two State medical organizations was without any proper reason. A new generation of physicians had come into practice since the events which had brought about the disunion, and among them especially opinions in favor of the reunion of the two State organizations began to be expressed freely and frequently. A rather anomalous condition developed in New York City, which was a sign of the feeling on the part of many members of the profession that the reasons for disunion were not so important as had seemed, and that many of the older reasons for separation from the national body had lost their weight. Many New York City physicians belonged to both their County Medical Society and their County Medical Association.

This state of affairs could scarcely continue for long. If the members of the medical profession could belong to both organizations, then the differences between them were surely not essential, and the reasons for separation had evidently lost their weight. It was in the New York county organizations, therefore, that the movement for reunion took form and gradually gained the strength necessary to bring about the fusion of the two State organizations. Owing to legal difficulties, mainly dependent upon the indefinite character of certain of the early by-laws of the medical organizations, the actual accomplishment of reunion was delayed longer than had been expected. It was completed, however, in time for

the celebration in a compact body by the medical profession of New York State, of the Centenary of the foundation of the New York State Medical Society in 1906.

The friendly relations of the New York State Society to the National Association were soon re-established. Such distinguished men as Dr. Joseph Bryant and Dr. A. Jacobi were elected presidents of the American Medical Association, and within ten years New York came to occupy the old place of prominence in the councils of the national body. When after forty years of interval the American Medical Association held its annual meeting in New York, in June, 1917, though we were in the midst of many diverting interests because of the war so recently declared, it was clear that the old wounds had been healed and that a new era of professional coöperation was thoroughly under way.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Previous to 1834 the only society which the little band of homœopaths attended was the New York Medical Society, which numbered amongst its members all the physicians in regular practice in the city. The friends of homœopathy determined that it was time to form some union, exclusive for believers of their school of medicine. Therefore the New York Homœopathic Society was organized September 23, 1834. The object of the society was the advancement of the public welfare by the diffusion of knowledge, and for the purpose of protecting, enriching and disseminating such of the propositions and testimonies of homœopathy as upon mature trial they shall find to be sound and available. The society was composed of physicians and laymen. William Cullen Bryant, the poet-editor, was a member. The first officers were: President, John F. Gray; vice-presidents, Edward A. Strong, George Baxter; corresponding secretary, Federal Vanderburgh; recording secretary, Daniel Seymour; treasurer, F. A. Lohse. The year 1835 was memorable as being the period of the establishment of the first homœopathic magazine in the United States, "The American Journal of Homœopathy."

The outgrowth of this society was the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, organized in 1850. The organization from the commencement was a strong one, and its membership continually increased. It was incorporated in 1862, and since

has continued to guard the principal professional interests of the homœopathic practitioners of the State, most of the important legislation of the last half century concerning the homœopathic school of medicine having had its inception in the proceedings of the State Society.

Of late years its annual meeting has been held in April, with semi-annual meetings in October of each year. The Society at present consists of about 600 homœopathic physicians. The executive officers for 1916-17 were: R. F. Rabe, of New York City, president; F. M. Dearborn, of New York, first vice-president; A. R. Grant, of Utica, second vice-president; S. Carleton, of New York, third vice-president; R. Turner, of New York City, secretary, and S. S. Piper, of Elmira, treasurer.

The following counties have homœopathic county societies: Albany, Broome, Chenango, Kings, Madison, Monroe, New York, Onondaga, and Westchester.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The Reformed Medical College was founded in New York City, but was soon relinquished. Another college was established at Washington, Ohio, but after an existence of ten or twelve years it suspended operations. There was, however, started in 1845, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the Eclectic Medical Institute. This institution matriculated a large number of students, and was regarded as the parent school of eclecticism.

This new school of medicine was bitterly opposed by the practitioners of the allopathic and homœopathic schools of medicine, but it gradually obtained headway, and has many adherents. State societies were formed, and prominent amongst these was the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York. This society holds an annual meeting; its officers in 1917 were: H. J. Terpening, of Fulton, president; E. G. Padgyam, of Geneva, first vice-president; M. W. Dawley, of Richfield Springs, third vice-president; T. D. Alderman, of Brooklyn, secretary; H. Stoesser, treasurer.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK STATE

The Women's Medical Society of New York State was organized March 11, 1907. Officers in 1917 were: E. D. Barringer, New York, president; M. L. Chard, New York, first vice-president; M. T.

Greene, Castile, second vice-president; F. I. Staunton, Utica, third vice-president; E. D. Brown, New York, secretary; P. N. Van Voast, New York, treasurer.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES

Westchester was the second county in the State to develop a County Medical Society. The Medical Society of the County of Westchester was organized May 8, 1797. Under the State requirement there was organized, in 1806, medical societies in the following counties, not hereafter mentioned: Broome County Medical Society, which was reorganized July 4, 1906; Columbia County Medical Society, April 4; the Medical Society of Delaware County, July 1; the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society, which was reorganized July 12, 1916; the Medical Society of the County of Greene, which was incorporated June 14, 1896; the Medical Society of Herkimer County; the Medical Society of Jefferson County; the Medical Society of Livingston County; the Madison County Medical Society, organized July 29; the Medical Society of the County of Montgomery, organized in July; the Ontario County Medical Society; the Otsego Medical Society; the Medical Society of County of Orange, July 1; the Queens-Nassau Medical Society; Medical Society of the County of Rensselaer; the Richmond County Medical Society; the Schoharie County Medical Society, which was organized in 1869; Suffolk County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the County of Ulster, July 1, reorganized in January, 1906, and the Medical Society of the County of Washington, July 1.

On October 6, 1807, was organized the Chenango County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the County of Clinton. In July, that year, the Medical Society of the County of Saratoga was organized, and was reorganized in January, 1906. In the same year the Medical Society of St. Lawrence County was organized, but was suspended in 1856, and reorganized January 19, 1864. On August 10, 1807, the Cortland County Medical Society was organized. The organization of the Medical Society of Sullivan County dates back to October 3, 1809; it, however, was reorganized in April, 1906. The year 1810 saw the organization of the Medical Society of the County of Schenectady; it was, however,

reorganized in 1869. The Medical Society of the County of Genesee was organized about 1811.

The Medical Society of Franklin County was organized in 1814, and reorganized in 1848. The Tompkins County Medical Society was organized in 1815 and reorganized in October, 1862. In the year 1821 the Medical Society of the County of Oswego was organized, and two years later the Medical Society of Niagara County and Wayne County Medical Society were incorporated. The Medical Society of the County of Chautauqua was organized in 1824, and reorganized in 1853.

The Fulton County Medical Society was organized in April, 1838. The first record of a formation of a medical society in Rockland county was in 1829. The society did not flourish, and in 1850 it was resuscitated. The Medical Society of the County of Alleghany was organized June 15, 1854, and the Schuyler County Medical Society on December 29, 1857. The Lewis County Medical Society was incorporated January 8, 1861, and the Medical Society of the County of Cattaraugus June 4, 1867. The organization of the Medical Society of the County of Orleans occurred January 8, 1873. The next year the Medical Society of the County of Wyoming was organized, and its reorganization took place April 10, 1906. In the latter year, January 29, the Medical Society of the County of Tioga, and on April 19, the Medical Society of Seneca, were incorporated. The same year, in January, saw the reorganization of the Medical Society of the County of Warren. The Medical Society of the County of Essex was organized September 8, 1913. The annual meeting of the Cayuga County Medical Society is the second Thursday in November. The Medical Society of the County of Yates holds its annual meeting on the first Tuesday in January.

The New York County Medical Society is stated to be "the oldest medical organization in the State of New York," although it was not incorporated until July 1, 1806. The New York County Society originated from the New York Medical Society, which was established in 1828. As incorporated, the society was composed of resident, non-resident, and honorary members, all to be regular physicians in good standing. The purpose and objects of the society were: "To aid in regulating the practice of physic and surgery, and to contribute to the diffusion of true science, and particularly the knowledge of the healing art." Its corporate

powers gave it authority to examine students "who may present satisfactory testimonials that they have studied Physic and Surgery for the time, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of this State," and to grant a license to practise to such as were found qualified. In the sixties the Society was represented in the State Medical Society by seventeen delegates, and in the American Medical Association by twenty-four. Stated meetings were held twice monthly, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Society does not appear to have, in the early decades of its existence, entered extensively into scientific discussions at its meetings, and no trace can be found of an official record of its proceedings anterior to 1827. But the Society has always been a strong medical body, and when necessary it could exert powerful influence. Its membership in 1917 totalled more than 2,500. The Society has rooms in the building of the New York Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West Forty-third street; there all the stated meetings, which are monthly from October to May, inclusive, are held on the fourth Monday in each month. The anniversary meeting is in November.

Agreeable to an act entitled "An act to incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State," a number of physicians of the city of Albany met at the City Hall, on July 29, 1806, for the purpose of organizing The Medical Society of the County of Albany. Dr. Sylvester D. Willard published a volume of the Society's Transactions down to the year 1851, in which he wrote: "The Medical Society of the County of Albany has existed for more than half a century. Its beginning was small, and its growth has been necessarily slow. Its meetings have been held with a great degree of regularity, and brief records of them have been preserved."

The prevalence of untrained physicians throughout New York State in the early part of the nineteenth century became such a menace to the people that in 1806 a law was passed by the legislature for the regulation of the practice of medicine by the formation of county medical societies. In pursuance of this law twenty-nine physicians of Oneida county met in Rome, July 1, 1806. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., and the Medical Society of the County of Oneida came into being. After holding seven meetings and adopting by-laws and a fee bill, the society was temporarily suspended in 1810, and was not re-

sumed until 1813, when a new lease of life was given, which has never died. The membership of the society in 1917 was 182.

The Onondaga Medical Society was organized under law passed by the legislature in 1806. It passed through the many vicissitudes attendant on a pioneer county. The membership steadily increased and numbered 225 in 1917. Regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of February and May and the fourth Tuesday in September. The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday in December.

The Medical Society of the County of Erie was organized in 1821. Annual meetings are held the third Monday in December, and regular meetings the third Monday in February, April, June and October. Membership, 668.

A preliminary and somewhat informal meeting of physicians was held May 9, 1821, in an inn kept by John G. Christopher, in the then styled village of Rochesterville, for the purpose of forming the Medical Society of the County of Monroe. In the by-laws adopted this old pioneer organization was vested with powers that at the present day appear extraordinary. The society exercised a rigid discipline over its members, and used every endeavor to elevate the professional standard of its members. In the matter of admission and expulsion of members, or granting license to practice, the power of the society was supreme, and it also exercised authority over all practitioners of medicine in the county. No student was to be examined unless he produced satisfactory proof that he was of good moral character. The society membership steadily increased, and in 1917 numbered over 350 active members.

At a preliminary meeting of physicians and surgeons of the county of Kings, held at Flatbush, on February 25, 1822, it was resolved to form a County Medical Society. Present were Drs. Charles Ball, Matthew Wendell, John Carpenter, W. D. Creed, Francis H. Dubois, and Adrian Vanderveer. An adjourned meeting was held March 21, 1822, at the inn of William Stephenson, Brooklyn, and the project furthered by the definite formation of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and the election of officers: Cornelius Low, president; Matthew Wendell, vice-president; Adrian Vanderveer, secretary, and John Carpenter, treasurer. At this second meeting (in addition to those present at the original gathering) were: Drs. G. T. Hunt and T. W. Henry. A further meeting was held on April 8, 1822, when constitution and

by-laws were adopted. In July, 1822, the society adopted a seal, bearing the figure of a serpent, spirally wound around a staff, with the inscription "*Societia Salusque Deo*," and around the margin the words "*Societa Medica Comitatus Regis Instituta, A. D., 1822.*" About 900 physicians of Kings county are members of the Society, which also has ten honorary members and about twenty corresponding members.

When the county of Chemung was established in 1836, it became necessary to organize a County Medical Society. Therefore, on May 3, that year, a small body of physicians of that county assembled at Elmira for the purpose of organizing the Medical Society of the County of Chemung. The first officers were: L. Hudson, president; N. Winton, vice-president; A. R. Howell, secretary; F. Demorest, M.D., treasurer; E. L. Hart, T. Brooks, H. M. Graves, H. Seaman, and W. E. Booth, censors. Meetings were held at regular intervals at Elmira, and regular meetings are now held on third Tuesdays of March, June and September. Annual meeting is in December. About 100 physicians constitute its present membership.

LOCAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

The Canandaigua Medical Society was organized in 1864 and incorporated in 1892. Requirements for membership were residence in that city for six months, also membership in the Medical Society of the County of Ontario. Meetings are held monthly and annual meeting in January.

The Corning Medical Association was organized in the city of Corning, December 1, 1899, and received corporate powers on February 1, 1900. Its purpose was "To establish a minimum uniform schedule of fees; to assist its members in collecting accounts; to protect the medical profession and public from unlicensed, fraudulent and illegal practice of medicine; to establish a coöperative supply system for the purchase of supplies." Meetings are held on the first Friday of each month, and the anniversary meeting is held on the second Monday in January.

The Dunkirk and Fredonia Medical Society is located in the city of Dunkirk. The annual meeting is held the third Wednesday in December, the semi-annual meeting the third Wednesday in June, monthly meetings on the third Wednesday from September to June.

The Glens Falls Medical and Surgical Society, city of Glens Falls. Meetings are held at the call of the president.

The Hornell Medical and Surgical Association of the city of Hornell meets the first Monday of each month; the annual meeting is held in April.

In the city of Jamestown is located the Jamestown Medical Society. Its meetings are held on every alternate Thursday evening. Its annual meeting is held in June.

The regular meetings of the Mount Vernon Medical Society of the city of Mount Vernon are held on the third Friday of the month, excepting the summer months. The annual meeting is held in May.

In the city of Newburgh is located the Newburgh Bay Medical Society. Its membership consists of regular practitioners of medicine and surgery residing in that city or vicinity. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday in January, March, May, July and September; the annual meeting in January.

The New Rochelle Medical Society, of New Rochelle. The membership is restricted to regular practitioners residing in the city and vicinity. Meetings are held monthly on the second Monday evening, excepting in July, August and September; the annual meeting is held in October.

In the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Kings are a number of medical societies; the requirements of membership, however, vary. We mention a few of the prominent ones. The Audubon Medical Society meets the fourth Friday of each month from September to May, inclusive, the annual meeting is held in January. The Benjamin Rush Medical Society meets the first Saturday of each month from September to May inclusive. The Bronx Medical Association meets the first Wednesday in each month, with the exception of July and August. Annual meetings are held the first Wednesday in December. Candidates for admission to the New York Celtic Medical Society must be of Irish birth or descent. Meetings are held at members' residences on the third Thursday of each month. The Eastern Medical Society of the City of New York meets the second Friday in each month, with the exception of July, August and September. Its annual meeting is held in December. The New York German Medical Society was organized in December, 1860, and reorganized in September, 1867. Only those physicians who can show scientific competence and have

been in active practice in New York are eligible to membership. Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month, except July, August and September. The annual meeting is in December.

The Greater New York Medical Association was incorporated April 5, 1899, for the purpose of having a society of the highest class in the character of its membership and of its scientific work, which should represent the best elements in the medical profession in all the boroughs of the city. The society's membership is about 600. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month, except during June to September, inclusive, at the New York Academy of Medicine. The annual meeting is in January. The Harlem Medical Association membership is limited to regular graduates of medicine who comply with the Principles of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association. Meetings are held fortnightly at the residences of members in rotation. The Lenox Medical and Surgical Society was organized in 1885, for the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge, and in promotion of good fellowship among its members. Monthly meetings are held at the residences of members. The Manhattan Medical Society was organized as the Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society, October 4, 1881, and reorganized October 8, 1883. It consists of physicians resident between Fourteenth street and Harlem, on the east side of the city. The object of its organization was for the advancement of medicine, particularly in its clinical features. Meetings are held Fridays in October, December, February and April.

One of the oldest medical societies in the city of New York is the New York Medical and Surgical Society founded in January, 1834, for the discussion of professional topics. It was organized at the City Dispensary by the physicians and surgeons connected with that institution. Monthly meetings were held for a year or two, but owing to the removal of many of the original members, interest began to flag. However, in October, 1836, the society was reorganized, and meetings were resumed at the New York Hospital, and were continued with much regularity. The membership was limited to thirty-four, and later, sessions were held at the residences of members. At present the meetings are held monthly on the fourth Saturday of each month, excepting from June to September, inclusive. The New York Medical Union was organized in October, 1853, for the discussion of professional topics and the interchange of professional information. The Association met

monthly at the residences of members, and held an anniversary meeting in December. In the eighties the East River Medical Association merged with the New York Medical Union, the two societies, after reorganization, taking the name of the latter. The East River Medical Association was organized November 21, 1865, and the stated objects of its formation were the cultivation of friendly intercourse among its members, the elevation of the professional character, and improvement in medical and surgical knowledge.

The Medical Society of the Borough of Bronx meets the second Wednesday of each month, and holds its annual meeting the second Wednesday of January. The Metropolitan Medical Society of New York City requires of its members three years' practice in active service. Its meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month, with the exception of the summer season. The annual meeting is held in December. The Northern Medical Society of the city of New York holds monthly meetings except during the summer season. Its annual meeting is held in April. There was organized, in October, 1869, the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society of New York for the interchange of professional information and the cultivation of social intercourse. The membership was limited to thirty. Regular practitioners of medicine residing in New York are eligible for membership. Meetings are held monthly except during June and September, inclusive. The New York Surgical Society was organized October 30, 1879. It is composed of consulting, visiting and assisting surgeons of New York hospitals. The membership is limited to sixty. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, from October to May, inclusive. In December and May the fourth Wednesday meeting is omitted. The annual meeting is the second Wednesday in April. The Washington Heights Medical Society meets monthly on the fourth Tuesday. Its annual meeting is held in November. The membership of the West End Medical Society is limited to practitioners residing west of Eighth avenue between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets. Members must be graduates of a medical college for five years, and have a three years' residence and practice within the limited district. Monthly meetings are held on the fourth Saturday, the summer months being excepted. The annual meeting is in December. The Women's Medical Association of New York City was formerly the Alumnae Association of the Women's Medical College of New York City. The members

are required to be graduates of a regular medical college. Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month, except December and from June to September, inclusive. The Yorkville Medical Association was organized in 1870. Meetings are held on the third Monday of each month, except from June to October. The annual meeting is the second Monday in November.

The Brooklyn Medical Association holds its annual meeting the second Wednesday in January. The Brooklyn Medical Society meets monthly on the third Friday, excepting June, July, August and September. The annual meeting is in January. The Brooklyn Surgical Society is composed of attending, assistant attending, and consulting surgeons of one or more hospitals. Meetings are held monthly, except from July to September, inclusive. Executive meetings are held in January and June. The Flatbush Medical Society's regular meetings are held on the second Friday of each month, excepting in June, July and August. The annual meeting is in May. The Williamsburg Medical Society has an active membership of 225 physicians of the district. Its meetings are held on the second Monday of each month.

The Ogdensburg Medical Association is composed of legally qualified practitioners of medicine in that vicinity. Its meetings are held fortnightly except during the months of July and August, and are held at the residences of members. The annual meeting is in September. There is located in the city of Rochester the Blackwell Medical Society. Monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday, excepting July and August. The annual meeting is held in June. The Rochester Hospital Medical Society meets on alternate Thursdays. Its annual meetings are in May. The Saratoga Springs Medical Society meetings are held on the third Friday of each month, except in June, July, August and September.

The Jenkins Medical Association is the outgrowth of the Yonkers Medical Association founded December 21, 1866. The object of its organization was the medical improvement, and the promotion of kindly and social relations among its members. The association was composed of regular practitioners residing in the lower portion of Westchester and the upper portion of New York counties. The Association received corporate powers in 1869, and under its present title meets monthly in the city of Yonkers, on the second Thursday, except during the summer season.

The Central New York Medical Association is of strength and

influence in its section of the State, and its membership is made up of physicians who have attended its meetings twice consecutively as a delegate from a "regular" county or city medical society, or from a hospital, asylum, or medical college within the district. The Tri-County Medical Society composes the counties of Allegany and Cattaraugus, New York, and McKean, Pennsylvania. Officers of the meetings are the officers of the county medical societies in town. The Lake Keuka Medical and Surgical Association meets the Thursday and Friday in July nearest the full moon.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

This had its inception in 1846 in the pressing need for an organization by means of which the character and honor of the profession of medicine might be advanced. The chaotic state of the profession, the rampant and defiant air of quackery and its contaminating and demoralizing influence by association upon professional morals was keenly felt. There was no public medical society in New York City the proceedings of which were reported, nor was there anything added to the common stock of scientific literature of the profession. The New York County Medical Society had a mere organic existence; nothing was done in scientific work, and the society had little influence on the ethical condition of the profession.

The earliest society in New York City for the promotion of medical improvement was organized in 1815, known as the Physico-Medical Society. It required its members to contribute medical and surgical essays, observations on peculiar maladies, and discourage abuses in the science and practice of medicine, or the sophistication of remedies employed in the cure of diseases. This society existed only three years, and there was instituted, August 16, 1823, the New York Lambda Society of Hippocrates, of strictly social character, and of which the president, Dr. A. C. Post, said, in 1848, that "there had been but two or three of its members who have disgraced themselves by practicing the base arts of quackery and imposture, and sacrificing their professional honor at the shrine of Mammon." For over a decade the Kappa Lambda Society stood alone for medical improvement in New York, but in 1835 the New York Medical and Surgical Society was organized, but it was of short duration, as it existed only a year. In the

summer of 1844 the New York Pathological Society was instituted.

A meeting of physicians and surgeons was held December 12, 1846, at the Lyceum of Natural History, 561 Broadway. Dr. John Stearns was called to the chair, and Dr. F. Campbell Stewart selected as secretary. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Valentine Mott, who in an energetic speech stated emphatically that "any swerving from the path of professional rectitude must be excluded from the organization." A heated discussion followed, and, Dr. Mott being called upon to define the term "regular practitioner," replied that "the least savor or tincture of homœopathy will not be recognized by the old school."

At an adjourned meeting, January 6, 1847, the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The membership was of two classes—resident fellows, three years resident in New York City, and corresponding fellows, limited to one hundred, to be vouched for by qualified physicians, and were to secure the vote of three-fourths of the fellows present at a regular meeting. Meetings were to be held monthly, at which scientific papers were to be read and discussed. Dr. John Stearns was elected president; Drs. F. V. Johnson, Thomas Cock, J. B. Bech and John W. Francis, vice-presidents. The secretaries elected were F. C. Stewart, recording, W. C. Roberts and B. Drake, corresponding. Dr. R. Watts, Jr., became treasurer, and Dr. Thomas W. Markoe librarian. On January 20, 1847, a resolution offered by Dr. Manley defining the term "regular" as excluding homœopaths, hydropaths, chrono-thermalists, botanic physicians, also all mesmeric and clairvoyant pretenders to the healing art, and all others who claim peculiar merit for mixed practices not founded on the best systems of physiology and pathology, as taught in the best schools of Europe and America, was unanimously adopted. Meetings were held in the hall of the Lyceum until March 3, 1847, when the members assembled for the first time at Convention Hall, No. 175 Wooster street. Here meetings continued to be held until June 5, 1850.

About this time the Medical Society of the State of New York passed a resolution highly approving the organization of the Academy of Medicine, recognizing it as the harbinger of brighter days. The resolution was submitted to the several county societies, inviting their coöperation and that of every high-minded physician, to bring about that for which the Academy stood—the elevation of the medical character. The first anniversary meeting was held No-

vember 10, 1847, in the Broadway Tabernacle. A revised constitution and by-laws were adopted January 19, 1848.

During the year 1850, action was taken towards procuring a charter, also a movement was furthered to establish a library; also, the governing body of the Academy was changed to a board of trustees in place of an executive committee. In 1851 the institution secured legislative enactment constituting it a body corporate. The incorporators were: J. Kearney Rodgers, James Anderson, Galen Carter, Willard Parker, John H. Griscom, Edward L. Beadle, Isaac Wood, James O. Pond and John G. Adams. The membership at this time consisted of 250 fellows. Mainly through the activity of the fellows of the Academy in connection with the members of the New York Academy of Medicine, who contributed generously towards the expenses, the annual conference meeting of the American Medical Association was held in New York City. An excess fund amounting to almost \$2,000 was realized over the expenses incurred. The National Association actually delivered to the treasurer of the Academy \$1,736.22, this being the amount of the surplus, and it was presented to the Academy as the foundation of a fund for erecting a medical hall in the city of New York.

During the continuance of the Civil War, the Academy apparently accomplished nothing in their projected search for a site or building suited to their purposes. With the close of the war, members became interested in procuring a building. Dr. Samuel S. Purple communicated to the president of the Academy that if a suitable place was furnished he would donate his medical library to the Academy, and also pledged a donation of \$2,000 towards the construction of a library building. But many years passed before the Academy could fulfill the conditions under which Dr. Purple's offer was made. In April, 1866, the Academy council leased the lower lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Twenty-third street. Subscriptions for a site and building were agitated for a number of years, and on January 7, 1875, an accumulated fund of \$24,000 had been raised, and a house and lot, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, was purchased for \$42,500. The first gathering of the fellows of the Academy in their new home was May 20, 1875. The establishment of the Academy in its new quarters revived interest in the institution, and portraits and books were tendered as gifts. The library at this time had assumed such importance that it was voted to open it to all mem-

bers of the profession, and in September, 1878, this courtesy was extended to the general public.

The by-laws were amended in 1878, establishing a class of associates to be known as Benefactors of the Academy, in which any fellow or respectable graduate in medicine or any respectable layman, on payment of \$1000 or more into the treasury, should be eligible if approved by the Academy.

At the time of the inauguration of Dr. Fordyce Barker as president, the library had increased to 9,000 volumes, mainly through the efforts of his predecessor, Dr. Purple. The generous gift of \$5,000 by Dr. Abram Du Bois for the erection of a large fireproof lecture room in the rear of the Academy's building, and \$2,000 being raised by the fellows of the institution, a new library hall was commenced on April 15, 1879. This hall was dedicated October 2, 1879, the first floor fitted up as a lecture room, the second as a library. A circular issued by the Academy, December 15, 1880, states that the library then comprised over 17,000 volumes.

Dr. Barker was succeeded as president by Dr. Abraham Jacobi. The Academy, in October, 1885, liquidated the balance of the original mortgage on their building, and also received two notable bequests, one of \$25,000 from Mrs. Charles F. Woerishoff, another of \$70,000 from Mrs. Celine B. Hosack. The building fund of the Academy on December 1, 1887, amounted to \$96,768.33, and in the following January the trustees reported that the amount of \$106,218.35, with the value of the building on Thirty-first street, was then available for building and other purposes of the Academy. At an annual meeting held January 3, 1889, the treasurer reported that the building fund amounted to \$121,614.26. On March 7, 1889, the present site of the Academy was purchased for \$90,000, and the corner-stone of the new building was laid October 2, 1889. In March, 1890, the trustees concluded the sale of the old Academy building on West Thirty-first street, securing \$60,000 for the property.

The first meeting of the Academy was held October 2, 1890, in its new home, and the building was formally opened November 20, 1890. At this time the library capacity was 200,000 volumes, and contained 50,000 well-selected volumes. The membership was nearly seven hundred. A nurses' bureau, designated the "Nurses' Bureau of the New York Academy of Medicine," was organized in January, 1894. The fiftieth anniversary of the Academy was

celebrated with imposing ceremony at Carnegie Hall, January 29, 1897. The trustees reported in 1898 that the Academy was free of debt.

The library had now become the chief responsibility of the Academy, and it continued to grow rapidly. In regard to the library department, John S. Brownne, secretary, wrote some years ago:

The accommodations here (Thirty-first Street) proved insufficient, as medical and other scientific societies not affiliated with the Academy rented its rooms for their gatherings, the library grew steadily . . . and the number of readers increased each year. Finally, the building not being fireproof, the treasures in it were exposed constantly to danger, and thus the necessity of erecting a large fireproof building became urgent. With the aid of both professional and lay friends, the funds required for the contemplated new building were gathered, and on November 20, 1890, the Academy met for the first time in its present building, situated at 17, 19 and 21 West Forty-third Street. The building is five stories high, fireproof, contains an audience room—Hosack Hall—a banquet room, a stack room, an imposing reference library room, Woerishoffer Hall, with adjoining journal and reading rooms, rooms for study, five large rooms for the meeting of Sections and scientific gatherings in general, a conversation room, a reception room, and many other necessary accommodations. It became evident, however, in 1908, that what had previously appeared to be ample accommodation had already become insufficient owing to the large increase in the membership of the Academy, in the number of volumes in the Library and in the number of those who consult its books and periodicals. In 1909, the Library Committee made a careful investigation of the library needs, reported that the total empty space on the shelves was barely sufficient for two years' normal growth, and described the then existing crowded condition of books and pamphlets and the resulting difficulty in their use. A large special Committee of the Academy was therefore appointed, and after considering various plans for increasing the size of the building on the present site—moving to a new site—and buying additional adjacent property—this Committee recommended the third plan, and arranged for the purchase of the adjacent lot at 15 West Forty-Third Street and the lot in the rear at 10 West Forty-fourth Street. On July 18, 1910, the Academy voted its approval and the named lots were immediately purchased at the cost of \$225,000.

Financially, the Academy, for its present purposes, apart from the heavy outlay necessary in the accomplishment of the projected building additions, is in a satisfactory condition. A handsome bequest was made some years ago, for the purposes directly of the library, by the widow of Dr. Landon Carter Gray, the Academy receiving \$50,000 "to be devoted to the purchase of books"; and the

Annual Report for 1916 records the receipt of \$50,000 in 1915, under the will of Dr. Everett Herrick, "for many years a member and warm friend of the Academy"; also that the will of Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus, who died in 1915, constituted the Academy the residuary legatee of almost his entire property, and that, if the will now being contested proves to be true, "the Academy should benefit to the extent of an income of between \$9,000 and \$12,000 a year."

According to the treasurer's annual report for 1916, the assets of the Academy then were \$939,171.41, including real estate, \$511,926.59, and mortgages, \$213,060, and library \$80,000. The liabilities, excluding trust funds, were \$105,116.90. The Academy has trust funds for the purposes of the library amounting to \$145,564.90, and for its general purposes, \$594,858.01.

The extent to which the New York Academy of Medicine has, by its activities extending over the seven decades of its existence, contributed to the advancement of medical science and the general physical well-being of the nation may be gathered from the reading of the brief review written by Mr. John S. Brownne. He stated:

The method and line of work by which this American institution has exhibited its power, enlarged its sphere of influence, and rivaled the countries of Europe, are described in the following paragraphs:

The very first paper printed in 1847 for the Academy was a historical sketch, by Pliny Earle, of the institutions for the insane in the United States of America. Much later, in 1861, Parigot read his paper on moral insanity in relation to criminal acts. The interest in that all-important subject, so replete with dangers both to the actual or alleged criminal and to human society, has never died out in the Academy, until it could sustain the movement to transfer our insane to State care, with which the name of Louisa Lee Schuyler will forever be indelibly connected. The report of a committee upon the comparative value of milk formed from the slops of distilleries and other food, in 1848, was followed by one on solidified milk, in 1854, and another one on city milk, in 1859. William H. Van Buren's and Gurdon Buck's papers on tracheotomy in croup, and Van Buren's on hip-joint amputation, were read in 1850. Valentine Mott's (the first to operate for aneurism of the innominata) remarks on the importance of anaesthesia from chloroform date from 1848; his case of aneurism and ligature of the left subclavian artery from 1851. Not long after, C. E. Isaacs communicated his original work on the structure and physiology of the kidney, 1856; and John C. Dalton his remarkable researches on the anatomy of the placenta in 1858.

Some time previously, the accessibility of the larynx and bronchial tubes was first proven in the Academy by Horace Green. The cholera epidemics

of previous times were the subjects of papers, thoroughly enjoyable to-day, by John W. Francis. The diphtheria discussion of January, 1860, was an incentive to observation and study all over the States and beyond. Gurdon Buck invented the present method of treating femoral fractures in 1861. J. Marion Sims, whose statue adorns Bryant Park, benefited mankind by his silver sutures, by improved and by new operations, and by many papers and discussions. John Watson wrote for the Academy his learned history of medical men in ancient times in 1856. On the floor of the Academy, J. T. Leaming, after P. Camman had facilitated diagnosis by the double stethoscope, still in use, taught his brilliant theories of the functions of the pleura and of the respiratory murmurs.

Not long after (1863), Louis Elsberg instructed the profession in the topical medication of the larynx and neighboring organs under sight. John C. Dalton spoke on "Vivisection, What It Is, and What It Has Accomplished," in 1866; and the Academy published Robert T. Ede's prize essay, 1869, on the physiology and pathology of the sympathetic or ganglionic nervous system; also a report of William C. Roberts on the causes of death and disease in the metropolis, 1868. There were also notable discussions on cholera, on chronic metritis, on ventilation, and on sanitary police in 1866, and the paper in 1867, by A. C. Post, on the curative effects of blood-letting. There were contributions by Willard Parker, Alonzo Clark, Austin Flint, and a host of others. One of the latest results of academic work was the memorable discussion on intubation of the larynx in croup, on June 2, 1887. It followed the discoverer's long-continued labors, and his paper on "Intubation versus Tracheotomy," and carried the renown and influence of American ingenuity all over the globe. The debates of 1896, on the diphtheria antitoxin, which contributed much to the study and dissemination of the employment of the beneficent antidote, may also be mentioned here.

. . . For many years the Academy fought in Albany for a preliminary education of matriculants, also for State examinations as a condition upon which alone the license to practice should be awarded. The Academy, in conjunction with the rest of the profession, has worked to increase the duration and the number of college courses. The profession, particularly as it is represented in the Medical Society of the County of New York, has undertaken to extinguish it in this city. This committee sacrifices its time, and the society its own money, to combat frauds, quacks, and diploma mills.

Great questions of the day have always inspired the medical profession. The Committee of Seventy of 1872 had among its most active members one of the most prominent men the New York Academy of Medicine ever counted among its own, Ernst Krackowizer. In public concerns, the Academy was always interested. It took the initiative in many movements, the realization of which had long to wait. Medical school inspection, inaugurated about 1896, was urged by the profession in open meetings twenty-five years previous to its adoption, and again by members of the Academy half a dozen years previous. The Willard Parker Hospital was planned and its organization pushed by a member of the Academy.

Again, it was a fellow of the Academy who renewed, if not instigated, the agitation for the new factory laws in behalf of women and children in 1882. Clean streets, or rather muddy and unhealthy streets, also the tenement-house question, also schoolhouses, and the reception hospital, were the subjects of many debates. It was a committee appointed at the request of the Board of Health, which originally started in the Academy, and which, under the leadership of C. R. Agnew, whose mind and heart have immortalized him in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to live and work with him, reformed the quarantine of the Port of New York, and elaborated the plans and estimates according to which the Legislature finally restored Hoffman and Swinburne Islands to their present condition. Another committee of the Academy looked after the Croton water and the water-shed.

It was through a committee of the Academy that medical inspection of the eyes of all the inmates was introduced in public institutions. If that practice were continued conscientiously, and attention to the eyes of the newly born suffering from the same contagious ophthalmia were made compulsory, there would be many vacancies in our future blind asylums.

The Academy's efforts, joining those of other medical bodies of the land in favor of the establishment of a National Board of Health, were, however, not successful. . . . It was the Academy, again, which was called upon to protect the port and the city against the invasion of cholera. The committee men, though among the busiest of the city, were always at their post; their efforts were successful and at that time appreciated; they aided in keeping cholera out, and at the same time protected the commercial interests of the country. The agitation for the establishment of free public baths was begun by one of its fellows in 1890, and has resulted in the erection of several such institutions.

Through the efforts of a committee of the Academy, the Association of Out-Patient Clinics was organized for the purpose of studying and solving some of the pressing dispensary problems. Among other activities in recent years were the efforts to abolish the office of coroner and to create the office of chief medical examiner, who shall have adequate pathological experience and qualifications; to promote suitable legislation in order to render it much less difficult to obtain the right to perform autopsies in hospitals than has previously been the case; to establish a standard for tonsil and adenoid operations; to establish standards for physical examination of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, working in factories; to introduce public health instruction in medical schools; to revise the city sanitary code; to secure subway sanitation; to secure physical and mental examination of immigrants, and many other important problems. The transfer of the control of the quarantine at the Port of New York from State to Federal control has been strongly urged.

. . . The Academy is recognized as their head centre by other medical societies which cluster round it. . . .

Nor do the academicians confine their labor to their own institution, or to the city. There is no national association (medical) in which they are not interested and co-operating. It was a fellow of the Academy

who established a section for diseases of children in the American Medical Association. Its members are largely represented in the Association of American Physicians, and in the American, Surgical, Paediatric, Climatological, Gynæcological, and other societies. In the transatlantic congresses, the British Medical Association, and the International Medical congresses, their names are frequently met with.

Of the individual efforts of its fellows in behalf of the Academy, if one considers the results accruing from such efforts, those of Dr. Abraham Jacobi certainly deserve especial mention. He resigned his office of trustee of the Academy in 1912, "so that his duties might be transferred to the shoulders of a younger and abler member," as he put it; he had been an executive officer of the Academy for twenty-eight years, serving "with great fidelity and ability, and with invaluable benefit to the Academy." If to Dr. S. S. Purple belongs the honor of having founded the library, to Dr. Jacobi then belongs the distinction of having improved the foundation by giving it permanence, as it was mainly through his interest and zealous effort that an Academy Library Endowment Fund of more than \$100,000 became an actuality.

OTHER ACADEMIES OF MEDICINE

The Auburn Academy of Medicine holds its regular meeting on the third Thursday of each month. Its annual meeting is in June.

The Binghamton Academy of Medicine was organized in 1854, and its membership consists of regular practitioners in Binghamton and vicinity. It meets monthly, except July and August, on the third Tuesday evening, at the Public Library, Binghamton. The annual meeting is in September.

The Buffalo Academy of Medicine was founded on May 17, 1892, by the amalgamation of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, the Obstetrical Society, the Pathological Society, and the Clinical Society for the Promotion of the Science and Art of Medicine. The Academy maintains a medical library and a museum. Members must be residents of Buffalo, and graduates of medicine in active practice within the city for two years. Surgeons and medical officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service, and physicians residing outside of the city of Buffalo may be admitted as non-resident fellows. Meet-

ings are held monthly, except during the summer months, annual meeting is in June.

The Elmira Academy of Medicine was organized in 1852, and is a strong society. Its meetings are held monthly and the annual meeting is in December.

The Fulton Academy of Medicine is located in the city of Fulton. Its regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The annual meeting is in December.

The Lockport Academy of Medicine meets the first Tuesday of each month, and the annual meeting is held in June.

The Niagara Falls Academy of Medicine was established "for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and the promotion of public health." Its privileges are open to two classes of members, resident and non-resident fellows "who are regular practitioners of medicine, or regular graduates of medicine." Meetings are held monthly, on first Mondays, and the annual meeting is in May.

The Oswego Academy of Medicine holds its regular meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month, July and August being excepted. The annual meeting is in January.

The Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine is an active medical organization, and its membership register contains the names of practically all the physicians of that city and vicinity. Meetings are held monthly, on the last Monday, and the annual meeting in October.

The Rochester Academy of Medicine is an influential professional organization, active in all phases of medical affairs. Its anniversary meeting is held in January, and regular meetings take place during the period October to June. Section meetings are held monthly, the sections being: General Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Public Health.

The Schenectady Academy of Medicine meets every Wednesday evening from October to May.

The Syracuse Academy of Medicine is composed of physicians in good standing who have been in active practice for at least two years, and have presented approved recommendation to the Council. Meetings are held fortnightly, except during July and August. The annual meeting is in December.

HOSPITAL AND HIGHER MEDICAL SOCIETIES

The New York Clinical Society was organized on May 25, 1877, for the consideration of medical and surgical topics in their clinical and therapeutic aspects, and the cultivation of social intercourse among its members. The membership is limited to twenty, and meetings are held monthly on the fourth Friday, except June, July, August and September. There is also in New York City the Clinical Society of the Lenox Hospital and Dispensary, which meets the second Friday of each month from October to May inclusive. In the Clinical Society of Harlem Hospital the alumni of the hospital and physicians to the out-patient department are eligible for membership. Meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month, with the exception of the summer season. The annual meeting is held in April. The Clinical Society of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital meets in the hospital's amphitheatre on the first Monday of each month from October to May. The physicians and surgeons officially connected with the New York Post-Graduate Medical Society and Hospital compose the membership of the Clinical Society of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Meetings are held in the hospital's building on the third Friday of each month, with the exception of the months of June, July, August and September. The annual meeting is the third Friday in December. The West Side Clinical Society has for its object medical research. The society's meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month, with the exception of July, August and September. The annual election for officers is held on the second Tuesday of December. The Elmira Clinical Society meets Monday evening of each month at the offices of the members. The annual meeting is in December.

The New York Pathological Society was organized at the office of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, New York City, June 13, 1844. The object of the organization was for the improvement of its members in pathology, and in diagnosis and treatment as founded upon pathology. Candidates for membership were required to present through some member a specimen of morbid anatomy, accompanied by a written history. For a time the meetings were held in Dr. Sayre's office, but subsequently the society met by request at the homes of its members. The rapid increase in members neces-

sitated in 1844 a change in the plan of meeting, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Crosby street was chosen. Here and at the later location of the college, Twenty-third street, stated meetings were held. A certificate of incorporation was secured in April, 1886, which was amended in 1912, at which time the society consisted of about forty life members and one hundred and fifty ordinary members. Meetings are held monthly on the second Wednesday from October to May inclusive. Candidates for membership must be either licensed physicians in good standing or active workers in pathology, bacteriology, physiology, or related sciences, and must present the recommendation of three members of the society. The anniversary meeting is in January.

The Academy of Pathological Science of New York City was organized by homœopathic physicians October 15, 1893, for the study of all pathological conditions, not only post-mortem specimens, but living subjects as well, special attention being given to these conditions, as revealed by the microscope. Meetings are held monthly on fourth Fridays from October to May inclusive. The annual meeting is in December.

In 1870 certain members of the County Medical Society formed the Brooklyn pathological section of that society. The section conformed closely to the constitution and by-laws of the New York Pathological Society, excepting that a presiding officer was selected at each meeting. The permanent officers were a secretary, treasurer and editor of transactions. Meetings were held fortnightly, alternately, at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, Long Island Hospital, and the Brooklyn City Hospital. The association a few years later became known as the Brooklyn Pathological Society. Monthly meetings are held on the second Tuesday from October to May inclusive. The annual meeting is held in May.

The Rochester Pathological Society consists of graduates in medicine who have been in actual practice for at least six months, and who are members of their county medical society. Meetings are held monthly from October to June inclusive, the annual meeting being in the latter month.

The organization of the New York Dermatological Society, May 18, 1869, was to afford to all those interested in this most important department of medicine an opportunity for a free exchange of opinions and methods of practice, and to contribute American experience and investigation to the fast accumulating

knowledge of the diseases of the skin. The society in its initial year of organization consisted of twenty-two members, which has largely increased. Membership is conditional upon the acceptance of a recognized standing as a dermatologist. Meetings are held monthly, on the fourth Tuesday, except during the summer season. The annual meeting is in May. The Manhattan Dermatological Society holds monthly meeting on the second Tuesday, except July, August and September.

The New York Obstetrical Society was permanently organized in January, 1864. Subsequent to this a meeting was held at the residence of Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, who suggested the feasibility of establishing such a society in the city of New York. The membership was limited to twenty-five, who were termed ordinary fellows and were required to be residents of New York, or in its immediate vicinity. The society met every two weeks, and a designated member was required to read an essay on obstetrics and diseases peculiar to females and children. The penalty for non-compliance to this rule was a fine of twenty-five dollars. After the reading of the essay a discussion took place; cases were related and pathological specimens exhibited. The candidate for membership must be a regular physician, residing in Greater New York, who has been in practice five years, and makes obstetrics and gynecology a prominent part of his practice. Monthly meetings are held on the second Monday except from June to September inclusive. The annual meeting is held in May.

The Gynecological Society of Brooklyn was established for the promotion of knowledge in all that pertains to gynecology and obstetrics. The membership is limited to fifty, and candidates must be regular practitioners of medicine, who have been in practice in Brooklyn for five years, and have made gynecology and obstetrics a prominent part of their study and practice. Meetings are held on first Friday of each month from November to May inclusive.

The New York Ophthalmological Society was organized in March, 1864, for the improvement of its members in ophthalmic and aural studies. The original membership was thirty, and meetings were held bi-monthly at the residence of some member. Its membership is now confined almost exclusively to ophthalmologists. Meetings are held on second Monday of each month, except during the

months of June to September inclusive. The annual meeting is in January.

The New York Otological Society requires that its members be graduates of medicine and have an interest in aural science and art. Its meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of January, March, May and November. The annual meeting is in November.

The Pyschiatrival Society of New York was organized to promote interest in psychiatry and stimulate its study. Meetings are held quarterly.

The psychiatric Society of Ward's Island is maintained by the physicians of the Manhattan State Hospital and the Psychiatric Institute. Monthly meetings are held on the third Monday from September to April inclusive.

The New York Psychoanalytic Society was established for the study and advancement of psychoanalysis, in application to nervous and mental disease, and to psychology, and members meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month.

The Society for Serology and Hematology of New York City holds its meeting the first Friday in October, December, February and April. Its annual meeting is in February. The object of the Society is for the cultivation of serological and hematological and bacteriological methods, as applied to clinical medicine.

The New York Social Hygiene Society, formerly the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, was organized in 1905, and two years later received certificate of incorporation. The society is for the purpose of giving proper education to develop the single standard of morality and eradicate the social diseases. The society maintains ten lectures and publishes educational pamphlets and stated meetings are held quarterly.

The New York Urological Society meets the first Wednesday in October, December and February. The annual meeting is the first Wednesday in April.

The New York Neurological Society was organized in March, 1872, and reorganized April 6, 1874, for the advancement of the science of medicine in relation to the nervous system. Applicants for membership must submit to the council a satisfactory paper upon some neurological subject, or a specimen illustrating neuropathology with description of same in writing. Meetings are held monthly on the first Tuesday except July, August and September.

The Brooklyn Society for Neurology meets on the first Wednesday of each month, except from June to September inclusive.

The New York Laryngological Society was founded in October, 1873, for the promotion of the study of affections of the larynx, pharynx, and adjacent parts. The monthly meetings were held at members' residences. The American Laryngological Association was formed in 1878, and its headquarters are established at the New York Academy of Medicine building. There is a department on laryngology, rhinology and otology of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.

The Geriatric Society of New York City was organized June 2, 1915, for the scientific study of senile conditions, the causes of aging, the diseases of advanced life, and the home and institutional care of the aged. Meetings are held bi-monthly on the third Wednesday. The New York Gastro-Enterological Society meets at members' residences three times a year.

The Society of New York German Physicians was organized in January, 1857, by members of the visiting staff of the New York German Hospital and Dispensary. The society was first known as the Scientific Meeting of German Physicians, and the members met monthly for the demonstration of pathological specimens and the report and discussion of interesting cases. There were no yearly dues, and the president was elected at each meeting. This method of conducting the meetings is still in force. The annual meeting is in May, and stated meetings are held monthly from September to May inclusive.

The object of the New York Physicians' Association is the advancement in medical science and the maintenance of an ethical standard of professional conduct. The requirements of membership are that the candidate is a regular graduate in medicine of good social and professional standing, qualified to practice in the State of New York. Meetings are held monthly, except in July, August and September. The annual meeting is in December.

The Practitioners' Society of New York was organized in April, 1882, for the purpose of the interchange of experience and the promotion of knowledge in any department of medicine. Membership was limited to twenty, and meetings are held monthly at the residence of some member. The Riverside Practitioners' Society of New York City holds its meetings on the fourth Tuesday from October to May inclusive. The annual meeting is the fourth Tues-

day in January. The Associated Physicians of Long Island has for its object the natural condition and prevalent diseases of Long Island. It meets annually in the month of January at Brooklyn. Meetings are also held in June and October, at other places on the island. The membership of the Harvard Medical Society is confined to graduates of Harvard Medical School residing in New York City. Meetings are held on the fourth Saturday in November, January and April. The Harvard Society was formed for the diffusion of knowledge of medical sciences. The New York Society of Anesthetists hold their meetings in February, May and November. The New York Society of Internal Medicine was founded for the study of subjects relating to internal medicine. The annual meeting is held in May; monthly meetings on fourth Wednesdays, except June to September inclusive. The Brooklyn Society of Internal Medicine membership is limited to one hundred. Meetings are held on fourth Friday of each month from October to May inclusive. The annual meeting is in December. The Valentine Mott Society of New York City holds its meetings on the fourth Tuesday of each month. The annual meeting is in June. The Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine holds an annual meeting on the third Wednesday in February. The Brooklyn Pediatric Society holds monthly meetings on the fourth Wednesday from September to May inclusive. The annual meeting is held in December. The New York Gastro-Enterology Club meets monthly, with the exception of June to September inclusive.

The Federation of Medical Economic Leagues of New York is a central organization, constituted of delegates from affiliated district leagues for medico-economic research and protection and promotion of the economic welfare of the medical professions. The affiliated societies are the Medical Alliance and Down Town Physicians' Protective League, Physicians' Economic Society of New York, West Side Physicians, Economic League, Brooklyn Physicians' Economic League. Monthly meetings are held on the third Tuesday. The annual meeting is in January. The Society of Medical Jurisprudence of the City of New York was incorporated March 5, 1883, as the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine. In the incorporation papers the objects of the society were stated to be the investigation, study and advancement of the science of medical jurisprudence and state medicine, and the attainment of a higher standard of medical expert testimony. The mem-

bership was of two classes—active and honorary; lawyers, physicians and chemists of good standing in their respective profession were eligible to active membership. Eminent members of these professions to the number of twenty were eligible to honorary memberships. Annual meetings are held December; monthly meetings, with the exception of July, August and September, on the second Monday. The New York Medico-Legal Society was organized in June, 1866, and incorporated June 20 of that year. The membership was to consist of regular practitioners of the medical and legal professions. There were three classes of membership—resident, corresponding and honorary. The object of the society was the study of medical jurisprudence, chemistry, toxicology, the medical jurisprudence of insanity, inebriety and all branches of psychological science. Meetings were first held at the residences of the members, but as the society gained in number they were held at the coroner's office, Old City Hall, twice a month. Meetings are now held monthly on third Wednesday of each month, except July and August. The annual meeting is in December. The membership of the Medico-Surgical Society of New York requires that physicians shall be at least three years' graduates. Meetings are held in October, December, March and May.

The Brooklyn Hospital Club is composed of three sections, and meetings are held monthly, with the exception of the summer season. The Buffalo Medical Club was established for the purpose of reading and discussion of professional papers by practitioners of the city. Meetings are held monthly at the residences of members, a chairman being elected to preside at each meeting. The Buffalo Medical and Surgical League meets the second Thursday evening of each month. The Buffalo Ophthalmological Club meets the second Tuesday evening of each month, except during the summer season. The Esculapian Club of Buffalo membership is limited to twenty-five. The object of the club is for the careful consideration of subjects pertaining to the science of medicine. Monthly meetings are held except during the summer. The Medical Union of Buffalo was organized in 1883. Members meet on the fourth Thursday of each month, except July and August. The annual meeting is in January. The Practitioners' Club of Buffalo holds monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month from September to June inclusive. The annual meeting is the first Thursday in June. The Roswell Park Medical Club of Buffalo meets the second

Monday of each month. The annual meeting is in October. The Physicians' Club of Middletown, with the exception of July and August, holds monthly meetings on the second Thursday. The membership of the Utica Medical Club consists of regular practitioners of medicine registered with the county clerk, and members of the county medical society. Meetings are held the Thursday evening nearest the fifteenth of the month, except in the months of July, August and September. The annual meeting is in March. The Yonkers Practitioners' Club meets the third Wednesday in each month, except July and August.



CHAPTER II

HOSPITALS—GENERAL STATE AND MUNICIPAL

In a civilized country every considerable city now has one or more hospitals devoted to charity, relief, or government service. Furthermore they are connected with medical schools for medical instruction. They have elaborate and costly buildings, and in the present century a unit of buildings is judged to be more economical in time and cost longer than the germs of disease will be exterminated.

In following pages are necessarily condensed narratives relating to the principal hospitals of the State of New York:

UNION STATE HOSPITALS

U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.—This hospital is situated on Flushing Avenue, foot of Myrtle Street, within a few blocks of the Navy Yard near the shores of Manhattan Bay. The site is the old portion of the property which in the early part of the last century was known as the Schenck farm. Thirty-three acres of this property, with the mansion and farm buildings, were purchased for the government May 1, 1824, by the Commissioners of Navy Hospitals. The parties of the first part were Sarah and Jane Schenck, widows, and Jacob and Ella Harris, and Isaac and Mary Ann Harris. On April 19, 1838, the State of New York ceded to the United States its jurisdiction over the entire property, but in 1893 the Federal government sold to the city of Brooklyn 17.75 acres, leaving 15.25 acres as the hospital reservation. Since then none of the land has been parted with—a fortunate circumstance, as occasional extension of the hospital's facilities is required to keep pace with the growth of the Navy and Marine Corps that has been in progress during recent years.

From the time of the purchase of the estate until 1838, the mansion and farm buildings were utilized for the reception and treatment of patients. In that year money became available to



MARINE HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN

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carry out the long standing intention of the government to erect suitable naval hospitals at various naval stations, and the main building of the New York institution was begun. In 1840 the main building and the annex east of its north wing were completed. The walls of these structures are composed of massive blocks of Sing Sing marble. The style of architecture is simple, dignified, and impressive; and, according to architects of to-day, reflects credit upon the taste of the officials responsible for the selection of the plans. About the same time there was erected in the neighborhood of the north wing of the main building a chapel of the same material and architectural character. Other buildings were subsequently added, as additional wards, buildings for kitchen, mess room, dispensary and operating suite, dwellings for medical officers, quarters for nurses, stables, garage, power plant, laundry, mortuary, and disinfecting plant. Owing to the impracticability of obtaining Sing Sing marble with which to preserve structural harmony, the walls of the newer buildings, excepting two frame dwellings for medical officers, were made of brick. Thorough renovation of the older buildings, with the addition of heating, ventilating, plumbing, and other equipment to suit the progress of the times, has kept the hospital in a satisfactory state of administrative efficiency.

The last general rehabilitation was begun in 1896 and finished in 1897. At that time were added some of the modern buildings mentioned above. The largest of these was a ward building of two stories and a commodious basement. This building affords two wards of forty beds each, and five wards of from two to six beds each. It is south of and parallel with the south wing of the main building, and is connected with the latter and with other adjacent buildings by a broad corridor so liberally fitted with glass windows as to fulfill the purpose of a solarium. Further and more extensive rehabilitation of many of the buildings is contemplated and will be carried out when the necessary funds become available.

There are now in use three new buildings for infectious diseases. These, in the northwest corner of the reservation, are: One-story brick buildings, each having one ward susceptible of division into three compartments; a diet kitchen, ward toilet with tub and showers, quiet room, office, nurse's room, toilet and shower for nurse, two halls, three entrances to the administrative portion of the building, and an entrance for each isolation compartment. Each building is equipped with suitable culinary apparatus, elec-

tric light, telephone, steam heat, and sewer connections. Until the erection of these it was necessary to provide for infectious diseases in tents and in old buildings whose usefulness for other purposes had become impaired. With the completion of these contagious units, the capacity of the hospital has developed to an establishment of 283 beds distributed as follows: For officer patients: Private rooms, each with bath, 14; for enlisted men: surgical division, 60; medical division (wards), 52; infectious diseases, 42; venereal diseases, 43; camp for miscellaneous affections, 16; detention ward, 5; overflow or convalescent ward, 51. In case of urgent need the total number of beds in the permanent building could be expanded to 393 without undue crowding.

Notwithstanding the sale of over one-half of the reservation to the city of Brooklyn in 1893 and the erection of numerous structures on the remaining portion of the property, space has been available for maintaining a camp, a cemetery, roads, paths, ample lawns, and an abundance of flowers, shrubs, and ornamental and shade trees, thus developing a park that is a veritable oasis in the surrounding commercial and industrial district of the city, and which contributes much to the welfare of the institution's patients.

As the patients come from the many parts of the world with which the Navy and Marine Corps have relations, the services is a varied one, and diseases not often seen in civil hospitals of this climate are noted in the hospital's records. Yet of late years the number of admissions of diseases classed as tropical has been diminishing, because of the modern sanitary protective measures efficiently carried out by the Navy and Marine Corps while operating in insalubrious places.

This sketch of the hospital's history would be incomplete without reference to the late E. R. Squibb, M.D., the noted pharmaceutical chemist, who in the early part of his career was an assistant surgeon in the navy. In January, 1852, he became attached to the hospital as an assistant to Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bache, a distinguished medical officer of the Navy, then senior medical officer of the Naval Station. While serving in this capacity, Dr. Squibb soon saw the importance of and found time for developing in one of the buildings a pharmaceutical laboratory for the manufacture of the Navy's more important medical supplies. The value and success of this experiment was soon recognized by the Navy Department, and in November of the same year (1852)

the laboratory was officially established in a suitable building on the hospital reservation. In October, 1853, the Navy Department, further recognizing the value of Dr. Squibb's services in this connection, detached him from the hospital and assigned him to duty at the laboratory exclusively. It was during his service at this laboratory that Dr. Squibb earned the beginning of his reputation as a pharmaceutical chemist. Perhaps his most notable contribution at this time was his method of preparing ether by steam heat. His diary is evidence of his assiduity in developing this method, and of the difficulties under which he labored. A description of the method was published by Dr. Squibb in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, of September, 1856. Dr. Squibb's growing reputation inevitably led to bidding for his services in other fields, and on December 4, 1857, he was induced to tender his resignation. He then joined Dr. J. Lawrence Smith to "build, equip, and start a similar enterprise" in Louisville, Ky. Thus began Dr. Squibb's notable career as a manufacturing pharmaceutical chemist.

(Contributed by Philip Leach, Medical Director, U. S. Navy.)

United States Marine Hospital, New York.—This property, at Stapleton, Staten Island, now owned by the government and occupied as a United States Marine Hospital, was formerly a State institution known as the Seamen's Retreat. It was first established under an act of the Legislature "Authorizing Moneys Collected from Seamen (State Head-Tax) to be paid to trustees to be denominated Trustees of Seaman's Fund and Retreat of the City of New York."

The property (ground) was purchased by the trustees, and the building was constructed and the hospital opened for the reception of patients in 1831, but by the same act of the legislature "the title of the property was vested in and belonged to the people of the State of New York."

In 1881 the collection of the State head-tax from seamen was declared unconstitutional. In 1883, under authority of another act of the legislature, the property was sold to the Marine Society of the City of New York, who in turn leased it to the Federal government in 1883, to the United States Marine Hospital Service, now the United States Public Health Service. Previously, before the construction of the Statue of Liberty, the buildings on

Bedloe's Island were used for United States Marine Hospital purposes.

In 1903 the property was purchased by the Federal government, and since then it has been thoroughly overhauled, reconstructed in modern fashion, and now is in good condition.

Besides the hospital at Stapleton, the Service also maintains a dispensary (out-patient office) at South Ferry, Battery Park. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, 1631 seamen were furnished hospital relief, and 2707 were given office treatment. At the out-patient office all applicants for enlistment in the United States Coast Guard, and all applicants for license as able seamen on merchant vessels, are examined as to their physical condition by a medical officer of the Service, also all pilots as to their vision and color sense.

The Service also maintains an office in the United States Custom House building, for the purpose of issuing Port Sanitary Statements (Bills of Health) to outgoing vessels.

The hospital station is in charge of a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service. The staff is composed of the junior medical officers and the pharmacists. The nurses and all other employees are appointed under the general designation of attendant. The medical officers and pharmacists are subject to change of station, from time to time. The maximum period at one station, unless reassigned, is four years.

On account of the European war, the United States government opened in New York City a number of hospitals, among which we mention the United States Army Hospital at Gun Hill road and Bainbridge avenue, and one of over four thousand beds in the former Siegel-Cooper & Company department store on Sixth avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

By the adoption of the new State Constitution in 1894, the State Commission in Lunacy became a constitutional body, vested with exclusive jurisdiction over all institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, epileptics and idiots expressly excepted. The Commission was to consist of three members, a physician of a legally chartered medical college, a lawyer, and a layman, appointed for six years, with the exception of the medical commis-

sioner, who served during good behavior. In 1912, by Act of the Legislature, the name of the commission was changed to the State Hospital Commission. No private institution for the insane can lawfully exist without a license from the Commission.

The fourteen State hospitals are districted as follows: Utica State Hospital—Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Saratoga, Schenectady and Warren. Hudson River State Hospital—Counties of Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Putnam, Rensselaer, Richmond, Washington and Westchester. Middletown State Hospital—Counties of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster. Buffalo State Hospital—Counties of Erie and Niagara. Willard State Hospital—Counties of Allegany, Cayuga, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates. Binghamton State Hospital—Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie and Tioga. St. Lawrence State Hospital—Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Oswego and St. Lawrence. Rochester State Hospital—Counties of Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming. Long Island State Hospital—County of Kings. Manhattan State Hospital—Counties of New York, Bronx, Richmond. Kings Park State Hospital—Counties of Nassau and Suffolk. Central Islip State Hospital—Counties of Queens and Suffolk. Gowanda State Homœopathic Hospital—Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. Mohansic State Hospital—Counties of New York and Westchester.

Utica State Hospital.—The establishment of the Utica State Hospital for the Insane was indirectly the outcome of a "Memorial from the members of the State Medical Society," presented to the State Legislature on February 4, 1836. The memorial declared "that the whole number of insane persons, including idiots, in our state is about 3,000, and that not more than one-third . . . have sufficient means for their support, leaving two thousand to be supported at the public expense." The memorial further pointed out that "We have in this state only one incorporated Lunatic Asylum, and that capable of accommodating only 150 patients; and one private asylum, with accommodations for about sixty patients. Both of these institutions are merely for patients who pay, and . . . they cannot accommodate one-half of the number who are supposed to be able to pay for their support. For the 2,000 pauper

lunatics . . . there is no provision; they are permitted to roam at large, a nuisance to the community." Among the memorialists were Drs. John McCall, T. Romeyn Beck, A. G. Benedict, J. H. Steel, R. Pennell, D. Ayres, S. Snead, and H. Maxwell.

On March 30, 1836, "An Act to Authorize the Establishment of the New York State Lunatic Asylum" was passed, and \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a site, and \$50,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. The Utica site was purchased in 1837 for \$16,300, the State paying \$10,000, and the citizens of Utica the balance, \$6,300. It was planned to erect four buildings, each 550 feet long, facing outwards, and it was estimated that if built of brick the buildings would cost \$431,636. Various appropriations were made, as erection steadily proceeded. Eventually, on January 16, 1843, the Utica State Hospital was opened as a State institution, since which time it has been filled almost continually to fullest capacity. The hospital statistics for 1915 were: Average daily population of patients, 705 males, 775 females—1480; total acreage owned, 1402, of which 955 acres were under cultivation; value of real estate, including buildings and personal property, \$1,990,300. Articles made by patients during the year realized \$14,000, and farm products, \$55,000. Capacity of hospital, 1382 beds; number of resident physicians, nine; medical superintendent, Harold M. Palmer, M.D.; number of employees, 155 men, 162 women—317; number of nurses and attendants, 89 men, 96 women—185 total. The house expenses for the year 1915 amounted to \$319,553.56. The consulting surgeons to the institution in 1915 were James H. Glass, M.D., F. J. Douglas, M.D., and James E. Gage, M.D.

Willard State Hospital.—The Willard State Hospital for the Insane was opened as a State institution in 1869, but it was the outcome of efforts instituted by members of the State Medical Society, and by the Society officially, many years anterior to that. In 1855 the movement had its inception at a convention then held of superintendents of the poor, which convention resolved to memorialize the State Legislature to erect additional asylums, as State institutions. Thus was broached a subject which led to much discussion by legislators, and professional men and societies, and to the appointment of more than one commission during the next ten or twelve years. In 1863, the State Medical Society appointed

Drs. C. A. Lee, S. D. Willard and George Cook, a committee, for the purpose of conferring with the Medical Committee of the Senate and Assembly, on the subject of the "appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy." In pursuance of this action, the Legislature, by an act passed April 30, 1864, authorized the secretary of the State Medical Society to carry through certain duties and investigations. He, Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, in due course, communicated the result of his researches to the State Legislature, his report finding that "a deplorable condition" existed. He made known that in fifty-five counties of the State of New York, not including the counties of New York and Kings, 1345 lunatics, nearly all of them incurable, were confined in the general poorhouses. Regarding the report, Governor Fenton, in message to the State Legislature, declared that "many have become, and others are fast becoming, incurable from inefficient care and treatment," adding "The time has arrived when legislative provision should be made. The propriety of establishing an institution for *incurables*—an institution that shall relieve county authorities from the care of the insane—should be deliberately considered." A bill was reported, creating a State Lunatic Asylum for the Insane, to be known as the Beck Asylum for the Insane, but soon thereafter an event occurred which occasioned a change in the designation. Dr. Willard, who conducted the investigation, died in April, 1865; "his death made a marked impression upon the public mind," stated a biographer of Dr. Willard, "and . . . suggested a further mark of honor." The bill, then in the senate, was altered and eventually became law, with the name changed to "The Willard Asylum for the Insane." Drs. John P. Gray, Julian T. Williams, and John B. Chapin were appointed commissioners by Governor Fenton to locate and erect the asylum. The Commission, in December of 1865, obtained a title to the State Agricultural College, in the town of Ovid, and prepared to proceed with plans to adapt the property to the needs of an asylum. In January, 1866, Dr. Gray resigned from the Commission, but his place was immediately taken by Dr. J. Lyman Congdon, and the work proceeded. In May, 1869, a board of trustees took over the work of the Commission, and in September of that year a circular was issued to the superintendents of the poor throughout the State announcing that the asylum would be ready for the reception of two hundred and fifty patients on the twelfth of October following. In response,

applications for admittance of more than five hundred patients were received. On October 13, 1869, the asylum was formally opened, and on that day the first patients entered, three of them in chains. Dr. John B. Chapin was the first medical superintendent; he held direction of the institution until September 1, 1884, being then succeeded by Dr. P. M. Wise, who was formerly the senior medical officer. He served until 1890, when Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim was appointed. He was succeeded in 1893 by Dr. Theo. H. Kellogg. Two years later Dr. William Mabon took charge, holding the appointment for ten years, until 1905, since which year Dr. Robert M. Elliott has been medical superintendent.

The annual statistics: Average daily population of patients, 1,159 males, 1,265 females—2,424 total, although the certified capacity of the institution is only 2,015, affording accommodation to 985 male patients and 1,030 female. The total acreage owned by the hospital is 1,217 acres, of which 848 are under cultivation. The total value of real estate, including buildings and personal property, is \$2,404,103. There are twelve resident physicians, and the institution finds employment, as nurses, attendants, etc., for 485 people, of which number 248 are male servants and 237 female.

Hudson River Hospital, Poughkeepsie.—The erection of a State hospital for the insane somewhere along the Hudson river was authorized by the Legislature in 1866. The location was left to a commission with power to obtain advantageous terms from the rival counties. The contest finally narrowed down to Poughkeepsie and Newburgh. A site consisting of two hundred acres north of the city of Poughkeepsie, for which James Roosevelt, the owner, wanted \$80,000, was selected, and Dutchess county offered to pay \$30,000 towards its purchase. Orange county, however, raised this offer, and Dutchess county increased their offer to \$34,000, thereby securing the hospital. Work was begun on the hospital site the following summer, and in 1871 sixty patients were admitted. The State Hospital has constantly increased in size, until now it has a population of 3,300. The institution has a resident staff of seventeen physicians, and employment is given to 344 males and 278 females; of these 200 are male, and 210 female nurses. The Hospital's lands comprise 894 acres, of which 485 acres are under cultivation.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.—It was in 1869 that several citizens of the village of Middletown decided that a hospital for the insane was needed in their vicinity. A farm was purchased on the western border of the village. Dr. George F. Foote endeavored to raise money by subscription for a private asylum. He was successful in obtaining \$75,000, which was expended for the site and to provide a building. This was afterwards made a free will offering to the State by the generous subscribers.

The first State appropriation was made in 1870, and a board of trustees numbering twenty-one was appointed by the Governor. The first superintendent, Dr. Foote, resigned, and Dr. Henry A. Stiles was appointed in his stead. The Hospital was incorporated in April, 1870, opened for the reception of patients April 20, 1874, and the first patient admitted May 7, 1874.

The development of the institution was substantial. The average daily population is 2055 patients, its certified capacity 1935. The farm and grounds comprise 543 acres, of which 239 acres are under cultivation. The value of real estate, including buildings and personal property, amounts to \$2,035,895. The staff includes ten physicians; 203 males and 234 females are employed, of which 107 are men, and 191 women are nurses and attendants. The Hospital has been conducted upon homœopathic principles, following strictly the practice and principles of homœopathy in the selection of medicines and treatment of patients. This is a compliance with the law under which the Hospital was first incorporated, and the results would seem to warrant the continuance of that form of treatment and management. Though the Hospital district comprises Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Rockland counties, those desiring homœopathic treatment are received from any part of the State. In compliance with the law, a training school for nurses and attendants was established, and has been maintained for almost forty years, with the most satisfactory results.

Buffalo State Hospital.—This was opened as a State institution in 1880, and during the next thirty years developed into being one of the principal State asylums, the average daily population of patients being 952 males, 1,199 females; 2,151 total. It is certified to accommodate 682 males, and 1,022 females; total 1,704 patients; but has an actual available supply of beds for 863 males and 1086

females in addition to which there were 108 cots. The institution has a resident medical staff of eleven physicians, chief among them being A. W. Hurd, M.D., medical superintendent, and George W. Gorrill, M.D., first assistant physician. There are 99 male and 148 female nurses and attendants, and 129 other employees at the hospital, the cost of maintenance averaging annually \$428,733.57. Items of revenue were: Articles made or manufactured by patients annually have an average value of \$9,674.01; farm products amounting to \$9,020.27 are produced. The plant is valued at \$3,177,100, this estimate including land, 183 acres, 65 of which are under cultivation; buildings and personal property.

Binghamton State Hospital.—The act organizing this institution was passed May 13, 1879, and by it the trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Insane took over the New York State Inebriate Asylum, farm and buildings. It was found after inspection that additional construction was necessary before the building then standing could be used conveniently for the purposes designed, and the additional building work was immediately commenced, but had not sufficiently advanced to enable the trustees to open the Asylum until 1881.

During the year 1881-82, the average daily population of patients was 156. The institution was however constantly called upon to increase its accommodation; by the year 1913-14, the Hospital had been developed to such an extent that its average daily population of patients was 2404, 1434 males and 870 females. The certified capacity of hospital, 1324 men and 786 women, but the actual number of beds available at the institution was 2460. The patients were under the treatment of ten physicians, chief of whom was Charles G. Wagner, M.D., medical superintendent, whose first assistant was Dr. T. I. Townsend. Four hundred and seventy-eight persons were employed at the hospital, including 304 nurses and attendants. Sixty-three male and ninety-seven female patients were paroled during the year. Maintenance for the year totalled \$506,097.04, which meant a reasonably low per capita cost. The Hospital plant was then estimated to be worth \$3,070,000, this value being placed on the real estate, 1,363 acres, 850 under cultivation, on the buildings, and on personal property. Patients are kept occupied, and they manufacture many articles. The articles

manufactured in the institution average annually about \$20,000, and the farm products raised amount to \$51,514.76.

St. Lawrence State Hospital.—The St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane was opened as a State institution on December 9, 1890, and has since developed into one of considerable importance, having an average daily population of 998 male and 1108 female patients. Its certified capacity is 782 beds for males and 994 for females, but actually, the number of beds available in the institution is 2,033 beds, the excess population being accommodated on cots. The patients are under the professional care of a resident medical staff of twelve physicians. The house expenses for the year average \$431,359.62, and revenue to the extent of \$108,434.93 is derived by the sale of articles manufactured during the year by inmates, and farm products gained from the cultivated 930 of the 1,219 acres owned by the hospital. The whole Hospital plant, including land, buildings and equipment is valued at \$3,176,500.

Rochester State Hospital.—The Rochester State Hospital for the Insane was established in accordance with chapter 335, Laws of 1891. A board of managers was appointed June 1, 1891, and thirty days thereafter they received the institution from the former board of trustees, and the Rochester institution passed into State ownership. On that date there were 170 male and 185 female patients in the hospital, making the hospital population, at its opening under State direction, 355 patients.

The Hospital formerly was owned by the county of Monroe, and was known as the Monroe County Insane Asylum. The consideration paid to the county authorities for the transfer of the hospital plant to the State was \$50,000. It was soon found, however, that the buildings were inadequate to accommodate 355 patients; it was discovered that the wards were so crowded that in many instances three patients occupied a room designed for only one patient and others slept on cots in the halls. Therefore, the State instituted plans to provide additional accommodation, the estimated cost of which totalled almost \$200,000. In course of time, the alterations were effected, and since then the development of the Rochester institution has been proportionate to that of most of the older State Asylums for the Insane.

Brooklyn State Hospital, formerly Long Island State Hospital.—The Long Island State Hospital for the Insane was transferred

to the State of New York by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County, on October 1, 1895, on which date there were in the institution 1,068 male and 1,339 female patients.

In 1915, the Long Island State Hospital for the Insane was granted an appropriation of \$400,000, to provide for the erection of two new hospital buildings to the east of the main hospital buildings. The new buildings will increase the accommodation by 440 beds.

Kings Park State Hospital.—The Kings Park State Hospital for the Insane was opened as a State institution on October 1, 1896, on which date it was transferred to the State by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of Kings County, under whose superintendence it had formerly been conducted. As a State institution it came under the general supervision of Dr. Wm. E. Sylvester, who also was responsible for the medical service at the Long Island State Hospital. The resident medical superintendent at Kings Park Hospital was Dr. Oliver M. Dewing. The Kings Park institution is one of the largest State lunatic asylums; acreage owned, 834.61; real estate, including buildings and personal property, \$5,131,727.02; average daily population of patients, 1,692 males, 2,577 females; certified capacity of hospital, 3,397; actual number of beds for patients, 4,344. The institution has a medical staff of twenty-three physicians, the medical superintendent being Wm. Austin Macy, M.D.; and 184 male and 271 female nurses and attendants were employed. Altogether, the institution employs 757 persons.

Manhattan State Hospital.—The Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane is a consolidation of Manhattan State Hospital, East, and Manhattan State Hospital, West, and as such was opened in 1905. Prior to that, the Manhattan State Hospital comprised the plants on Ward's Island, Blackwell's Island, Hart's Island, and Central Islip. In 1898, these institutions had care of: Ward's Island, 3,499 patients; Blackwell's Island, 839; Hart's Island, 1,143; Central Islip, 1,063; total, 6,544.

It had for four years, since 1894, when the insane asylums of New York City were transferred to the State, been under the management of the Manhattan State Hospital, the board of managers of which institution, in 1898, consisted of: H. E. Howland, George E. Dodge, Eleonora Kinnecutt, John McAnerney, Isaac N. Selig-

man, Louisa Pierpont Morgan and Henry H. Hollister. The non-resident medical officers then comprising the board of consulting physicians and surgeons of the Hospital were: Austin Flint, W. V. White, W. R. Gillette, E. G. Janeway, W. H. Ross, C. I. Pardee, E. D. Fisher, A. McL. Hamilton, J. D. Bryant, Wm. H. Thomson, and F. Peterson. The resident medical officers were: A. E. Macdonald, general superintendent; E. C. Dent, G. A. Smith, and P. Bryant, medical superintendents; J. T. W. Rowe, first assistant physician; and thirty-six other physicians. The disbursements, in the hospital year 1898-99, were \$1,059,174.95.

In accordance with the terms of transfer of the New York City institutions to the State, the Hart's Island branch was abandoned in 1899, the City of New York, when transferring the asylums in 1894 having stipulated that the Hart's Island and Blackwell's Island hospitals must be vacated within five years, and that on Ward's Island within fifteen years, which would end on February 1, 1911. Other buildings, however, could not be prepared by the year 1899 for the reception of the inmates of the Blackwell's Island Asylum, and it was not until November, 1901, when the new colony at Central Islip was ready, that the Blackwell's Island Asylum was abandoned, and the buildings, surrendered to the City of New York, in accordance with the terms of the original lease to the State. The State institution, in 1901, had a percentage of overcrowding of 31.13, but the percentage was within a year reduced to 10.93.

Since the consolidation of the Manhattan State Hospitals, East and West, in 1905, when the Central Islip plant was made a separate institution, the development has been steady; in 1905 the capacity of the Manhattan State Hospital was 3,244, and the average daily population of patients, 4,366; in 1906, the capacity was increased by 240 beds, and the average daily population in that year was 4,466. In later years, the average daily population was 1,967 men, and 2,984 women patients. The certified capacity of the hospitals was 3,699, the accommodation for the sexes being about equally divided; but the institution had in actual beds available for patients: 1,930 for males, and 3,117 for females. The institution found employment for 407 men and 418 women, of which number 525 were nurses and attendants. The general superintendent was William Mabon, M.D., deceased in 1917. The real estate, including 245 acres of land, 64 acres of which was under

cultivation, and the buildings of the Manhattan State Hospitals, are valued at \$4,520,000, and an additional \$350,000 was estimated to be the value of the personal property owned by the institution. The patients were kept interestedly occupied, and the product of their industry netted in articles made and manufactured more than \$60,000, and in farm products, \$22,000.

Central Islip State Hospital.—The Central Islip State Hospital for the Insane was opened as a State institution on February 27, 1896, its establishment as such arising from the transfer from the City of New York to the State of the care of all the insane for the maintenance and control of which the city had hitherto been liable. This arrangement was due principally to the efforts of the New York Academy of Medicine and of its fellows, and the Central Islip plant prior to 1905 was one of four constituting the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, the others then being the asylums on Ward's, Blackwell's and Hart's islands. In 1898, there were 763 male and 300 female patients at the Central Islip Hospital, and in 1905 a rearrangement of control of the Manhattan State hospitals made the Central Islip plant a separate institution. As such it has continued, and with the influx of the patients who formerly were housed at the Blackwell's Island Hospital, the Central Islip Hospital became a very large one.

The Central Islip State Hospital is estimated to be worth \$3,133,028.45; this includes 995 acres of land, of which 255 acres were under cultivation, and the hospital buildings. Personal property increased the amount by \$260,969.99. The labor of inmates yielded annually to the institution \$69,442.95.

Gowanda State Homœopathic Hospital.—This institution had its inception in a resolution of the board of supervisors of Erie county, passed in 1888, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature authorizing the erection and maintenance of a county homœopathic insane asylum. The necessary steps were taken, and the institution was created. After a few years the question of State ownership and support was agitated, and mainly through the determined action of the homœopathic profession and particularly of its State and Western New York medical societies, it became a State institution, and was then known as the Collins State Homœopathic Hospital.

The first trustees, now designated as managers, comprised Dr.

William Tod Helmuth, president; Fred J. Blackman, secretary, and Dr. Asa S. Couch. The board was increased in 1897 to seven members. In 1899 the name was changed to Gowanda State Homœopathic Hospital. The institution was opened for patients in August, 1898. Statistics show that the average daily population is 652 male and 532 female patients, its certified capacity, however, being only 978. The actual number of beds available for patients are 1,240. Forty-four per cent. of the patients are engaged in useful work within the institution, which industry produced, in farm products, \$17,390, and in articles made or manufactured, \$12,150. Two hundred and eighteen persons were employed by the hospital, including 134 nurses and attendants. The following homœopathic physicians and surgeons are consultants to the institution: F. D. Lewis, F. P. Lewis, R. M. Schley, G. T. Moseley, G. R. Critchlow, all of Buffalo; J. M. Lee and H. G. Shepard, of Rochester; W. B. Gifford, of Attica; and W. H. Vosburg, of Dunkirk. The Hospital plant, including substantial buildings, on 655 acres of land, 396 acres of which were under cultivation, are estimated to be worth, with personal property, \$1,099,612.22.

Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane.—This institution, located at Yorktown Heights, New York, was opened as a State institution on June 16, 1910. Its establishment became a necessity because of the "enormous overcrowding of the Manhattan State Hospital, and the somewhat less overcrowding of the Central Islip State Hospital, both resulting from the great influx of patients from New York City."

In 1906-07 a search for a new site near the metropolis resulted in the securing of an attractive tract near Yorktown, a tract of 564 acres, which was purchased at a cost of \$133,000. Title to the Mohansic tract was secured in March, 1910. In May of that year Governor Charles E. Hughes appointed a board of managers, Miss Helen M. Gould, Miss Mary Flexner, V. E. Macey. The last-named declined, and his place was taken by J. H. Wainwright, the other members being J. C. Clark, A. J. Shipman, F. Tucker, and W. D. Granger, M.D.

Because of the healthful location, overlooking Lake Mohansic, the Commission in Lunacy recommended that the institution "be principally for the benefit of the most curable class of patients." The Commission "deemed it an opportunity for the construction

of homelike homes for them, and for the breaking away from the ponderous architectural development of huge buildings, often incorporated in hospitals for the insane." There were at the time of purchase four farmhouses on the property, but they were in a poor state of repair.

Not much progress was made in the second year, "owing to the fact that the Legislature made no appropriations for the continuance of the work on the hospital during the year 1911 until quite late in the year." Forty-eight patients were admitted during 1911. The farmhouses were occupied, and it was planned to build certain permanent large structures, such as the administration building, Psychopathic (reception) Hospital, and buildings for the chronic group of patients, but generally "for the 2,000 to 3,000 patients the Mohansic institution would probably have to care for, the Commission aimed to "provide for the separation of the patients into small groups." Dr. Harris's report stated: "Cottages with small wards should be the keynote, for there is nothing in the treatment of the insane so important as individuality."

In 1912, \$500,000 was appropriated for construction work; this sum was expected to provide for the erection of a group of four cottages, for six hundred patients, a group of two cottages for six hundred patients, and a kitchen and dining room building. It was eventually found necessary to use the appropriation for other construction work. During the third year, the average number of insane patients was 49. In 1913, the average daily population was 59.3. The 1913 report stated: "If a hospital is to be developed for six hundred patients within the next two years," an appropriation of \$781,000 would be necessary.

The establishment of the complete plant as planned is a great undertaking, and the institution is still (in 1918) in course of development. Notwithstanding that Chapter 529, Laws of 1910, section 1, authorized the State Commission in Lunacy to contract "for the erection and completion of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane . . . at a total cost of not exceeding two million dollars," difficulties continued to arise to prevent the consummation of the plans. In 1915, the average number of patients was sixty-four, and these were all of the quiet class, and all engaged in improvement work on the estate; sixty-three of them were males. Dr. Harris was then medical superintendent, and there were four male attendants.

The State Hospital Commission in 1915 apportioned \$300,000 to the Mohansic State Hospital for needed developments during the following year.

Matteawan State Hospital.—The Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals was established in 1892, for the relief of the overcrowded asylum at Auburn, and April 25, 1892, the transfer to the new Hospital was commenced of the entire population of the Auburn Asylum—in all 261 patients—and the Auburn buildings were soon entirely abandoned.

The State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn was the oldest asylum for insane criminals in the State, and “was the first of its especial character to be established in the United States or elsewhere. Among institutions of its kind, it stands as the pioneer.” It was founded in 1857, “in order to provide a place for insane convicts, and in obedience to the demands of physicians and others for a place to send the criminal insane, so that the inmates of the ordinary asylums should not be obliged to associate with them. The State prison inspectors caused the erection of a building sufficiently large to accommodate sixty-four patients, all men. In 1874 an addition was made, increasing the capacity to 140. In 1887 there was much agitation for additional accommodation, the condition at the Auburn Asylum not being satisfactory, or conducive to health or mental improvement of the patients, who were so many in excess of the number for which accommodation had been designed that two patients were in nearly every room, while many were forced to sleep on cots in the corridors. It was to relieve this deplorable condition that the Matteawan Hospital was designed.

The Auburn Asylum, from its opening in 1859 to its close in 1892, received into its custody 1,208 insane male felons, and 5.5 women of that class; the daily average population in 1859 was 27.33 patients; in 1862 it was 78.66; in 1872 it was 84.00; in 1882, 137.57; and at its close in 1892, 277.26.

During the more than twenty-five years of the operation of the Matteawan institution, the name has, chiefly because of its character, come frequently into public notice. It has developed considerably, the average daily population during the year 1914 being 718 males and 134 females. And further addition to the accommodation is needed, as the rated capacity of the hospital is only

617. Six physicians constituted the medical staff, and 118 nurses and attendants are among the 191 employees of the hospital.

The hospital plant is valued at \$1,160,505, the property including: 482 acres, of which 356 acres were under cultivation, hospital buildings and personal property. To the end of the hospital year of 1915, 3,862 patients had been admitted to the Hospital since its opening; 1,609 of these insane felons were foreign born.

Dannemora State Hospital.—The Dannemora State Hospital for the Insane was opened as a State institution on November 15, 1900, and designed to receive only insane male felons. It now has an average daily population of about 550 patients, although the rated capacity of the institution is not much more than 350. One hundred and eight persons are employed, including about sixty male nurses and attendants. There is a medical staff of five physicians, the present superintendent being Charles H. North, M.D. The maintenance cost is about \$135,000 yearly, and the plant, which embraces substantial buildings in 134 acres, is estimated to be worth about \$700,000.

New York City Asylum for the Insane.—The New York City Asylum for the Insane was located on Blackwell's Island in 1848. For the greater part of its existence it has been under the management of the Committee of Public Charities and Correction. The buildings occupy extensive grounds at the northern end of the island, in 1890 accommodating 1300 patients. The main building then was of granite, four stories in height, and contained office, quarters for house staff, and eight wards for patients. Women only were admitted. In each ward was a large sitting room for inmates, and all wards opened into a spacious central rotunda.

In 1881 a stone building accommodating 500 patients was erected at the southern end of the grounds, for acute cases, and in 1892 a brick building was opened for chronic cases. Ten wooden pavilions, one brick pavilion, a laundry, bathhouse, superintendent's residence, and a chapel, were part of the plant in 1892. There was an amusement building, containing hall with stage and piano, where dances and entertainments were given for the amusement of patients, and a work-room, where mats, brushes, rugs, carpets and fancy articles were made by inmates. Patients were kept without restraint, and every effort was made to ameliorate their condition by allotting them some occupation to employ their minds. Twice

a day they were given an hour's exercise in the grounds, under the supervision of attendants, and once a week all patients were required to bathe under the supervision of a resident woman physician. About 2,500 patients were received yearly.

About that time proposals were under consideration to take over the large building on Ward's Island, formerly used by the State Commissioners of Immigration, and after necessary extensions had been made to it, remove to that island, and to a new plant at Central Islip, Long Island, all the insane then in the care of the City of New York. In 1894 the New York City asylums for the Insane on Blackwell's, Ward's and Hart's islands were transferred to the State, the transfer of the care of the City's insane to the State being on condition that the State should have the use of the buildings on the islands for certain definite periods, within which the buildings were to be vacated by the State and revert to the city. Apparently, many of the patients in the Blackwell's Island plant were transferred to the Ward's Island establishment during the years 1894 and 1898, as on Blackwell's Island in the latter year there were only 839 patients, all female. In November, 1901, when new buildings were ready at the new Central Islip State Hospital for the Insane, the last of the patients left Blackwell's Island, and the buildings there again came into the possession of the City of New York.

New York City Asylum for the Insane.—The New York City Asylum for the Insane, on Hart's Island, was opened in 1878, for the reception and care of chronic cases of female insane, coming under the responsibility of the City of New York. The department was in charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and from 1874 to 1894 the city spent \$225,000 in erecting buildings on Hart's Island for the accommodation of this class of insane. In 1886 the former Hart's Island Hospital was discontinued, and the pavilions utilized for the insane of both sexes. According to a report of the Commission on Insane, issued in 1892, the city at that time owned on Hart's Island eighty acres of land which had been purchased in 1868. The land is located in Westchester county, and had doubled in value by 1891, when its value was estimated to be \$150,000.

In 1894 the Hart's Island establishment, together with the city asylums on Blackwell's Island and Ward's Island, were leased to

the State, the State having then taken over the supervision of the city's insane. The agreement of transfer stipulated for the vacating of the Hart's Island and Blackwell's Island buildings within five years, and of the Ward's Island asylum within fifteen years. The Hart's Island institution had in its care in 1898, 325 male and 818 female patients, but in the following year these were transferred either to the Ward's Island, or the new Central Islip plants, and the Hart's Island buildings abandoned by the State.

New York City Asylum for the Insane.—The New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, was up to 1892 reserved for males only, the women insane of the city being detained at Blackwell's Island; but at that time proposals were under consideration to remove most of the insane patients from Blackwell's Island to Ward's Island, taking over other buildings (then unused) for the purpose. The city at that time was under an expense of about \$800,000 yearly, in caring for its insane, and intended expending \$1,500,000 in the erection of new buildings at Central Islip, Long Island, and the alteration of the buildings on Ward's Island. The city cared for about 6,000 patients suffering from mental derangement, in 1892, about 2,500 of whom were women detained on Blackwell's Island.

The main asylum for males on Ward's Island at that time was a large brick building, of fine architectural appearance, having towers and turrets trimmed with Ohio freestone. It was opened in 1871, and could accommodate, with outlying buildings, about 2,200 patients. The total number of patients admitted in 1892 were 750, and there were under treatment on Ward's Island in that year 2,498 male patients. The Asylum had in 1892 a resident medical staff of sixteen physicians, and the general treatment then in vogue was in keeping with that practiced in other advanced and progressive asylums of the country, and all patients capable of appreciating the work were given occupations.

In 1894 all city asylums on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Hart's islands, were transferred to the State, the agreement providing that the State should have, for a certain definite period, the use of the existing buildings in which were housed the insane. Within the period, the State was expected to erect other hospitals to which to transfer the patients formerly on the islands, after which evacuating, the city of New York would again enter into possession of

the buildings on the three islands. Those on Ward's Island were leased to the State by the city for fifteen years, which term would end on February 1, 1911.

In 1898 the Ward's Island Asylum, which was one of those comprising the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, had the care of 2,031 male and 1,468 female patients, many of the females apparently coming from the Blackwell's Island establishment, the lease of which to the State had then nearly expired. The Hart's Island buildings were vacated by the State in 1899, and the Blackwell's Island Asylum in November, 1901, the patients going to Ward's Island and Central Islip. The consolidation of the Manhattan State Hospitals, East and West, in 1905, constituted the Central Islip plant a separate State institution. Formerly, it had been a department of the Manhattan State Hospital.

Suggestion was made in 1907 to obtain from the city of New York an extension of the lease on the Ward's Island institution, and it resulted in the passage of an act, in 1908, authorizing the City to execute a lease for fifty years, with the agreement that the State would erect a modern plant.

Bloomingtondale Asylum.—The New York Hospital, in the first decades of the nineteenth century, received the insane of the city into its wards, but in 1815 the accommodations for that class of patients having become inadequate, the governors of the Hospital applied to the State Legislature for aid to construct new buildings elsewhere, and secured a grant of \$10,000 yearly to date from 1816 to 1857. Accordingly a plot of ground was purchased at Bloomingtondale Heights, then seven miles from the city, and buildings were erected thereon. The "History of the City of New York," by Martha J. Lamb, states that De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State, and president of the State Commissioners, "was chiefly instrumental in the passage of the act, in 1816, establishing the Bloomingtondale Asylum for the Insane which, located in the midst of forty well-cultivated acres, was first opened for the reception of patients in 1821."

The insane patients of the New York Hospital were in 1821 removed to the Bloomingtondale property, occupying what was later known as the main building. The building was substantial, brick and stone; the Asylum possessed a commanding site, on Harlem Heights, at Boulevard and 117th street, overlooking the Hudson

and surrounding country. Labian Gardner was the first superintendent; his wife the first matron, and Dr. James Eddy, the resident physician.

Additional accommodation was required in 1829, and another building for thirty male patients was erected, and in 1837 a similar edifice was built for females.

Later, the rapid growth of the city in that vicinity made a change of location desirable, and the land and buildings of the Asylum were sold to Columbia College, and the Bloomingdale Asylum removed in 1894 to "new and imposing" buildings at White Plains, New York. In the nineties, about 450 patients were received yearly, who were divided into classes, according to the nature of their mental aberration, and suitable methods of treatment adopted for each class, the so-called moral method being largely employed "supplemented by the best-known scientific and medical treatment;" harsh measures and all unnecessary confinement were strictly prohibited. There were some free beds, but the majority of the patients were required to pay, and thus a quiet hospital was provided for those of moderate means as well as for the rich, who were suffering from mental diseases, where they could be assured of kind and skillful treatment.

PRIVATE LICENSED INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

Bloomingdale Hospital.—Elsewhere reviewed in this work.

Dr. Bolton's Home, at Beacon, New York, has an average daily population of six males and thirteen females, making a total of 19 patients. Rated capacity of hospital is 18 male and 17 female patients. The home employs twenty-eight persons, 12 male and 16 female.

Brigham Hall Hospital.—A Hospital for treatment of mental and nervous disorders, was founded in 1855 by Dr. George Cook and Robert D. Cook. In its act of incorporation the name hospital was appended for the first time in the State to an establishment for the insane. It is located at Canandaigua. It has an average daily population of 51 patients. The rated capacity of the institution is 71 patients, 33 male and 38 female. There are two resident physicians, Dr. R. G. Cook, physician in charge, and Dr. Henry C. Burgess, assistant physician, and the Hospital employs sixty-three persons.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium, located at Corona, New York, average daily population of 37 patients, 19 male, and capacity of 46 beds. E. T. Murray, M.D., is physician with J. J. Mulcahy, M.D., assistant physician.

Greenmount-on-the-Hudson Hospital, training owned by Dr. Ralph Wait Parson, physician in charge.

Interpines, Goshen, New York, owned by Drs. F. W. Seward and F. W. Seward, Jr., is under their direction.

Knickerbocker Hall, Amityville, Long Island, is owned by J. F. Loudon. The average daily population of patients is 4 males and 18 females. The institution employed 13 persons, including four nurses.

Long Island Home, Amityville, L. I. The average daily population of patients is 53. The institution employs 71 persons, of whom 41 are male.

Dr. MacDonald's House, Central Valley, N. Y. Has an average daily population of patients, 9 male, 11 female. The rated capacity of the sanitarium is 34, 17 of each sex. Seventy persons, 36 male and 34 female, are employed.

Marshall Sanitarium, Troy, N. Y., is conducted under the direction of a board of twenty-six governors, and a medical board of four physicians. Christopher J. Patterson, M.D., was superintendent in 1915, and his assistant physician was G. R. Stalter, M. D. During 1915, 61 patients were treated, 28 male and 33 female. The institution found employment for 33 persons.

Providence Retreat, Buffalo, is owned by the Sisters of Charity. The average daily population is 144 patients, and the rated capacity 200, accommodation being available for 125 female and 75 male patients. The staff numbers thirty, excluding the physicians, and the eleven sisters who are in attendance on the wards. Four of the sisters are graduate nurses from general hospital training schools.

River Crest Sanitarium, Astoria, New York, has an average daily population of 40 male, 48 female. The institution employs ninety persons.

Vincent's Retreat, Harrison, N. Y., is owned by the sisters of Mount St. Vincent. Only women patients are admitted. The average daily population is 100, and the rated capacity is 120 patients.

Flushing, is stated to have been the first private asylum in the State. It is, if the Bloomingdale Hospital is excluded. Bloomingdale, although now listed under the private asylums and strictly always conducted as such, is probably considered to have been a State institution, seeing that in the early decades of its operation it was maintained almost wholly, if not completely, by State appropriations. The Sanford Hall Sanitarium was established by Dr. James Macdonald, in 1841. The institution employs 74 persons.

Spring Hill Sanitarium, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, is conducted by the owner, D. W. McFarland, M.D. Eighteen persons are employed.

Vernon House, Bronxville, N. Y., under the direction of W. D. Granger, M.D.

Dr. T. H. Kellogg's House, Riverdale, New York City, is also listed as a private sanitarium for the Insane. Patients are under his personal supervision.

West Hill Sanitarium, Riverdale, New York City, is privately conducted. The average daily population is 12, and the rated capacity 23. The sanitarium employs 46 persons, and also owns a farm at Pawling, New York, where patients are sent.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.—The first attempt in this country to found a public institution for the feeble-minded was made in New York State in the year 1846, through legislation introduced by Frederick F. Backus, of Rochester. The measure, however, was not successful until 1851, when the institution was established in Albany on an experimental basis. The State of New York thus became the first one in the United States to make separate and special provision for the feeble-minded. Two years later the Legislature provided funds for the erection of permanent buildings on a site in Syracuse do-

nated by philanthropic citizens. The cornerstone of the main building was laid September 8, 1854, with impressive ceremonies and in the presence of distinguished guests, among whom was Dr. Edward Seguin, whose work in France had been the inspiration of the first efforts made in America for the training of the feeble-minded.

The institution is located upon a beautiful elevation in the southwestern part of the city. The grounds comprise sixty-five acres, divided into lawns, garden, and a grove at the rear, which forms a delightful playground for the children. Burnet Park borders the grounds on two sides, city streets forming the east and south boundaries. A farm of 210 acres at Fairmount, four miles from the city location, supplies the institution with milk and other products.

The law which originally brought the institution into existence declared its purpose to be the education of the feeble-minded. This purpose has always been kept to the front, the school being the prominent feature in the work of the institution. Children between the ages of seven and fourteen who are feeble-minded or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated in any ordinary school are eligible for admission. Those admitted are known as "State pupils." They are received by commitment of a county superintendent of poor, or by the commissioner of charities of any city where such office exists. Pupils may also be committed by order of a judge of a court record. Medical certificates of feeble-mindedness are required to accompany all commitments. Each county of the State is entitled to representation in the institution in the ratio its population bears to the population of the entire State, based upon the last official census. The board of managers of the institution have power to order the discharge of any pupil who after a fair trial proves unteachable, or otherwise unsuitable for further training.

The present capacity of the institution is 600. Besides the four resident officers, 120 others are employed. Of this number fifteen are teachers and fifteen others instructors of industrial classes in conjunction with the school department, which usually comprises about one-half of the population. The other one-half are mostly kept busily employed at housework, hand and machine sewing, embroidery, knitting, tailoring, weaving, mat and mattress-

making; in the kitchens, laundry, garden and the various shops; on the grounds, or at the farm at Fairmount.

In connection with the institution a detached hospital building with fifty beds is provided for those requiring medical attention, and for the isolation of contagious diseases. This hospital is in the immediate charge of a trained nurse under the direction of the medical assistant and the superintendent. A mental clinic is maintained in connection with the courts, schools and social agencies of Syracuse. The superintendent is Dr. O. H. Cobb, the steward L. J. Hutchinson, the matron Miss Magdalen Reincher. The resident physician is Dr. P. M. Champlin.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.—Previous to 1851 the public charities of the State consisted in caring for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind. The Legislature had several times been importuned, and the Governor had recommended that provision be made for still another class equally unfortunate—the idiotic. The Legislature in July, 1857, appropriated \$6,000 annually for two years, and the New York State Asylum for Idiots was established, and the city of Syracuse chosen for its location. The able and efficient founder of the Asylum was Dr. Hervey Backus Wilbur, who remained superintendent for thirty-three years. Dr. Wilbur, after twelve years' experience, reported that there were two directions that charity might take; first, a place for proper custodial management of the idiotic; second, education as far as possible. He, however, gained many valuable ideas concerning charity work in 1875, by a visit to Great Britain. It was in that year that the State Board of Charities enacted a law to remove all children from the county houses. This act and activity of the State Board of Charities caused the overflowing of various asylums, and hence a demand to the Legislature of 1878 for greater accommodations. A joint action of the Syracuse Board and State Board at a special meeting March 12, 1878, when the question of a custodial institution for the idiotic was discussed, resulted in an appointment of a committee consisting of Mrs. J. C. Lowell, W. P. Letchworth, and J. C. Devereaux, who were heard at full length on the subject. The board finally decided that they were willing to assume the responsibility of the management of a custodial institution. The result of the joint labors of Mrs. J. C. Lowell and Dr. Wilbur was an appropriation by Legislature of 1887 of \$18,000

for the maintenance of adult idiotic and feeble-minded females, at an experimental custodial asylum, under the management of the trustees of the New York State Asylum for Idiots.

In 1878 a building had been rented at Newark, New York, and nine inmates received from poorhouses and eighteen from the Asylum at Syracuse. The inmates soon increased to eighty-eight, but owing to their lives of idleness and neglect they were not a hopeful looking set, either in appearance or conduct. Departments of household occupations were instituted as a training school, and inmates were educated to become useful as assistants in the necessary work of the institution. The usefulness of the custodial soon became apparent, and a committee of the Legislature recommended the experiment be continued.

On the death of Dr. Wilbur, Dr. G. A. Doren became his successor, who recommended that custodial care should now take permanent and enduring form, but advocated the removal of the department to the immediate vicinity of the parent establishment. The State Board of Charities, however, had strongly recommended the purchase of the Newark site, and advocated an independent institution. A bill before the Legislature was hotly contested, and it was not until May 14, 1885, that the bill was passed, thus permanently creating one of the noblest charities in the State. The Governor David B. Hill appointed the first board of trustees: David Decker, Rev. M. S. Hard, Dr. Darwin Colvin, Mrs. Lucy W. Butler, Mrs. Lucian Yeoman, Mrs. E. C. Perkins, Dr. Charles G. Pomeroy, S. N. Gallup, S. S. Pierson. The new board of trustees met June 2, 1885, and elected S. S. Pierson president, Rev. M. S. Hard secretary, and S. N. Gallup treasurer. In 1886 the dormitory on the east part of the site was erected, also the boiler house. Two years later the laundry was built and the west dormitory was completed in 1889. The board of managers, in their thirty-third annual report, made January 21, 1918, stated that the population was 856, that the maintenance and operation was \$240,474, and the site and improvements represented an investment of \$453,560. The members of the board of managers were: Marian P. Burton, Edna E. Lampert, Sarah F. S. Armstrong, Rev. Albert W. Beaven, Frank L. Waldorf, James A. Randall, Nicholas L. McDonald. The resident officers were Dr. Ethan A. Nevin, superintendent; Dr. Anna Warnecke, physician; Gertrude M. Palmer, matron.

Rome State Custodial Asylum.—The Rome State Custodial Asylum was established in 1893 as the Oneida State Custodial Asylum. The name was changed to its present title May 1, 1894. The object of the institution was for the committal by the superintendents of the poor of unteachable idiots residing in their respective counties who are indigent or inmates of county almshouses. The real estate includes 595 acres, which, with the buildings thereon, are valued at over a million dollars. The equipment and other personal property has a valuation of about \$150,000. The capacity is now 2,400 inmates. The governing board consists of seven managers appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, with the consent and approval of the Senate. The president of the board in 1916 was Dr. William B. Reid; vice-president, Dr. John D. George; secretary, Dr. George H. Brown—all of Rome. The other members of the board are Dr. Cyrus J. Severance, of Mannsville; Frank Blake, of Clinton; James A. Douglas, of Oriskany Falls; and Thomas E. Singleton, of Rome. The superintendent, who had held the office since August 1, 1904, was Dr. Charles Bernstein.

Craig Colony for Epileptics.—The Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, Livingston county, is a State institution. The original board of managers was organized April 25, 1894, and consisted of Dr. F. Peterson, president; George M. Shull, secretary, and G. S. Ewart, treasurer. Charles E. Jones, M.D., Jessie B. Wadsworth, and William E. Cuddeback were the other members of the board of managers. The first superintendent was William P. Sprattling.

For the purpose of the Colony, 1,850 acres of land formerly owned by the Shaker community that had settled there, were purchased by the State, and the managers of the Colony planned the erection of an administration and medical group of five buildings, to provide accommodations, with other buildings, for four hundred patients. The cost of the plant, as planned, was estimated at \$227,286.

The Craig Colony for Epileptics was so named in honor of the late Oscar Craig, of Rochester, New York. Since its opening to June 30, 1916, 4,453 patients had passed into the care of the institution.

Letchworth Village.—Letchworth Village is for the custodial cure of epileptics, also for the custodial care of other feeble-minded persons. The site, purchased by the State for \$197,528.41, is

three miles from the Hudson river and the town of Haverstraw in Rockland county. The main site consists of 1,300 acres, with 700 acres of mountain land adjoining, and comprises a plateau of rolling farm country protected by high hills on the north and west, and east is cut off by a large stream and a deep declivity to the lower level of Thiells from the land beyond the valley of the Hudson river. The necessity for a large site is self-evident, as out-of-door life and labor are essential in the care and treatment of the epileptic and feeble-minded. Agricultural pursuits are best suited to such cases, and over one-half of the site is under cultivation. The property was acquired by the State in 1909, and named in honor of William Pryor Letchworth.

The act providing for the Eastern New York State Custodial Asylum, to be known as Letchworth Village, was passed by the Legislature of 1909. The board of managers was organized by the election of Frank A. Vanderlip, president; Franklin B. Kirkbride, secretary, and Leopold Sondheim, treasurer. The two first-named still hold their positions, but the present treasurer is Oscar E. Reynolds. The superintendent (1917-18) was Dr. Charles S. Little. The population of the village on June 30, 1917, was 357, of which 271 were males and 78 females.

For the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children.—In 1900 the State established at West Haverstraw an institution of a somewhat different nature from any hitherto existing. The aim was to provide care for classes already public charges, and for the prevention of dependence by the cure of curable diseases. The State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children was opened December 1, 1900, in leased buildings, with accommodation for twenty-five patients, at Tarrytown. Subsequently a building and land were purchased at West Haverstraw, where forty-five patients were accommodated. Poor children who are crippled or deformed, suffering from diseases from which they are likely to become crippled or deformed, are received. The majority of the cases are tuberculosis, and the popular interest in the prevention of tuberculosis may result in a diminution of this form of the disease. The hospital steadily increased in its usefulness, additions to the buildings having been made from time to time. The staff consists of prominent physicians and surgeons throughout the State.

For Incipient Tuberculosis.—The Legislature of 1900 provided for the establishment of a State Hospital in the Adirondacks for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, and appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of a proper site and equipping the hospital. The provisions of the law were novel in many features. The intention was to inaugurate an institution under auspices which never had been tried. The plain purpose was to create a new method for the care of incipient consumptives, which was intended to be largely experimental.

After two years' deliberation, the board of trustees, after examining twenty-two localities, decided upon the Ray Brook site as the best one obtainable in the Adirondacks region. The site selected is located in Essex county, New York, about three miles and a half from Saranac Lake, and five miles from Lake Placid, and includes 516 acres of land adjoining the State Preserve. The altitude is 1635 feet; the buildings face to the south, and are located to secure protection from the wind. The soil is of a sandy nature, thereby insuring dryness and efficient drainage, and water supply is obtained by gravity system from Ray Brook.

The institution was opened July 1, 1904, as an out-door camp, as the buildings under construction had not been completed. The first superintendent was Dr. John H. Pryor. Accommodations were finished for forty-four patients, who remained in tents until November 12, 1904, when they were transferred to the male pavilion, which had been completed. The purpose is to give those having tuberculosis in its early steps an opportunity to recover. The requirements for admission are: (1) That the patient shall have incipient tuberculosis; (2) that he shall be without funds. Another requirement is that in the daily schedule of each patient an assignment is made to some light task that includes productive exercise. In the seventeenth annual report of the institution, made in 1917, the estimated value of the real and personal property was \$550,000. The board of trustees were John Harley, Dr. Jacob Miller, Dr. Frank Erdwurm, Frank C. Hopper, Chrisenberry A. Ritchee. The superintendent is Dr. A. H. Garvin; during the past year he, however, was absent in France as a member of the International Health Board to participate in the tuberculosis reconstruction work in that country, he having been granted an absence of seven months; the acting superintendent during this vacancy is Dr. H. A. Bray, the first assistant physician.



BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 1860

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.—The early history of Bellevue Hospital is embodied in a chapter of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in another volume of this work. At the breaking out of the Civil War Bellevue Hospital was in a prosperous condition. The medical board had charge of the Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island. However, in 1860, a change was made in the medical staff of the Island Hospital, Small-pox and Penitentiary hospitals. The junior assistants, as soon as they entered the service, were sent to the former of these institutions for three months, and to the two latter for three months; at the expiration of that time they became connected with the Bellevue Hospital staff as senior assistants.

The Hospital during the period of the Civil War suffered the loss of some of the most prominent members of its staff, and in 1862 was still further drained of a number of its young men by the typhus epidemic, when a score of the active members of the staff succumbed to this inveterate disease. The Hospital in 1863 established an out-door department, and in a reorganization of the Island Hospitals in March, 1866, it was placed under a separate medical board, thus discontinuing the Bellevue staff.

In June, 1869, Bellevue Hospital organized an ambulance service, the first in the world. It was eight years in the lead in adopting this service, as it was not until 1877 that the New York and Roosevelt hospitals organized this service, St. Vincent's following in 1879, and the Presbyterian Hospital in 1880. Ambulances were established in Paris and London and in one or two other cities in England, and as late as 1893 the service was still in its infancy outside of the United States.

A pavilion was erected and fitted up in 1870 near the river front, for the reception of compound fracture cases, allowing of their separation from cases of suppuration and erysipelas. The public raised a universal clamor against Bellevue Hospital in 1872-73, it being stigmatized as totally unfit to receive and house the sick in its present condition. As a hospital it was worse than useless; the old walls of the building were abiding places of disease and death. The old almshouse building, which had been converted into a hospital, needed alterations to make it sanitary, and the erection of pavilions for the reception of serious surgical services

was advocated. The lying-in-service was taken from the hospital in 1874; the obstetrical department was attached to both the medical and surgical service. Two wooden pavilions were erected on Blackwell's Island and attached to the Charity Hospital staff, and the lying-in department was transferred to the care of that institution. This arrangement continued until 1877, when an Emergency Hospital was established on Twenty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, and lying-in cases were treated there.

Bellevue is the mother of the training school for nurses in the country. The New York Training School for Nurses was organized in May, 1873. Through the beneficence of D. O. Mills a school for the training of male nurses was established, the commissioners setting aside a plot of land in the southeastern corner of the Bellevue grounds, on which a building was erected and opened for the reception of pupils, December 17, 1888.

A disastrous fire occurred at the hospital on December 6, 1879, which resulted in the death of three children by suffocation and one woman from shock, after removal. The Marquand Pavilion was erected in 1883 by F. and H. Marquand, and named in memory of their brother, Josiah Penfield Marquand. The Townsend Pavilion was presented to the hospital in April, 1887, the gift of Mrs. Richard H. L. Townsend.

In accordance with the charter of the city of New York, there was established, on February 1, 1902, a board of trustees for Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. The hospitals thus allied were the Bellevue, Fordham, Harlem, Gouverneur and the Emergency Hospital on Twenty-sixth street. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities. This department was the outgrowth of The Metropolitan Board of Health, which was established in 1866, and whose jurisdiction included not only New York City and Brooklyn, but also the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, besides the whole of Richmond and Westchester counties. The immediate successor of the Metropolitan Board of Health was the Board of Public Charities and Corrections, established May 5, 1870, in a reorganization of the City of New York, and this board, under the charter granted to Greater New York, became the present Board of Public Charities. The first board of trustees of the allied hospitals were: Dr. John W. Brannon, president; James K. Paulding, secretary; Myles Tierney, Samuel Sachs, Mar-

cus Stone, Theodore E. Tack, Howard Townsend, and Herman Folks, *ex-officio*.

In 1903 preparations were commenced to construct a new Bellevue Hospital at the approximate cost of \$3,000,000. The pavilions A and B were opened for the reception of medical patients on November 7, 1908. The final moving into the surgical pavilions I, K, L and M, was early in January, 1916. There only remained in the old building at this time the tuberculosis and erysipelas wards, also the alcoholic, prison and drug wards. A medical reorganization was effected after a conference with the deans of the several medical colleges connected with Bellevue Hospital. The general medical superintendent is Dr. George O'Hanlon. Bellevue Hospital is conducted upon the lines that make for the best results as a hospital, and as a school of clinical medicine and practical nursing.

Gouverneur Hospital.—The Gouverneur Hospital was at the time of its construction the only modern fireproof hospital owned by the City of New York. It is located on Gouverneur and Front streets, and was opened for the reception of patients in January, 1901, with a capacity of one hundred beds. The wards were large, well proportioned, and flooded with sunshine at all hours of the day. There was established in 1902 a department for the treatment of trachoma; hundreds of school children were treated, and not permitted to return to school until treated or cured. The following year 7,335 new cases of trachoma were treated. The ferryboat *Westfield* was purchased in 1909 to be utilized for hospital patients suffering from tuberculosis. The ambulance district of the hospital comprises the district between Market street to East Houston street, and one side of the Bowery; calls, however, are often answered outside of this district. The superintendent, or supervising nurse, is Jessie A. Stowers, R.N.

Harlem Hospital.—At the time of the amalgamation of the hospitals, the Harlem Hospital was in an old wooden building located at No. 518 East 120th street. A new building, however, was being erected on the east side of Lenox avenue, between 136th and 137th streets, and to allow for further extensions in the future of the building the city condemned an adjoining plot of land two hundred feet square. The extension of the hospital building was a self-evident fact, as the rapid increase of the population of the

district it covered would demand more extensive hospital facilities. The district combines the territory embraced in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Forty-third police districts. The patients were transferred to the new hospital April 30, 1907, but its final formal opening was postponed to June 15, 1907. The hospital has fulfilled the services for which it was designated, and ambulances for those unable to apply in person are readily sent to those suffering from accidents or sickness. There are, however, no contagious diseases received. The superintendent is Cosmo D. O'Neil.

Fordham Hospital.—At the time of the alliance of the hospitals, Fordham Hospital was most unfortunately situated. It was located on a street elevation in the western part of the Borough of Bronx, far from the district it was designed to serve. This district covered the territory embraced from 169th street to Wakefield, the northern limits of the city, and from Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson, easterly to City Island, which included Fordham, Tremont, Williamsbridge, Kingsbridge and Woodlawn. At this time it was the only public hospital in the Borough of Bronx, and too small for the demands that were made upon it. There was no ward for children. The agitation for a new site took place in 1903, and the city purchased a tract of four acres adjoining the grounds of St. John's College, west of Bronx Park, at the junction of the Southern Boulevard and Crotona avenue. The purchase price was \$80,000. The specifications and competitive bids were advertised for the construction of a modern hospital building not to exceed \$600,000 in cost.

The building was completed and a transfer of the patients from the old hospital was made April 29, 1907. The formal opening of the hospital was held May 11, 1907. Fordham Hospital since its removal to its new site has continued its work of usefulness, and has supplied its district with attention and service that commends the employees of the hospital to the deserving gratification of the public.

City (Formerly Charity) Hospital.—The City Hospital on Blackwell's Island operated by the City of New York Department of Charities, was opened as the Charity Hospital in 1852 for the city's indigent sick, except those suffering from contagious diseases. The original Hospital, of frame construction, was destroyed by fire in

1865, soon after which the city decided to construct a substantial stone building. A commodious edifice of granite was opened in 1870, the building having been built four stories high on property extending across the southern end of the island. Within a decade or so the institution, with its outlying pavilions of maternity, epileptic and nervous diseases wards, provided accommodation for one thousand beds. There were thirteen male and female wards, and the number of patients received yearly reached to about 7,000.

The medical consulting and attending staff consisted in 1917 of sixty-seven physicians and surgeons. In connection with the Hospital, the City Hospital School of Nursing is conducted; the Training School for female nurses was organized in 1886 and housed in the castellated stone building erected in 1872 for a small-pox hospital. The principal of the school in 1917 was Carolyn E. Gray. A training school for male nurses was organized in 1887.

Metropolitan Hospital.—The Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, dates from the year 1894, and is the outgrowth of the older institution known as the New York Charity Hospital on Ward's Island. The latter was the result of a movement which originated as far back as 1857, when the homœopathic profession was making an earnest and honest endeavor to introduce its treatment in some of the great old charities of the city. The efforts were opposed by its allopathic enemies, and a majority report of a select committee declared it would be both unwise and inexpedient to change the medical government of Bellevue Hospital, or place any part of it in charge of a board of homœopathic practitioners for the purpose of experimenting with that system of practice upon its inmates.

This report had such a disheartening effect that there was no further well organized attempt to introduce homœopathy into the public charities until the winter of 1874-75, when the subject of homœopathic success in general was being discussed by several men of prominence in professional and official circles. The consensus of opinion inclined to the belief that the homœopathic profession was entitled to representation in the great charitable institutions of the city. The outgrowth of this was a petition strongly reinforced with names of representative men, that the Commissioners of Charities could not turn a deaf ear to its presentations. The County Homœopathic Society took an active part in the movement, and on August 7, 1875, the commissioners agreed that a

part of the old Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island should be set apart for a hospital to be under the charge of homœopathic physicians, subject to such rules as the Charities Department might establish. A homœopathic medical board was created, and held its first meeting September 4, 1875, at the residence of Dr. W. H. White, electing these officers: Dr. Egbert Guernsey, president; W. Hanford White, vice-president; A. K. Hills, secretary. Dr. Selden H. Talcott was appointed chief-of-staff, and the first house staff comprised Drs. Duncan, Macfarlan, Madden, Sullivan and Nichols. On September 21, 1875, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society visited the Hospital, and on October 15 the institution was formally opened for the reception of patients.

The hospital on Ward's Island ceased to exist on March 26, 1894, when all its patients were transferred to Blackwell's Island, where the Metropolitan Hospital was established. The latter institution was opened for patients in September, 1875, and was conducted under the control of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New York, and had been used for the reception of poor patients suffering from any class of disease except contagious. From the time of the transfer of the Ward's Island Hospital patients, it has been in charge of homœopathic practitioners. It is for the treatment of male and female medical, surgical, maternity cases, and children. The officers of the institution in 1917 were: E. G. Rankin, president; C. C. Boyle, vice-president; G. S. Harrington, secretary.

Willard Parker Hospital.—The Willard Parker Hospital is conducted by the Department of Health of the City of New York. While the Riverside Hospital of the Department was located on Blackwell's Island it became necessary to quarantine a certain number of scarlet fever cases, and the demands made upon the Department for the care of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles were continually increasing. The Department therefore erected a hospital building for diphtheria at the foot of East 16th street, New York City, and named the building the "Willard Parker Hospital," in honor of Dr. Willard Parker, vice-president of the first Metropolitan Board of Health, and a leader in sanitary medical matters to whom much of the credit of securing the hospital is due. It was completed in the spring of 1885, and a resident physician and nurses from the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island

were detailed to it. The building was of the type then known as the "self-contained" hospital; that is to say, its entire administrative staff and its culinary and laundry departments, as well as its patients, were maintained within the hospital.

In 1892 the Department of Health remodeled an old cement shed which adjoined the Willard Parker Hospital, and which had formerly belonged to the Department of Docks, in order to provide for the care of scarlet fever and measles. The building as reconstructed consisted of two wings, finished with hard plaster; the western half was entirely separated from the eastern, and, in one half, cases of scarlet fever were treated, while the other was reserved for measles. During the period which elapsed from the time the Health Department assumed control of the old Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island, until 1891, all cases held for observation, and those awaiting transportation to Riverside Hospital, were housed in a wooden reception hospital which had been built at the foot of East 16th street, after the destruction by fire, of its predecessor, at the foot of East 27th street. In 1892 many cases of typhus fever were confined in this building, and the Board of Health, feeling that the surest method of disinfection would be brought about by its complete destruction, obtained permission to burn it, and later erected on its site what was then considered a modern up-to-date reception hospital, containing thirteen isolation wards. The annual admissions of all kinds of contagious and communicable diseases to this hospital run far into the hundreds. No secondary infection is known to have developed as the result of their confinement.

From 1891 until 1902 the development of contagious diseases was directly proportionate to the increase of population, and by 1902 it became evident that the city must make further provision for accommodation of these patients, who were either overcrowding the hospitals or remaining in over-populated tenements as foci of infection. The Board of Health therefore decided to build a new scarlet fever pavilion at East 16th street, and at the same time, by renovating and remodeling the old Willard Parker Hospital, to increase and improve the accommodations for diphtheria. This plan changed the old "self-contained" Willard Parker Hospital into a pavilion for contagious disease patients only, and necessitated the erection of an administration building and

nurses' home. All these improvements were accomplished during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

While these buildings were in course of construction all cases of measles and diphtheria from the Borough of Manhattan, with the exception of the few too ill to be removed, were transferred to Riverside Hospital, and those suffering from scarlet fever were transferred to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn. With the completion of the work in 1906, the Willard Parker Hospital possessed capacity for care of 125 cases of diphtheria, and 275 cases of scarlet fever. This it was thought would be adequate for some years to come, but by the middle of April, 1907, the scarlet fever building was occupied by more than 500 patients, while the diphtheria building was crowded to its utmost capacity. From that time to the present, the urgent need of more buildings has constantly been present, and in 1910 the erection of a measles pavilion, with a capacity of 320 beds was authorized. The building was completed in 1913, its acceptance and equipment providing for the Borough of Manhattan, for the first time, proper hospital accommodation for the care of measles patients.

Riverside Hospital.—When the newly created Health Department came into existence, it found itself obligated to care for contagious diseases, but was without hospitals, or even sites for this purpose. In 1875 the old small-pox hospital at the southerly end of Blackwell's Island was transferred from the Department of Charities and Correction to the Health Department, and one of the first acts of the board, after its acquisition, was to construct two fences, ten feet apart, and reaching directly across the island, from river to river, at the northern limit of the property. This first hospital of the Health Department was called "Riverside Hospital," and when it became too small, a plant was established on North Brother Island, and the name transferred to it. A preliminary to this was the passage of a law changing the county boundary line, withdrawing the island from the county of Queens, and bringing it within the limits of the city of New York. Next a two-story brick and stone pavilion was erected, accommodating eighty cases. At this time an administration building, power house, coal house, laundry, and a physicians' and nurses' staff house were also erected, all of which were of plain but substantial construction, and they still serve the purposes for which they were

built. These buildings were completed in the fall of 1885, and the "Riverside Hospital" was transferred from Blackwell's Island to North Brother Island "at the height of one of the worst epidemics of typhus fever the city has ever known," during which the first resident physician of Riverside Hospital succumbed.

From its opening until 1899, Riverside Hospital received and cared for newly arrived immigrants suffering from contagious diseases, and these, with the ever-increasing number of cases from the city, overcrowded the hospital almost from the beginning. Between 1886 and 1889, five additional wooden pavilions were brought into commission; in 1892, two new pavilions were built exclusively for the care of small-pox cases; in 1893, in order to provide additional beds during the typhus epidemic, three wooden portable houses were purchased. Two were later burned, but the third still is in use as a chapel.

From 1885 until 1904 cases of leprosy were detained at Riverside Hospital, and a temporary wooden shack built for their reception, but when the hospital ceased to care for this class of disease, the shack was destroyed. In 1901-02 three additional pavilions were erected, ideally planned for the care of contagious diseases, and each contained four wards with individual bathrooms and lavatories. Each ward has capacity of six beds, and can, in case of need, be operated as a unit, separate and distinct from the rest of the building. In 1903, the hospital having outgrown its laundry facilities, a modern laundry building was erected, equipped with special sterilizing washers, and so arranged that all soiled linen can be sterilized by steam before entering the laundry proper, the receiving room for the infected goods being separated from the rest of the laundry by an air-tight iron partition.

During 1903 the staff house and nurses' home proving too small, a new nurses' home was built with capacity for forty nurses. The building is of substantial brick and stone construction, four stories in height, but was, in 1910, inadequate for the purpose. A disinfecting house and a library were provided in 1903 by remodeling and two years later, two more of same size. During 1910 an addition to the laundry. In that year also, four lean-to shacks were built for summer use, each providing accommodation for 96 additional beds. In 1910 two concrete pavilions were added to the plant, and two years later, two more of same size. During 1910 an addition was made to the nurses' home, doubling its capacity. In

1909 a sea wall was built along the entire south and east side of the island, and the space between this and the city filled with ashes from the city. This reclamation increased the area of the island by more than four acres, and four new cement pavilions, increasing the hospital's accommodation by 320 beds, have been erected on the reclaimed land. The visiting physicians in 1917 were: Drs. A. R. Braunlich and E. J. Richardson.

The Riverside Hospital for Consumptives is also located at North Brother Island, under the control of the Health Department. It is devoted to advanced cases only, with tubercle bacilli in the sputum. Admission of patients is through the Tuberculosis Hospital Bureau. The visiting physicians in 1917 were: S. A. Knopf, W. J. Pulley, B. H. Waters, W. E. Boese.

Children's Hospital and Schools.—The interesting story of this New York City institution dates back to 1846, when it was under the charge of the Almshouse Commission, at which time it was reported that the crowding of the children at the Nursery on Long Island was the opprobrium of the almshouse. Two years later it was called the nursery establishment or juvenile department of the almshouse, and was located in two buildings on the grounds of that institution. In 1911 there were fifty buildings in connection with the institution, and the prophecy made in 1847, that it would be a model institution worthy the attention and admiration of all who appreciate the object of its creation, has been fulfilled.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century the institution was located on Randall's Island, and in 1902 comprised hospitals for infants and children, also schools for the training of the feeble-minded children and custodial care of the idiotic. The line of demarkation between these departments had never been established with entire clearness, but on December 27, 1902, the institution was organized under the following divisions: Infants' Hospital, Children's Hospital, School for the Feeble-minded, Custodial Asylum. The Infants' Hospital was to include all children under two years of age; the Children's Hospital, all children over two years of age, except the feeble-minded and idiotic. The infants, however, were discharged on September 8, 1905, and the institution became known under its present title.

It was in 1902 that all the city institutions on Blackwell's Island

and Randall's Island were placed under one management and named the Randall's Island Hospitals, Schools and Asylums, and after 1904 no infants were admitted. The hospital side of the institutions grew steadily, but one of the prime objects of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools was the developing of the mental and physical capabilities of the school pupils, and to fit them by careful industrial training to earn their living. All continuous mental strain was avoided in grading the work of the defectives. From kindergarten to the highest class this system of varied mental and physical effort is pursued, consequently the pupils are alert and attentive during the entire day. A class for both boys and girls makes many useful articles. A military band is one of the most popular branches for training of the children. The school gardens are a valuable incentive to activity, each class planting and having the care of four large beds stocked with flowers, vegetables and grains.

The schools were reorganized in 1912 and classified as Hospital School, School for Feeble-minded, Industrial School and classes for custodial cases. The children attending the Hospital School are those of normal condition, and are being treated for diseases of the eye and skin and for crippled and anæmic children. In the School for Feeble-minded, provisions are made not only for the segregation but the education of the mental defectives. The Industrial School antedates by many years most of the trade and vocational schools of the city. Here is taught shoemaking, basket-making, tailoring, carpentry work, broom and brush making, rug-making, embroidery and fancy work, tinsmithing and various other trades, and these various branches of industry are in the hands of practical instructors. The custodial classes consist of the epileptic patients that are, generally speaking, of average mentality, but, owing to their nervous excitement, they are taught in separate classrooms.

The position of superintendent of the institution was held for nearly a score of years by Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy. The institution is under the control of the Department of Public Charities. It is accessible by ferry from the foot of East 120th or 125th streets. The present medical director is Dr. W. B. Cornell.

Central and Neurological Hospital.—There was established in 1867 a hospital for nervous diseases that had a capacity of eighty

beds and consisted of two pavilions near the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Its aim was the scientific study and treatment of nervous cases, alleviating patients' suffering and caring for their comfort. In the report for 1912 there had been during the year 268 patients treated, of whom 150 were males and 118 females.

The hospital wards M and N of the City Hospital were added to the neurological division, thereby increasing the bed capacity to 200. The medical boards of the New City Home for Aged and Infirm and the Neurological Hospital were amalgamated in June, 1913, and became known as the Central and Neurological Hospital, increasing its capacity to 977 beds. The officers of the consolidation are: President, Dr. A. Travis Gibb; vice-president, Dr. William J. Mahoney; secretary, Dr. Ernest F. Krug. The medical superintendent is C. B. Bacon.

The hospital is under the control of the Board of Public Charities, and is situated on Blackwell's Island. Though the island has idealistic qualities, it was strongly condemned by the board as having certain disadvantages. They found fault with the ferry service which connected the island with New York, and advocated that an all-night service should be adopted. They strongly recommended the building of a structure to include an elevator to hoist supplies, ambulances, passengers and visitors from the Island to Queensboro Bridge. This recommendation has been acted upon, and the building is now (1919) in course of construction.

Reception Hospital.—This hospital is for the temporary care of contagious diseases awaiting transfer to the Department of Health Hospital, and is under the control of the Health Department. It is located at the foot of East 16th street, and patients suffering from infectious and contagious diseases by notifying the Bureau of Contagious Diseases or the nearest public station are immediately removed.

Reception Hospital Station.—The establishment at the foot of East 70th street of an emergency hospital station, May 1, 1911, was an important improvement in a district very much in need of public hospital service, as there was at that time in a thickly populated section of the city no public hospital between Bellevue Hospital, on 26th street, and the Harlem Hospital at Lenox avenue and 137th street. This service station was fully equipped for day

and night service with auto ambulances and service for the reception and temporal care for the Blackwell's Island patients.

Correctional Hospital.—This is a city hospital under the management of the Department of Correction, and was formerly known as the Workhouse Hospital. It is situated on Blackwell's Island, and is for the treatment of the sick and injured of the criminal institutions of the city. The members of the medical staff are: J. P. Hunt, E. S. Bishop, G. Slattery, P. C. Pumyea, W. T. Gibbs, F. C. Yeomans, A. S. Morrow, E. F. King, H. H. Beers, F. A. Scratchley, E. L. Hunt, A. Coffin.

Kings County Hospital.—The early history of this institution appears to be intimately connected with the Brooklyn Almshouse. The poorhouse at Flatbush was opened April 9, 1832, and six years later the County Hospital and Lunatic Asylum was opened. Up to February 8, 1848, Dr. J. B. Zabriskie seems to have been the only physician connected with the institution. His death caused the appointment on March 5, 1848, of F. M. Ingraham and Philip O. Hart to fill the position that became vacant.

The hospital at the penitentiary was opened March 30, 1849, and T. Ambrose Wade was appointed physician. In 1854 it became known that a bill was pending in the Legislature directing that bodies of persons dying in the poorhouse were to be delivered to medical schools for the purpose of dissection. This bill was denounced as a monstrous outrage, its provisions being adapted to a barbarous rather than a civilized age.

Dr. Schenck, in submitting, on July 31, 1875, his third annual report, gave statistics for the three-year period, stating that the total number of patients treated during the period ending July 31, 1873, was 11,294. Drs. Williams, McLean, Cook and Hanford were the assistants of Dr. Schenck in 1874. The Kings County Hospital, as will be appreciated by the number of patients treated, was even then operated on an extensive scale; its accommodation was large, but inadequate; adjoining the central building, which was of three stories and an attic, were extensive wings on both sides, each of three stories, with spacious balconies on each floor, running the full length of wings.

The State Board of New York Charities printed a "Report on the Kings County Hospital," at Flatbush, following an inspection by Commissioner Bergen, on March 28, 1896. According to the

report, the hospital at that time consisted of thirty-two wards, each of about the same capacity, except that three of them were of double capacity. The average size of the wards was 21x43 feet, with ceilings about nine feet high. The hospital was much overcrowded, 668 patients being in the wards on the morning of inspection. Patients were sent by the County Commissioners of Charities, and the custom of the medical staff was to refuse admittance to nobody because of lack of room; space would be forced, which policy resulted in much overcrowding. The hospital had accommodation for 400 patients, but the average number admitted yearly was 6,000, or about 500 monthly; and, in addition, quarters had to be found for a hospital staff of 82, including 44 nurses. In consequence many beds had to be temporarily placed in the corridors. Part of the hospital wards were devoted to the retention of insane patients, who were taken to the hospital for observation. The commissioner further reported that the Kings County Hospital in 1896 combined what, in the City of New York, would be divided up into the workhouse, almshouse hospital, and places for acute cases, the institution being obliged to receive every applicant who was then resident in the county; all the State paupers, all insane patients, until examined by a physician prior to admittance to the lunatic asylum at Flatbush; all alcoholic cases; and many other cases refused by or sent from other institutions in the county; lodging house and jail cases; feeble-minded; incurable cases; and patients about to die. Although the hospital was the third largest in the State, about 200 slept on beds on the floor at that time. In consequence of this report, the State Board in 1896 approved plans for the enlargement of the Kings County Hospital, which were subsequently made. The demands on the hospital continued to increase, as all applications of destitute persons suffering from non-contagious diseases were admitted.

The hospital is located on Clarkson street, and the present superintendent is Mortimer D. Jones. The general medical superintendent is J. F. Fitzgerald. The Bradford Street Hospital is a branch of the Kings County Hospital for purely emergency work.

The Brooklyn (formerly Brooklyn City) Hospital.—The Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, mayor of Brooklyn at that time, sought in 1839-40 to establish a city hospital, the need of such an institution having been made palpably evident to him "by a serious injury which

was sustained in consequence of a man falling from a building." The painful thought of the transport of the man to the County Hospital, at Flatbush, caused the mayor to take immediate measures "to mitigate the evil." He personally purchased a lot, on Adams street, near Johnson, and two houses standing thereon, and with the aid of some of his friends who were physicians in the borough, adapted the houses to the needs of a hospital. Of the operation of the institution he wrote: "Drs. Thorn, Mason, King, and Moriarty, superintended the institution, then not incorporated, and patients were received in both buildings." Public support was however not forthcoming, and the hospital "did not survive its infancy."

However, on December 11, 1844, a meeting of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was held, at which a committee was appointed "to take the necessary preliminary steps to convene a public meeting on the subject of establishing a City Hospital." According to the record, the following constituted the committee: Messrs. Robert Nichols, C. P. Smith, and John Greenwood. The public meeting was called for February 17, 1845, and accordingly occurred, when measures were determined upon to secure an act of incorporation, a power subsequently granted (on May 8, 1845), the instrument declaring that Robert Nichols, Cyrus P. Smith, John Greenwood, Theodore L. Mason, John W. Moriarty, and their associates were "constituted and appointed a body corporate . . . by the name . . . of The Brooklyn City Hospital, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public hospital, in the city of Brooklyn." The charter named the following board of directors: R. Nichols, C. P. Smith, J. Greenwood, W. S. Parker, A. Graham, E. Hicks, Hy. E. Pierrepont, E. J. Bartow, A. A. Low, E. D. Hurlburt, J. W. Harper, P. C. Cornell, Ed. W. Dunham, P. Mullen, H. Sheldon, J. L. Hale, G. Hall, J. H. Smith, H. Webster, A. Edwards, G. S. Howland, and N. Luqueer.

The incorporators worked indefatigably to accomplish the purpose for which they had banded, but received little financial encouragement from the public. However, Mr. Augustus Graham donated \$5,500, which gift enabled the trustees in October, 1846, to purchase a frame building, 25 by 37 feet, two stories and attic, on Jackson street (now Hudson avenue), near Lafayette, opposite Fort Greene, for \$2,600, and immediately afterwards fitted the

building suitably for hospital purposes, and for the accommodation of about twenty patients. This house was designed to serve the temporary needs. The first president was Hon Cyrus P. Smith, and the original medical staff consisted of Drs. H. J. Cullen, P. Cook, Lucius Hyde, R. McClellan, and Chancey L. Mitchell, attending physicians; T. L. Mason, J. S. Thorne, W. G. Hunt, Daniel Ayres, Jr., attending surgeons; and William Swift, resident physician.

In the old frame building on Jackson street the corporation struggled "with doubtful prosperity," receiving charity patients and also pay patients, the latter class being treated at the rate of \$3 weekly. Apparently, the physicians also conducted a dispensary, which one record states was opened on August 10, 1846.

To bring the full purpose of the Association nearer establishment, Mr. Graham, on July 4, 1848, offered to donate a further \$25,500, conditionally upon a public subscription of like amount being raised. Much encouraged, the trustees resolved to seek accomplishment of this, and at the monthly meeting of October 21, 1848, "a paper was handed round, which footed up some \$13,000." To this subscription by the trustees, Mr. Graham added a further \$2,000, and the project was then introduced to the public, the appeal resulting in a further subscription of \$4,000. This was insufficient to meet the condition of Mr. Graham's offer, but Mr. Graham then withdrew his former condition and made the gift absolute, consequently plans and specifications were agreed upon, and the trustees purchased about forty lots on the site of old Fort Greene, west of the Park and east of Raymond street. For 23 lots, \$7,243.15 was paid. The report for 1848-49 shows current expenses as \$818.24, with receipts \$779, including \$484 from pay patients. Ninety patients, of whom thirteen died, were received into the hospital during the year.

The cornerstone of the new building was laid June 11, 1851, by Mr. Augustus Graham, the address being delivered by the Rev. A. Farley, D.D. During that year, the institution expended \$24,569.94 on construction work of building, which when completed was expected to provide accommodation for about 160 patients. The centre of building was completed in the spring of 1852, and opened for public inspection on April 28, 1852. Next day, patients were admitted. The hospital when finally completed had a frontage of 200 feet, facing due west on Raymond street; the centre

building was four stories in height, 52 by 52 feet, with an extension, back, 30 feet, and two wings, north and south, each wing being 74 feet long, 56 feet deep, and three stories in height. The hospital grounds, fifty lots, buildings, furniture and furnace, represented an outlay of about \$80,000, toward which liability Mr. Augustus Graham, by donations and bequest, contributed \$38,500. Another bequest was that of Captain Hebard, who willed \$20,000 to the hospital. General Robert Nichols also contributed \$9,000, and in 1852 the corporation received a bequest of \$5,000 from Dr. J. S. Wiley.

In 1856, 653 patients were treated in the hospital, the number including 456 seamen. The general expenses in that year amounted to \$11,998.07. The Pathological Hall, three stories in height, was built in 1858, with lecture room sufficiently commodious to seat 350 persons. In 1864, Mr. T. S. Stooke transferred to the hospital the deed for property estimated to be worth \$8,000, conditional upon his receiving four-fifths of the income therefrom during his lifetime.

The Orthopedic Infirmary of the Brooklyn City Hospital was opened in June, 1868, and in the six months to December 31, 1868, treated 125 patients. During the period from its opening to the end of December 31, 1872, 801 persons received treatment in the orthopedic infirmary. The house expenses in 1877 were \$16,183.88, showing appreciable expansion of the work of the institution; in that year 967 patients were treated in the hospital. The Training School for Nurses received the attention of the trustees in 1878, and gradually developed itself into a strong and successful organization.

In 1884, the trustees resolved to change the name of the corporation to the "Brooklyn Hospital," the Supreme Court having given its sanction. A motion had been made, many years previously, to style the institution the "Graham Hospital," in appreciation of the founder benefactions, but Mr. Graham demurred; in fact, it was he who first suggested the name "Brooklyn City Hospital." Three legacies were received in 1890; \$5,000 from J. Russitz; \$3,000 from Henry Sanger, and \$2,000 from J. H. Frothingham, who had, at one time, been president of the board of trustees. In that year more than 1,000 patients were admitted to the hospital, which had become inadequate to the needs of the time, and a movement was started to provide additional

accommodation. Four hundred and sixty-seven persons were treated in the orthopedic dispensary in 1890, the number bringing the aggregate of patients benefited by the infirmary, since its opening in 1868, to 8,224. In 1890, also, the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses received corporate powers; 37 nurses were connected with the school at that time.

A new building was erected in 1892, just south of the main edifice. It was of three stories, of modern construction, with fire-proof galleries of brick and iron. The building was designed to furnish better quarters for the orthopedic dispensary, and for the better housing of women patients. The undertaking entailed an expenditure of \$59,000, but was met mainly by subscriptions from Brooklyn residents, who subscribed more than \$50,000 for the purpose. Dr. Francis H. Stuart was appointed obstetrician to organize the maternity department, which was given the name of the "Low Maternity," in honor of William G. Low, president and benefactor. In September, 1894, Dr. Stuart opened a gynecological clinic. Both the Low Maternity and the Brooklyn Hospital Dispensary were made separate organizations, each with its own board of trustees and officers.

To erect an annex building to the Nurses' Home, Mr. Alexander M. White, the only trustee then living who was of the board of 1848, donated \$8,000 in 1896, and William G. Low, president of the corporation, donated stock valued at \$30,000 to establish an endowment fund for the Low Maternity. Eighty soldiers, sick or disabled while serving during the Spanish-American War, were received into the hospital in 1898.

The hospital is located at Raymond street and De Kalb avenue, and is for the free care of the sick; chronic and contagious cases not admitted. The present superintendent is W. G. Neally, and the consulting staff are: Medicine, A. R. Paine, G. R. Hall, H. A. Fairbanks; Surgery, J. S. Wood; Laryngitis, T. R. French; Dermatology, S. Sherwell; Neurological, W. Browning.

Kingston Avenue Hospital.—For years citizens of Brooklyn who were afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases were removed to the County Hospital, but the day came when the facilities for handling such diseases were inadequate there, and the Department of Health resolved upon the erection of a separate building for the purpose. The Legislature authorized its establishment and appro-

priated the money necessary for construction. The search for a site resulted in the choice of a seven-acre lot at Kingston avenue and Fenimore street, Flatbush, a short distance north of the county buildings. The institution was named the Brooklyn Hospital for Contagious Diseases. As soon as the lot was acquired, the building of the administration building, stable and four pavilions was commenced. The people of Flatbush made determined but unsuccessful opposition to the enterprise, and after the buildings were completed, obtained an injunction restraining the Health Department from making use of them. This litigation extended over two years; the injunction was vacated, and the local opposition died out.

The first patients were received in November, 1891, the Sisters of St. Dominic having taken charge of the sick previous to the opening of the institution. Treatment was free, and Henry Bulwinkle, M.D., was the first superintendent. Soon after the opening of the hospital, a boiler plant, storehouse and laundry were built, and in 1895 five one-story isolation cottages with kitchens, bath-rooms and lavatories. A two-story brick pavilion with capacity of thirty beds was erected in 1896 for the care of diphtheria, and in 1913 an additional pavilion was erected, \$100,000 being appropriated for this purpose. The Nurses' Home, facing Albany avenue, between Rutland road and Fenimore street, with a capacity for sixty nurses, was erected in 1902, and five years later a north wing was added, increasing the capacity to eighty nurses.

The Board of Health in 1905 purchased two city blocks lying between Winthrop street and the hospital, and erected on the site a scarlet fever hospital, with a capacity of eighty-five beds. The following year, the pavilions being crowded with measles cases, the patients were removed to a tent platform accommodating eight army hospital tents, which had been constructed during the small-pox epidemic of 1902. These tents were used until the winter weather forced the hospital authorities to abandon them. The disastrous result of overcrowding determined the Board of Health to erect a measles pavilion, with a capacity of 200 beds.

At the beginning of the present century the name of the hospital was changed to its present title. Additions continued to be made, a new boiler house, ice plant, cold storage building, disinfection station laboratory, ambulance station and stable, a morgue and mortuary chapel, new laundry for handling infected clothing, and

an iron fence 2,800 feet long enclosing the grounds were among the improvements made during the first decade of the twentieth century. An isolation pavilion, with twenty rooms for isolation and two twenty-bed wards, were completed in 1913. The institution receives patients, both adult and children, suffering from contagious diseases, and is under the management of the Health Department. Its medical board consists of over thirty physicians and surgeons.

Greenpoint Hospital.—This hospital was established by the Department of Public Charities on Kingsland avenue and Jackson street, Brooklyn, in 1914. It was put into operation October 4, 1915, when six patients were received, the capacity being 178 beds. In organizing the hospital the commissioner, instead of following the old plan providing for a large medical board with rotating services, deemed it advisable to provide for continuous service with a few men in charge, who could be held responsible, each for his respective service. The chief characteristics of this plan are an advisory committee of prominent physicians and surgeons who do not have active service in the hospital; an advisory board consisting of the advisory committee and chief of the department, consisting of medicine, surgery, and gynecology-obstetrics. The chiefs selected were: Dr. John E. Jennings, surgeon-in-chief; Dr. Raymond Clark, physician-in-chief; Dr. Frederick C. Holden, gynecologist-in-chief. Each member of the staff renders continuous service, with a limitation of fifteen years' service, and an age limit of sixty years, subject to satisfactory service. This form of medical organization is similar to that which prevails at Johns Hopkins and Massachusetts General hospitals. Dr. John E. Daugherty was appointed from the civil service list as superintendent on the organization of the hospital, a position he still retains.

Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children.—This institution is for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis in children. It was opened at Rockaway Park, April 16, 1915, when the patients formerly at Seabreeze Hospital, Coney Island, were transferred to the new hospital building. It is modeled upon similar institutions abroad, which have produced wonderful results for the relief of bone tuberculosis among children. The hospital was the gift of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor

The site, however, was provided by the city, and its situation upon the ocean front at the easterly end of the New Rockaway Park territory affords to its youthful patients all the invigoration and health-giving qualities that can be obtained from the balmy sea air.

The hospital at its opening had forty-one patients, and its capacity was one hundred and twenty beds. The Board of Education established in the hospital a school annex for the benefit of the children. The attending surgeon is B. H. Whitbeck; the attending physician, W. Strain; the superintendent, Miss Josephine Brass.

Sea View Farms, Staten Island.—There was no hospital controlled by the Board of Public Charities on January 1, 1902, set apart for consumptives. There were at that time 318 consumptive patients in the Bellevue, City, Metropolitan and Almshouse hospitals. The buildings formerly occupied by the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Blackwell's Island were utilized at this time for consumptives, and patients were transferred from the other hospitals to this locality.

There was completed in 1910 a tuberculosis infirmary designated as the west pavilion, with a capacity of 224 beds, and another called the east pavilion, was nearing completion, and known as the Tuberculosis Infirmary. These pavilions were ideal in plan and construction, but as early as 1905 there was a project on foot to establish an institution to relieve the Tuberculosis Infirmary and remove it from Blackwell's Island. The city already had established on Manor road, about two miles from Castleton Corners, on Staten Island, a City Colony. To this colony, which had a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, were sent in 1902, epileptics from the different institutions in New York City. This colony grew in population, and in 1911 the Board of Public Charities, to relieve the congestion at the Homes for Aged and Infirm in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, provided for their residence at the New York City Farm Colony. The population was thereby increased to one thousand inhabitants. The able-bodied male inmates were employed in making roads, wood cutting, and if mechanics, as helpers for their respective trades. The farm provided outdoor work, and agricultural pursuits was one of the essential employments. The great object of the colony was to provide employment for the inmates to keep them from idleness,

partly so that they might contribute towards their maintenance. The sick, as originally planned, were taken care of in a small infirmary attached to each dormitory.

There was as early as 1905 a project to establish a large tuberculosis sanatorium, and adjacent property to the New York City Farm Colony was purchased. The Department of Public Charities expended in 1911, \$1,231,000 in the construction of additional buildings. The total cost of construction and equipment was estimated at \$4,000,000. The hospital was to be known as the Sea View Hospital, and was to accommodate one thousand patients. It was to be the largest and finest hospital in the United States, if not in the world. The actual construction began in 1907, and when completed was to consist of fifteen buildings. It was situated on the highest point and about the centre of Staten Island. The plant was sufficiently advanced in construction as to permit of its opening October 28, 1913. The following year it was comparatively completed. The opening of the surgical pavilion in June, 1914, and the final occupancy of the ward pavilions 1 and 8, completed the original fifteen buildings. The beauty of the plant, as an entirety, surpasses any other group in the country, and as to its practicability as a tuberculosis institution is of the highest rating.

The New York Farm Colony in February, 1915, received patients of negative and arrested cases of tuberculosis, it being understood that patients who became sick enough to require medical attention should be sent to Sea View Hospital. The following year the Colony was consolidated with the Hospital.

The Sea View Farms, sanatorium division, receives cases of tuberculosis of any kind or stage, and patients of any age, male or female, but chiefly moderately advanced cases. The director of the institution is W. B. Buck, the medical superintendent, E. S. McSweeney. The hospital also maintains a reception pavilion for psychopathic cases in the Borough of Richmond.

Municipal Sanitarium, Otisville.—The New York City Municipal Sanitarium, operated by the Department of Health of the City of New York, and intended for the reception and treatment of tubercular patients of the city, was opened at Otisville, with six patients, in July, 1906. The sanitarium is situated on the southeastern slope of the Shawangunk Mountains, and its property comprises between thirteen hundred and fourteen hundred acres of

land on the Erie railroad. Otisville is the railroad station, 76 miles from New York. In elevation, the property is, at its highest point, 1,500 feet. Its growth, because its method is somewhat different to that followed in other tuberculosis sanitariums, has not been rapid, but in 1913 had reached an accommodation capacity of 600 patients.

The Otisville plant is self-contained, having a model dairy, and growing ample vegetables to supply its needs; it supplies its own water, disposes of its sewage, and has its own electric lighting plant. There is no charge for treatment, and many of the patients have during their treatment attended the institution's training school for nurses, graduating later therefrom to lucrative positions as trained attendants at other sanatoria. The institution routine includes a period of quiet for the first week after admission, during which the patient is under the immediate supervision of the resident physician of the unit (there are seven staff physicians). Exercise is started, and gradually increased, and the patient assigned to a grade of work. Idleness is not encouraged without reason, but work is not permitted in patients showing symptoms of absorption. Gradually the patient enters into the fuller active recuperating life of the institution; he attends lectures on hygiene, etc.; takes baths regularly; children, under fourteen years of age, attend open-air school, morning and afternoon (compulsory), and illiterates among the adults are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, also English. Every effort is made to impress upon the patients the absolute necessity of cleanliness, early hours, regular meals, and out-door living, and to convert the lesson of hygienic living enforced at Otisville Sanitarium into an actuality when they return to their homes.

CHAPTER III

HOSPITALS—GREATER NEW YORK

ONE of the oldest and most historical of New York City's medical institutions is the New York Hospital. It was chartered in 1771, the charter bearing date of June 13th of that year, and was recorded as having been granted by King George III, through the interposition of Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden, who received the instrument in New York on or about the 25th day of July following. It was exhibited on that day, when a meeting of governors for organization was held at Bolton's Tavern. The only hospital on Manhattan Island at that time was the one generally spoken of as the "City Hospital," but which in reality was merely one room, 35 feet by 23 feet, with six beds, set apart as an infirmary, in the building known as the "Publick Workhouse and House of Correction of the City of New York"; at least, such was the capacity and constitution of the "City Hospital" in the year 1736, and for many years thereafter.

At the meeting at Bolton's Tavern on July 25, 1771, eight governors were present, including the following notables: John Watts, president; Philip Livingston, and Geraldus William Beekman; and the chief purpose and business of the meeting was to receive the charter and appoint a committee to wait upon the mayor and corporation, and request of them a convenient lot of ground on which to erect buildings.

In origin, the New York Hospital was intimately associated with King's College, now Columbia University, as it was at a meeting held at the College that Dr. Samuel Bard, then a professor of the medical school of King's College, and later New York City physician to President Washington, instituted the movement which led to the obtaining of the charter. Peter Middleton and John Jones were the other physicians associated with Dr. Bard, who induced some "most respectable and public-spirited" individuals to subscribe considerable sums of money for the purpose of erecting and establishing a public hospital. The names of these three

physicians appear in the Royal Charter as the subjects who had presented a humble petition through Lieutenant-Governor Cadwalader Colden. Presumably the first suggestion that New York City (which then had a population of 21,000) needed a hospital, was embodied in an address delivered by Professor Bard in King's College on November 3, 1769, nineteen months prior to the granting of the charter; and apparently the suggestion then given was the primary cause responsible for the subsequent contributions made. In "An Account of the New York Hospital" printed in 1820 by Mahlon Day, No. 84 Water street, New York City, is the record that "In the year 1770, some of the most respectable and public-spirited of the inhabitants of the city of New York subscribed considerable sums of money for the purpose of erecting and establishing a public hospital." This public spirit, with its resultant fund, probably was one of the principal influences present when the consideration of the humble petition for charter was before the King. In granting it, he included the "Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Assistant Alderman, of the City of New York, the Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and one minister each of the ministries of the city, and the President of King's College, New York," among the parties incorporated under the name of the "Society of the Hospital of the City of New York in America," for the full and faithful stewardship of the royal powers granted. Notwithstanding the change of national government, the title of the institution remained as commanded by the Royal Charter until 1810, when it became "The Society of the New York Hospital." The historical pamphlet before mentioned is also responsible for the statement that "through the influence of Dr. John Fothergill and Sir William Duncan, considerable contributions were made to the Society by many inhabitants of the City of London, and in 1772 the Legislature of the Province of New York granted an annual allowance of £800 in aid of the institution for twenty years."

In 1773 the governors of the hospital purchased of Mrs. Barclay and Mr. Rutgers five acres of land, and plans of the building having been procured by Dr. Jones and passed by the governors, erection commenced. The buildings were to cost about \$18,000, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremony by Lieutenant-Governor Tryon on July 23 (or 27), 1773; but on February 28, 1775, when the building had almost been completed it

"accidently took fire and was nearly consumed." The Society lost thereby \$7,000, that sum having been expended on the portion destroyed. However, they were soon enabled to repair the damage, as the Legislature of the Province of New York took prompt action, and made a grant of £4,000 for the purpose of completing the building and of bringing the hospital into operation. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the hospital was almost ready for occupation, and during the war it was completed, but it was destined to remain practically idle for many years thereafter. During the war, it was to some extent used as a barracks for Hessian and British soldiers, and occasionally as a military hospital, but to all intents and purposes it was allowed to remain unused until 1791, owing to the consequent general derangement of affairs following the war. The city endeavored to secure the building as an almshouse sometime between the years 1786 and 1790, but without success. It is of interest to note that the region behind the hospital was at that time so secluded that it became the chosen place for duels, a notable duel being fought there in 1786.

During the latter half of 1790, it was decided to repair the building, and on January 3, 1791, the house having been put in proper condition, the building was opened and admitted eighteen patients.

Evidently the organizers had held firmly to their original purpose, and had prosecuted endeavors to secure State aid as soon as possible after the reconstitution of the country, for it is on record that the Legislature of the State of New York directed that £800 annually be paid, for four years from the 1st day of February, 1788, to the Hospital, out of moneys arising from the operation of excise assessments in the city of New York; and on the 11th of April, 1792, "for the better support of the New York Hospital," the State Legislature granted the institution annually £2,000 for five years. Many State grants were made to the hospital subsequently, until on March 14, 1806, "in consequence of the representation of the governors, of the necessity of providing more suitable apartments for lunatics," the Legislature passed an act providing for an annual payment to the hospital of \$12,500 additional.

In August 1796 the governors of the Hospital appropriated the sum of \$500 for the purchase of a medical library, which was rendered of increasing importance by supplementary gifts of books

from private libraries, and still further augmented by the purchase of the medical library of Dr. Romaine (who some years later became the first president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons), in 1800, and in 1805 by the accession "of the library of a private association of physicians, under the name of the Medical Society of New York," who gave their books, on condition that they and such of their sons as should become practitioners of medicine in the city of New York, should have the free use of the hospital library. In 1820, the library, including "the valuable Botanical Library" of Dr. David Hosack, contained about 4,800 volumes, so that practitioners of the city were wont to gather frequently at the hospital for medical study. That, and the fact that facilities were present for clinical observation and instruction, in reality, constituted the New York Hospital an instruction centre of much usefulness to the medical practitioners of the city.

The New York Hospital, in 1820, stood in an area about 455 feet by 400 feet; bounding first on Broadway; in the rear, on Church street; northerly, on Anthony street; and southerly, on Duane street. In 1801 this space was enclosed by a high brick wall. The description states that the "site of the hospital is elevated, being considerably above the level of Church street, and about six hundred yards distant from the Hudson River. It is one of the most open of any situations in the city, and possesses great advantages for the enjoyment of fresh and salubrious breezes." The principal building, denominated the Hospital, was of graystone, in simple Doric style, extending in front 124 feet, with depth of 50 feet in centre, and 86 feet at the wings. The building was of three stories above the basement. In each story of each wing were two wards, 36 feet by 24 feet, and the second and third floors of center were used for accommodation of the house staff. In the third story was a theatre for surgical operations, fitted up so as to accommodate about two hundred persons.

The hospital was liberally aided by State appropriations during its early years. In the second decade of the nineteenth century a movement was started to place in a separate institution all the insane patients in charge of the New York Hospital, in accordance with its agreement with the State authorities, and in 1821 the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane was opened, as a branch of New York Hospital. This enabled the New York Hospital to better cope with general hospital demands, and when, in 1827 the gover-

nors of the Hospital decided to end the arrangement whereby the New York Lying-In Hospital had for twenty-six years rented a portion of the New York Hospital building, further needed accommodation was available for their own purposes. In 1840 a pathological cabinet, "one of the most important in the city," was begun, and during the next half-century developed into a collection of specimens of morbid anatomy, casts, drawings, etc., embracing nearly three thousand specimens.

The original hospital buildings were torn down in 1869, and a new structure was erected on West 15th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The new hospital building was opened in 1877, and was said to be "one of the most luxuriously appointed hospitals in the world." The main building was seven stories in height, with a mansard roof, and provided accommodation for two hundred patients. It was as nearly fireproof as was then possible, being of stone, iron, and brick construction. In the rear, on West 16th street, was "the venerable Thorn mansion," which was used as the administration building, and the various executive offices of the hospital.

The Training School for Nurses was opened in 1877, and in 1891 the nurses were quartered "in a handsome brick building, erected then for their use, and for the purpose of the New York Hospital library, which had grown to a considerable extent, and also to provide better display of the pathological museum." The library was later merged in that of the New York Academy of Medicine, making the latter the second largest collection of medical works in the country, the largest being that in charge of the United States Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C.

The New York Hospital in the nineties treated over 5,000 patients yearly; its buildings were heated by steam; it had the most modern system of ventilation, "secured by means of a large fan, which forced a current of air through the wards and corridors"; the kitchens and laundries were on the upper floors, and above the wards; and an "unusual and pleasing feature of the hospital was the solarium, a large room on the upper story of the administration building, covered with a canopy of translucent glass, filled with plants and flowers, fountains and aquaria, a sunny and healthful resting place for convalescents." It was at that time controlled by a board of twenty-six governors, and, besides the hospital proper, it supported the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, the

House of Relief, or Emergency Hospital, at 160 Chambers street, where over two thousand cases of accidents were received yearly; and a dispensary, where upwards of 20,000 patients were annually given free treatment and advice. Ambulance services responded to more than 4,000 calls yearly. During 1892 the total number of patients in all departments of the hospital was 38,118, and the grand total treated since its foundation was 577,630. The former site of the New York Hospital was then covered by substantial iron-front buildings, occupied by wholesale commercial houses.

The superintendent of the hospital, George P. Ludlam, resigned in 1908, he having filled the office for thirty-two years. His successor was Dr. Thomas Howell, the present incumbent. The board of governors in 1910 purchased the block on 54th to 55th streets, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, at a cost of nearly a million and a half dollars, and though the question of erecting a new hospital has been often agitated, at the present time no permanent action has been taken.

The gifts and bequests to the institution during the past seventy years have been numerous; forty-five donors have contributed amounts over \$5,000, making a grand total of \$1,600,000. The gift of \$250,000 from George F. Baker, in 1912, was for the purpose of effecting an affiliation between the New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College, with the object of promoting medical research, also aiding in the care of the patients of the hospital and furthering the education of the students of the college.

The board of governors of the hospital have charge of the department for the treatment of mental diseases, known as the Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains; the House of Relief, also called the Hudson Street Hospital, located at No. 67 Hudson street, which is for emergency cases, excepting contagious diseases; and the Campbell Convalescent Cottages, located at White Plains, which were formally opened November 28, 1908. In 1914 sixty-nine per cent. of the patients at the parent hospital, ninety-one and one-half per cent. at the Hudson Street Hospital, and one hundred per cent. at the Convalescent Cottages received free treatment. The hospital's authorities in 1916, at the request of the American Red Cross, organized the Base Hospital Unit No. 9, on the declaration of war by the United States government, the unit passed under the control of the war department.

Lincoln Hospital and Home.—The Lincoln Hospital and Home (formerly the Colored Home and Hospital), of the City of New York, was established in 1839, and “An act to incorporate the ‘Colored Home’ of the City of New York” named the “officers and managers of the Society for the Support of the ‘Colored Home,’ ” William Shotwell, William W. Chester, James D. Fitch, Mary Shotwell, Lydia Beebee, Augusta Arcularius, and Hannah M. Chester, as to constitute “a body politic and corporate, by the name of the ‘Colored Home’ ” to “provide for the support and comfort of infirm and destitute colored persons of both sexes.” The Act of Incorporation was passed by the State Legislature on May 8, 1845, by a two-thirds majority, and thereafter the affairs of the Colored Home assumed greater importance, the institution having at its disposal more funds than hitherto.

One of the earliest substantial benefactors of the Home was Mrs. Maria Shatzel, who in 1845 “bequeathed property to the Colored Home on condition that the said property, or the proceeds of it, should it be sold, shall be to constitute a permanent fund for a specific object, to be called ‘The Jacob Shatzel Foundation,’ the income of which alone shall be appropriated year by year, to the object designated.”

The Colored Home was located on 65th street, below First avenue, and in 1862 its medical department was still under the direction of Dr. James D. Fitch, who was one of the founders of the institution. He, as resident physician, was assisted by Dr. J. D. Lomax, and by W. R. Donaghe, M.D., attending surgeon. The medical council at that time was composed of physicians who were among the most skilled practitioners in New York City: included in the council were Drs. T. M. Markoe, G. A. Sabine, Willard Parker, J. S. Thebaud, Gurdon Buck, T. M. Halstead, and Augustus DuBois.

The Charity embraced four departments: the hospital for male patients, to which during 1862, 120 were admitted; the hospital for females, into the wards of which 312 patients were received in 1862; the Lying-in Hospital and Nursery, in which department there were 165 patients in 1862; and the Home, or Department for the Aged and Infirm, as it was officially designated. In the Home department 324 aged persons were made comfortable during 1862. Altogether, the house expenses during the year 1862 amounted to about \$14,000. The Jacob Shatzel Foundation furnished \$1,075 of



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

the revenue, and the City of New York the balance, the institution being, to all intents and purposes, a City hospital.

In 1882, it was decided to change the name and call it the "Colored Home and Hospital," inasmuch as "about three-quarters of the inmates are hospital patients." In the same old quarters, the Charity continued in operation until 1898, when it was removed to more commodious and modern quarters. For several years prior to that, the managers had sought, and until 1897 without success, a means "whereby they might replace by a new building the dilapidated structure wherein the hospital and home had been conducted for so long." In March, 1897, however, the City and Suburban Home Company made a satisfactory offer for the 65th street site and building of the Colored Home and Hospital, and this opened the way to consummating the designs of the managers, who, on April 28th following, voted to sell the building and site, and purchase a suitable site for a new hospital building elsewhere. Eventually, thirty-eight lots at East 141st street and Concord avenue were purchased by them, the deed being delivered to the Colored Home and Hospital on July 14, 1897. Plans were then passed without delay for the erection of a suitable building on the up-town site, and preparations made to vacate the old building as early as possible. Contract was placed, and construction proceeded apace, so that on September 7, 1898, a new building of the Colored Home and Hospital was occupied, and the old building delivered to its purchasers for demolition.

The name of the Hospital was subsequently changed to the present title. There is no color distinction in reference to the hospital patients, though the institution provides only a home for aged, infirm, destitute and incurable colored persons of both sexes. The capacity of the hospital is three hundred beds, and there are pavilions for gynecological, maternity patients, and infectious diseases. The officers for 1918 are Miss Mary W. Booth, president; Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Charles Augustus Taylor, vice-presidents; Mrs. David H. McAlpin Pyle, treasurer; Miss Frances S. Whiting, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William Bateman Leeds, recording secretary. The president of the medical board is Dr. Walter B. James, and at the head of the executive staff is Dr. Frederick Guyer.

St. Luke's Hospital, New York.—The first steps toward the foundation of St. Luke's Hospital were taken by the Rev. William

Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D., while rector of the Church of the Holy Communion. His thought was first expressed before his own congregation on St. Luke's Day, 1846, when he named his intended hospital for St. Luke, "the beloved physician," and devoted fifteen dollars (one-half the offertory), towards its erection. The first substantial gift to the purpose was the sum of \$1,000 from Mrs. Lindlay Hoffman; but other liberal contributions soon followed.

Through the efforts of Dr. Muhlenberg, seconded by those of Robert B. Minturn, John H. Swift, Murray Hoffman, and others, the project was sufficiently advanced in 1850 to permit of the incorporation of the institution. While searching for a site, the managers learned of the efforts of the Rev. Moses Marcus, of the Free Anglo-American Church of St. George the Martyr, to establish a hospital for British emigrants. A small sum of money had been collected, and, supported by a claim of Trinity Church against the city, a lien on certain land had been secured on condition that the Hospital should be erected within a definite term of years. This period was about to expire, when by mutual arrangement the effort to establish St. George's Hospital was merged in the movement which founded St. Luke's.

The site selected was on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and 54th street, now occupied by the University Club, and the corner-stone of the new Hospital building was laid by Bishop Wainwright on May 6, 1854. In May, 1858, the first patients were admitted to the Hospital, although its work had really been begun in 1853 by the Sisters of the Holy Communion in the buildings connected with the church and the Sisters' house. In these quarters over 200 patients were cared for before the Hospital was completed. In the new building the activities of the institution were carried on for many years until it became evident that the edifice was no longer adequate to the needs of the Hospital, or equal to the requirements of medical and surgical science. Accordingly, on February 19, 1892, forty-five city lots were purchased, forming the block bounded by Morningside and Amsterdam avenues, and 113th and 114th streets. Plans for the erection of buildings on this site were perfected in 1892, and on May 6, 1893, the thirty-ninth anniversary of the same occasion at the old site, the corner-stone was laid by Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York. On January 24, 1896, the buildings were ready for occupancy, and the work of the institution was transferred from

the old Hospital to the new. In 1906 the Margaret J. Plant pavilion, devoted to the care of private patients, was erected, and five years later the Travers pavilion was completed. This provides for the Dispensary, the X-ray and Urological departments, living quarters for some of the Hospital employees, etc. The present buildings shelter about 350 patients, but when completed the entire group will accommodate about double this number.

During the years of its growth, St. Luke's Hospital has gone through several transition periods, corresponding more or less closely to the incumbency of the three superintendents who have directed its policies. During the time from 1850 to 1877, when the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg was pastor and superintendent, the institution fulfilled especially its founder's object of providing what was essentially a nursing home, in which very active medical and surgical work was not required. Under the guidance of the Rev. George S. Baker, from 1877 to 1900, the medical and surgical staffs of the institution were greatly increased and more cases of acute illness were treated; while since the accession of the Rev. George F. Clover to the superintendency the institution has been placed in the front rank of the world's modern hospitals, and through the development of its laboratory facilities, the encouragement of research, the expansion of the out-patient department, the institution of a well-organized social service, etc., it has become an important factor in the medical progress of the city. A noteworthy step was the arrangement with Columbia University, made in 1909, as the result of which the fourth-year students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are also members of the teaching staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and since its foundation St. Luke's Hospital has had on its staff many of the city's most famous medical men. Among these must be mentioned such physicians as Doctors Alonzo Clark, T. Gaillard Thomas, Edward W. Lambert, James W. McLane, Edward Delafield, Francis Delafield, and Edward G. Janeway, and such surgeons as Doctors Gurdon Buck, Henry B. Sands, Robert F. Weir, Thomas T. Sabine, Charles McBurney, and William T. Bull; while Doctor John C. Dalton was the Hospital's first pathologist.

(Contributed by Karl M. Vogel, Secretary of Medical Board.)

St. Vincent's Hospital.—This Hospital was founded by the Sisters of Charity in the year 1849, under the auspices of the Most

Rev. Archbishop Hughes, and the hospital report for the year 1874 contained a "brief synopsis of the progress and working of the Hospital from its foundation to its twenty-fifth year." That synopsis records that the St. Vincent's Hospital was "the first charity hospital in this city depending on voluntary contributions," the New York Hospital and Bellevue being substantially supported by the city and State. Having no endowment, the foundation of the funds of St. Vincent's Hospital was laid by the Very Rev. William Starrs, V.G., who, conjointly with the mother-house of the Order of Mount St. Vincent, advanced money to rent and furnish a house. A three-storied brick building on East 13th street was rented and fitted up, and on November 1, 1849, opened for the reception of patients, under the management of Mother M. Angela, with four other Sisters; the director and medical and surgical board were: Very Rev. William Starrs, V.G., director; Prof. Valentine Mott, M.D., president and consulting surgeon; William Power, M.D., William Murray, M.D., attending physicians; and Prof. W. H. Van Buren, M.D., and C. Schmidt, M.D., attending surgeons.

At the opening, the Hospital had a capacity of thirty beds, all of which "were immediately occupied." In May, 1852, an adjoining house of like dimensions was rented, increasing the accommodation to seventy beds. The institution was operated during early years under great difficulty, owing to the slenderness of the funds available, very few subscriptions being received from the general public. During the first year, only \$400 was received in donations from persons outside those directly concerned in the founding of the institution, and when in 1852 the accommodation was increased to seventy beds, because of the urgent need, it was done mainly "on faith," the review stating that "the additional room only added still more to the labor and embarrassments of the Sisters, and not a little to the discomfort of the patients, there being neither gaslight, Croton water, closets nor baths, throughout the house. This want of necessary conveniences was made more sensible during the prevalence of typhus fever in 1852." Funds, however, were always eventually forthcoming, and in a few years the necessity for a more spacious and better-adapted building became imperative. Consequently, in 1856 the Sisters rented the Orphanage of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at 11th street and Seventh avenue. Extensive alterations and repairs were necessary, but a public appeal brought support, mainly from people of

the Roman Catholic faith, to the amount of about \$45,000, between the years 1856 and 1860. The Sisters were thus enabled to get the necessary repairs completed, and in many other ways arrange for the expansion of their charity. An adjoining lot was purchased and two wings were added to the hospital proper, and still a sum was left unused. This the Sisters set apart to establish a building fund. The alterations and additions doubled the service of the St. Vincent's Hospital, giving 140 beds. Patients who could afford to pay were charged three dollars weekly. In a short while, however, it became evident that the hospital was in danger of becoming hopelessly involved pecuniarily, by reason of the great number of free patients. Some restrictive system was necessary, and eventually was inaugurated by dividing two wards into private rooms. Subsequently, however, these were restored to their original use, and the private-room department transferred to another house, No. 166 West 12th street, "where patients with ample means desiring the seclusion and comforts of a home could be accommodated." In 1870 the hospital was incorporated as "The St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York."

The institution was not permitted long to enjoy adequate quarters. In 1874 the hospital had outgrown its accommodation, and it was decided to procure "larger and more modern accommodation." Eventually, fifteen vacant lots on Ninth Avenue and 68th street were purchased, though the purchase involved the institution in a very heavy responsibility, an indebtedness of \$100,000. An appeal was made for public support, which apparently was not adequately answered, for the project was not carried much further. Eventually the lots were sold, it having been decided to build on the site then occupied by the hospital buildings. In 1882 the private houses on West 12th street were vacated to make way for the new building, and demolition and reconstruction was prosecuted with vigor. On December 9, 1883, the new building on West 12th street was formally opened, the institution thus having the use of a modernly fitted hospital building, five stories in height, and "the only hospital in New York arranged exclusively for private patients." Applications by pay patients were soon much greater than the institution could cope with; in fact, in 1890, because of the "constant necessity of reiterating 'no room,'" the Sisters were compelled to undertake the erection of a new building, notwithstanding that at that time the "slender resources of the

hospital were already heavily taxed to meet the interest on the existing debt of \$90,000." Ground for the new building was broken early in the summer of 1890, and construction work commenced immediately. The building site was on the corner of Seventh avenue and 12th street, and the building, when erected, would complete the northern wing of the Hospital. Its building added \$80,000 to the debt of the institution, but the liability was courageously undertaken, and the wing formally opened, on October 29, 1891, by His Grace, Archbishop Corrigan. A training school for nurses was established in 1892, and two years later, "in view of the marked success of the female training school," the Sisters decided to organize a male training school.

In 1897 the entire reconstruction of the 11th street Hospital, which had been devoted to the needs of the sick poor, was decided upon, and it was planned to build upon the site a new hospital of six stories, at a cost of about \$300,000. The reconstruction would enable the Sisters to receive into the free hospital 174 more patients than formerly was possible. The new plans, with the inevitable added liability, resulted in the formation on April 7, 1897, of an auxiliary association to aid the Sisters in many ways, but mainly financial. The Ladies' Auxiliary at its organization consisted of sixty ladies, under the presidency of Mrs. Eugene Kelly. Their efforts resulted in the securing of a fund of \$9,000 with which to furnish the rooms and wards with clothing, etc., and each year since that time the Auxiliary has appreciably lightened the responsibilities of the Sisters.

The new building was dedicated on May 30, 1899, the report stating that "all the plans of the founders and successors have been realized, and the hospital stands to-day among the best organized and equipped of similar institutions in the city." That year also was auspicious, seeing that it marked the fiftieth year of the existence of the institution. On November 26th the celebration of the golden jubilee of the hospital began, and continued for three days.

In 1900 the institution "realized the full measure of usefulness of the completed south wing." Altogether, 3,681 patients were treated during that year in the pay and free hospitals; of these 1,161 were wholly charity patients, and 1,255 paid in part only. In the out-patients department, 5,331 cases were given attention, and 2,828 ambulance calls were responded to. The report for that year

stated that the automobile ambulance of St. Vincent's Hospital was "the first built in this country."

At the instigation of "a large number of influential citizens of Staten Island," the Sisters of St. Vincent's Hospital established a branch hospital in the Borough of Richmond, locating it at West Brighton, where on Thanksgiving Day of 1903 the hospital was formally opened by Cardinal (then Archbishop) Farley. More than five thousand people inspected the building on that day. The hospital was intended for the reception of poor and pay patients, and soon was filled to fullest capacity—about seventy patients. The hospital was named "The St. Vincent's Hospital in the Borough of Richmond," and furnished a needed and much-appreciated service.

In 1905, the hospital for charity patients on 11th street, New York City, became overcrowded, and it was decided to build an extension; this was quickly erected, and was opened on November 1 of that year. In 1905 also an extension was made to the Nurses' Home, thereby enabling the institution to provide accommodation for sixty-nine nurses.

In 1906, a branch hospital was established at Washington Heights, New York City. The small building at the corner of 163rd street and Edgecombe road was secured, the necessary alterations were made, and on August 10th opened for the reception of patients. Up to December 31, 1906, fifty-four patients were received, and twenty-six received treatment in its dispensary. The venture eventually took the name of the "St. Lawrence Branch Hospital." In 1911 this branch needed enlarged accommodation, and plans were passed for a proposed new branch hospital. Erection commenced that year.

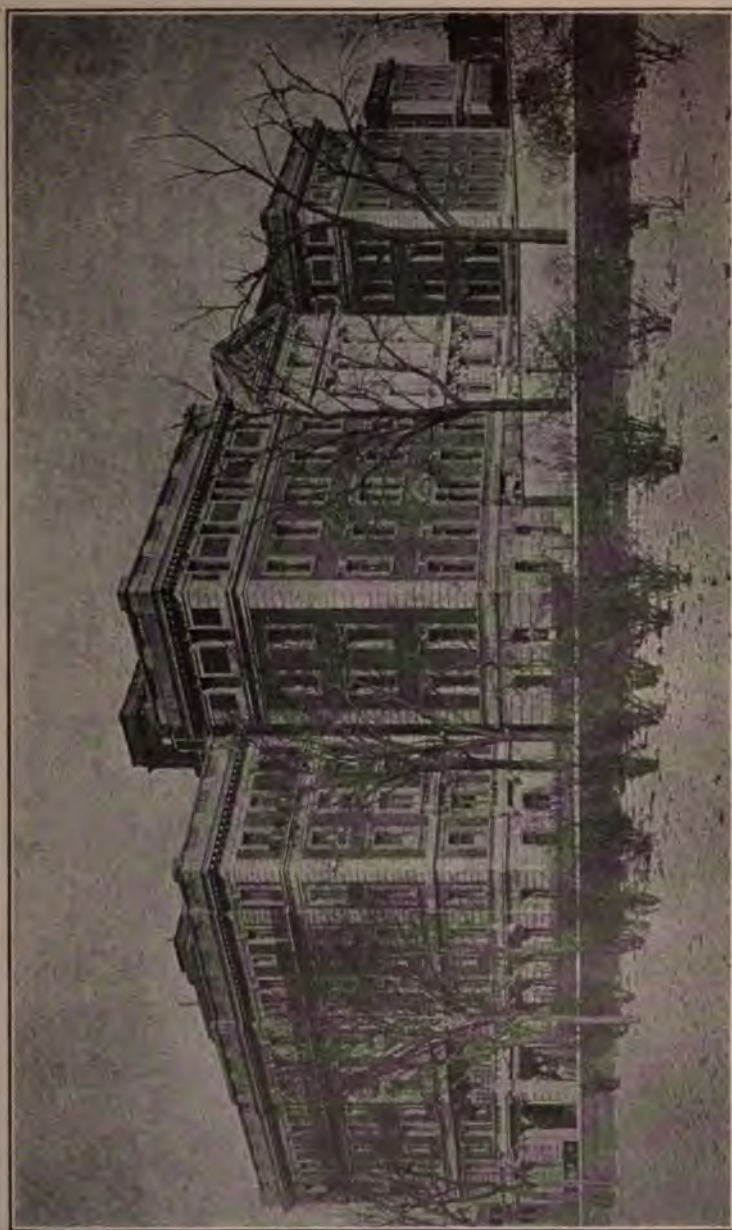
The main hospitals of the St. Vincent's institution continued to expand. In 1907, owing to an increase of nearly one thousand patients, it became necessary to add considerably to the nursing staff. To provide the requisite accommodation for the additional nurse-pupils, a five-story house was rented and furnished, and the Nurses' Home on 12th street was in 1911 considerably enlarged, four additional and adjoining houses being added.

The St. Lawrence Hospital staff consists of T. Kelly, D. Donovan, T. F. Reilly, T. D. Merrigan, T. F. Lancer, M. J. Horan, T. H. Curtin, J. J. Sheridan, J. D. Kernan; Sister Mother Ignatius is the superintendent. The visiting staff of the St. Vincent's Hos-

pital is: C. J. MacGuire, H. M. Biggs, J. M. Ferrer, C. E. Nam-mack, W. L. Bauer.

The St. Vincent's Hospital of the Borough of Richmond is located at Bard and Castleton avenues, West New Brighton. The staff physician is W. A. Bastedo, the surgeon E. L. Keyes, who have the assistance of a corps of twenty-five assistants and specialists.

Mount Sinai Hospital.—The Mount Sinai Hospital was established in 1852 by a number of benevolent Hebrews, one of the most active of the projectors being Sampson Simson, who gave a lot of land on 28th street for the purpose. The hospital building was opened in 1855, and the institution was originally known as "The Jews' Hospital in the City of New York." The hospital was conducted at its original location until 1872, when the demands for admission to the wards having grown far beyond the capacity of the hospital, the institution was removed to an extensive group of buildings on Lexington avenue, extending from 66th street to 67th street. The land on which the buildings had been erected had been leased from the city for a term of ninety-nine years at a nominal rental of one dollar yearly. The plant comprised mainly three five-story buildings, of brick and stone, connected by closed corridors. The medical and surgical divisions each had four main wards; there was a gynecological department, and a children's ward; also an eye-and-ear department, to which six rooms, each containing two beds, were allotted. These were on the first floor of the administration building on Lexington avenue. On the same floor was the directors' board room, offices for superintendent and physicians, a sitting room, and a library of more than 2,000 volumes. The remaining rooms were given up to private rooms, those of the house staff and superintendent, the synagogue, and operating rooms. The wards for women and children occupied the northern wing on 67th street, and the men's wards were in the southern wing. All wards contained about 20 to 25 beds. In the rear of the administration building were placed the isolation house, for contagious cases, the laundry building, and the morgue. The kitchen and dining rooms were in the basement of the administration building. Just opposite, on 67th street, the dispensary was erected in 1890, at a cost of about \$125,000. A tunnel connected it with the hospital. The first story of front is of Belleville stone,



MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY—MAIN BUILDINGS

and the other five stories are of salmon pressed brick and terra cotta. On the right is entrance to free dispensary, which with its reception rooms and small operating and examination rooms occupied the first two stories of the building. On the left side of the building was the entrance to the Ladies' Auxiliary Association, and the Training School for Nurses. The Ladies' Auxiliary was organized in 1872, and has been of considerable help to the institution ever since. The Training School for Nurses was established in 1881.

By 1892, Mount Sinai Hospital had reached the point where it was admitting to the hospital over 3,000 cases yearly, ninety per cent. of whom were free patients; it was then in receipt of a larger proportion of the annual Hospital-Sunday collection than any other of the local institutions, as its percentage of free patients was the largest. Ninety per cent. of its patients were Russian Jews, though as a matter of fact the hospital is open to the sick and disabled of all nationalities and creeds. It was asserted that Mount Sinai was the first hospital in the city to admit women physicians to membership on its house staff. Women also were on the general staff, and had charge of a division in the children's department of the out-patients department. The administration of the hospital was under a board of directors, elected by members. The directors had the appointment of medical and surgical staff, all the members of which served without remuneration for two years. The hospital in 1892 accommodated 220 patients, including those in private rooms, who were charged from \$12 to \$40 weekly. In 1892, 5,669 sick people applied for admittance, but only 3,159 could be admitted. Over 70,000 were treated in the dispensary.

The Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses is one of the largest and most progressive in the country. This is accounted for by the splendid equipment of the hospital for scientific and humanitarian work. The endowment fund of the hospital amounts to \$260,000.

The Mount Sinai Base Hospital Unit, consisting of twenty-three doctors, sixty-five nurses, and 155 enlisted men, was mobilized for war service in December, 1916, and sailed for Europe the following February. They afterwards became known as Base Hospital Unit No. 3. The hospital has for a number of years maintained a service consisting of small wards for men and women suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Partly in recognition of the highly specialized character of the diagnostic and therapeutic work in this field, a new clinical division was established, and named the

Tuberculosis Division. This was separated from the regular medical service, and Dr. Alfred Meyer placed at its head. The consulting staff for 1918 are Drs. A. Jacobi, Julius Rudisch, William F. Fluhrer, Arpad G. Gerster, Emil Mayer.

Roosevelt Hospital.—The Roosevelt Hospital, the buildings of which are directly opposite those of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on 59th street, New York City, was founded in 1863, owing its existence to the bequest of James H. Roosevelt, who that year left his whole estate “for the establishment in the city of New York of a hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons, and for its permanent endowment.” The institution, though available to, and to large measure used for clinical purposes by the faculty, teaching staff, and students of the college, is not governmentally connected with it.

The amount received from the bequest was a little more than \$1,000,000, and after long and careful consideration the nine trustees under the will decided to adopt the pavilion plan, the site available being the entire block from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and from 58th to 59th streets. The original design was for a central administration building, with two pavilions on each side for patients and their attendants, to be connected with the administration building by covered corridors, and yet so far apart from each other as to secure light and ventilation for all. The funds at the disposal of the trustees, an *ex-officio* member of which was, according to the conditions of the bequest, the president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, did not admit of the execution of the entire plan.

In February, 1864, the Legislature granted corporate powers under the name of the Roosevelt Hospital. The corner-stone of the main building was laid October 29, 1869, and the hospital formally opened November 2, 1871. The cost of the grounds and the buildings constructed thereon up to 1893, together with their equipment, amounted to about \$1,200,000, and the hospital was referred to in 1874, by one eminent surgeon as “without exception the most complete medical charity in every respect” that he had ever seen. The buildings constructed comprised: (a) An administration building, in the centre of the block, facing on 59th street, a four-story brick edifice, containing the offices, examining room, apothecary's department, staff dining room, etc., on first floor; on second floor,



ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, NEW YORK

the private apartments of the superintendent, a reception room for trustees, a medical board room, and an amphitheatre for clinical instruction, etc.; on the third floor, a few rooms for private patients; on the fourth floor, two surgical wards, one for women and the other for children; (b) In the rear of the administration building, facing on 58th street, is the building used for kitchen, laundry, store room, sewing room, linen room, and dining and sleeping rooms for help; while in the basement, and running east, are boiler room, engine room, fan room, and various agencies for heating and ventilating all the buildings; (c) East of the administration building and facing on 59th street, is the medical pavilion, a four-story structure, with wards on each floor for patients, as well as living quarters for members of the house staff and nurses; (d) east of the medical pavilion is the surgical pavilion, containing a ward for thirty-six male patients, with room for members of the house staff and male nurses; (e) east of the surgical pavilion is the "Syms Operating Theatre," built later, through the munificence of William J. Syms, who left about \$350,000 for its construction, equipment, and endowment. Of that amount, \$150,000 was reserved for maintenance. At the time of its establishment, the Syms Operating Theatre was stated to be "the best-appointed operating building in this or any other country." The building is of brick, with granite trimmings, and was built in the most substantial manner. The main amphitheatre "occupies the centre and is semi-circular in shape, with abruptly rising seats, to allow an unobstructed view of the operating table, from all parts of the room." In the basement are the janitor's apartments, the engine room, and the fan-room for ventilating. The first story contains, besides the operating room for septic cases, a private reception room for patients, an examining room, two etherizing rooms, a photographic room, a microscopic room, a bandaging-preparation room, a bandage storage room, an instrument-washing room, and an instrument room. The floors are of mosaic tile, and in many cases the wall are wainscoted in marble. On the second floor, south front, are four rooms for the reception of patients, after operation, and on the floor above are six other rooms for nurses, etc.; (f) There was also the small and perfectly appointed McLane Operating Room, opened in 1890, the gift of Dr. James W. McLane, then president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in memory of his son, James W. McLane, Jr.,

and designed solely for the use of gynecological service; (g) Adjoining the administration building, on the west, was the out-patient department, which received over 83,000 visits during 1892; (h) A building was also erected for ambulance purposes and for morgue.

The private patients' pavilion was erected in 1896, and the Training School for Nurses was organized the same year. The accident building was erected in 1898, and provision was made in the first story for treatment of emergency and accident cases. In the second story a medical ward was opened in February, 1899, known as the Catharine H. Bliss Ward for sick children, and fourteen beds endowed in perpetuity. A new administration office for the use of the superintendent was constructed and occupied in 1901. In 1908 a new laboratory was constructed, providing accommodations for pathological and bacteriological laboratories, also rooms for clinical records, a new roof garden, adjoining the children's medical ward, and one adjoining the children's surgical ward. A Nurses' Home, containing one hundred and eight individual bedrooms, was erected in 1911. The ambulance service which had been established in 1877 was discontinued in 1909. A fireproof building was erected in 1912 by Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris for the use of the Harriman Research Laboratory, where special studies of metabolism and digestive ferments are conducted by the chemists of that staff, under the direction of Dr. William Gordon Lyle.

The officers of the board of trustees in 1918 are: W. Emlen Roosevelt, president; W. Irving Clark, vice-president; John Mason Knox, secretary; Richard Trimble, treasurer. The officers of the medical board are John S. Thacher, president; Howard C. Taylor, vice-president; Albert E. Sumner, secretary. The superintendent is Charles B. Grimshaw.

Lenox Hill Hospital.—The Lenox Hill Hospital, formerly the German Hospital and Dispensary, now located at East 77th street, New York City, between Park and Lexington avenues, was organized in its dispensary work in 1857. A paper-covered pamphlet, printed by M. W. Siebert, 17 North William street, New York City, in 1857, entitled the "Constitution and By-Laws of the German Dispensary," states that "the German Dispensary of the City of New York was organized because the need of such an institution

was evident, to give medical advice in their own tongue to inhabitants of New York City who speak the German language, a great many indigent sick persons, ignorant of the English tongue." The constitution was adopted January 19, 1857, the associators being for the most part persons of German birth or antecedents. The associators pledged themselves to subscribe an annual due of five dollars as members; a board of twelve directors was formed; also a medical board, which was designated "The College of Physicians." Drs. E. Krackowizer and Abraham Jacobi were probably the best known and most active of the New York physicians identified with the founding of the German Dispensary, and the original board of directors elected for the years 1857-1858 were: Ferdinand Kreck, president; Edwin A. Oelrichs, vice-president; Bernard Roelkar, secretary; Eugene S. Ballin, treasurer; R. A. Witthaus, M. K. Rosenfeld, Ferdinand Luis, W. Ruehl, R. Garrique, Carl F. Dietz, C. Henschel, M.D., E. Krackowizer, M.D. The original medical board, or "College of Physicians," as it was termed, consisted of Drs. J. Goldmark, C. Henschel, M. Herzog, A. Jacobi, J. Kammerer, C. Krackowizer, W. Von Roth, E. Schilling, E. Schwedler, J. Schnetter, F. Strube, L. Voss. The dispensary was opened at 132 New Canal street, formerly 210 Walker street, and during the year 1857, 3,000 patients were treated.

In 1861 the charter of the "German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York" was granted by the Legislature, and in March 26, 1866, an amendment was secured. Of the new corporation, the following were appointed to constitute the first "College of Physicians": Drs. Ernst Krackowizer, L. Voss, E. Schwedler, Joseph Schnetter, F. Zinsser, A. Jacobi, M. Herzog, E. Schilling, C. Lellmann, E. Rosenberg, Franz Simrock, J. Kammerer, E. Noeggerath, L. Stern, and H. Althof. A. Belmont, H. Wesendouck, P. Bissinger, Emil Sauer, Theodore Dreyer, A. Weissemann, E. F. Lieber, F. Schnack, F. Kapp, W. Heye, E. S. Ballin, C. Koehler, C. Althof, C. G. Gunther, G. Schwab, W. Wallach, H. Barnstorff, and C. Unger, comprised the board of trustees.

The German Hospital was opened September 13, 1869, its establishment being assured by two donations, one of \$10,000 in 1868 from Mr. Jacob Mann, and one of \$55,058.66 in 1869, a bequest from F. H. Von Diergardt. From date of opening to December 31, 1869, 189 patients were received, and in that year 14,657 patients were treated at the dispensary.

Since the foundation of the hospital, the institution had benefited in bequests to the extent of \$352,047.56. Included in this total, which placed the institution in such a sound financial position were: \$10,000 in 1868 from Jacob Mann; \$55,058.66, in 1869, from F. H. Von Diergardt; \$12,221.66 in 1884, from Emma Streeker; \$10,000, in 1884, from Anna Ottendorfer; \$10,000 in 1885, from Sarah Burr, and two further sums of \$20,000, two and four years later, from the same benefactor; \$10,000, in 1891, from F. L. Frey; \$15,000, in 1894, from John Hein; \$10,000, in same year, from E. M. Just, and shortly afterwards, a similar amount from Charles F. and C. H. Tag; \$10,645, in 1897, from John Roth; \$10,000, in 1897, from E. Oelbermann; and \$10,627.47, in 1899, from Albert Ehrhardt. The building operations undertaken by the institution during the thirty-year period were: Original hospital building, in 1869; pavilion, for skin diseases, in 1875; Isolation pavilion, in 1880; women's department, in 1882; dispensary building on Second avenue, in 1884; the dispensary being moved from East 8th street to 137 Second avenue in that year; middle wing of present hospital, in 1888; nurses' home, in 1893, the erection of which building was made possible by the munificence of the Ottendorfer family, and the interest of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, chairman of advisory committee, who also was mainly instrumental in getting the women's pavilion and the dispensary building erected.

In 1900 plans were passed for the erection of an annex to the hospital, at the corner of 77th street and Lexington avenue, to provide accommodation for seventy additional patients. The building, the estimated cost of which was \$180,000, was another benefaction of the Ottendorfer family. It was completed and opened in 1901. In 1902 further additions were made, the western part of the hospital buildings, which had been erected thirty-four years previously, being then rebuilt and raised so as to become uniform with the other buildings of the group.

August Zinsser was president in 1906, and was active in bringing about the removal of the dispensary from the Second avenue location, to that of the hospital department. The dispensary building at 137 Second avenue had been erected in 1883 at the expense of Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, and at that time it was convenient of call to the majority of the German section of New York City residents, but the centre of the German population having, in the intervening thirty-three years, located further uptown, the trustees

in 1906 decided upon the removal of the dispensary, being influenced also by their wish to have the two departments near each other. The dispensary building on Second avenue was therefore sold to the German Polyclinic, and arrangements were made to erect, "on a very considerably enlarged scale," another dispensary at the northeast corner of 76th street and Park avenue. The sale of the Second avenue building realized \$82,000, and the children of Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer (Edward Uhl and Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer), undertook to provide the amount necessary to complete the new building, which cost in all \$250,000, "in memory of their never-to-be-forgotten mother," asking that the building be known as the "Anna Ottendorfer Dispensary."

During the year 1905, the hospital treated 3,886 patients, and the new dispensary building was opened March 16, 1907. In that year also the land on which the German Hospital stood became the property of the German Hospital Association. In 1908 two new buildings were added to the hospital group; on March 21 the inauguration of the Isolation Pavilion was held, which building was a gift of Jacob Ruppert, Sr.; and shortly afterwards the pavilion for consumptive patients, a one-story building on West Court, was unostentatiously opened, Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer having caused the building to be erected in memory of her brother, Edward Uhl. The German Hospital thus claimed to be the first private institution in New York City to establish a special station for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. In 1909, the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the hospital, two properties, Nos. 1088 and 1090 Lexington avenue, adjoining the German Hospital Training School for Nurses, were purchased for hospital purposes by the German Hospital trustees. In 1910, the construction of a separate building was commenced, to provide quarters for a new department, intra-thoracic surgery, created by Dr. Willy Meyer; and in that year Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer donated the sum of \$100,000, for the creation of a department for children, to be known as the "Abraham Jacobi Division for Children of the German Hospital."

Including all departments, the German Hospital Association treated 48,228 patients in 1912; 6,935 were cared for by the hospital department, and 35,380 by the dispensary. The total current operating expenses for the year were \$239,990.07, and current revenue, \$217,235.44. The assets of the corporation stood at \$834,660, at the end of 1912. The capacity of the German Hospital in 1915



PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

patients, drying rooms, dormitories, solaria, besides others. The buildings were of masonry and iron throughout, fireproof, with a most modern system of ventilation, the great factor in the system being the lofty dispensary tower on Madison avenue, which had at its base a large battery of steam-driven fans. The new operating theatre had three halls for surgical operation, each with a series of adjoining rooms; the amphitheatre had seating capacity for 100 persons; the smaller operating rooms were for serious operations where privacy was essential. The pathological department was fully equipped with the best modern appliances, and the new dispensary, a lofty hall, 100 feet in length, was surrounded by consultation rooms, provided with every convenience for the treatment of patients. It was considered a model of its class. Altogether, about \$1,200,000 was expended in completing the plant, which while mainly supported by members of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches, was entirely undenominational in its work, less than ten per cent. of the patients being Presbyterians, and over fifty per cent. being Roman Catholics. In the nineties, 3,000 to 4,000 patients were yearly treated in the institution's hospital departments, almost all gratuitously. More than seventy thousand persons were annually treated in the dispensary.

The strength of the Presbyterian Hospital has proved equal to the unprecedented strain to which it has been subjected during the past decade. The forty-eighth anniversary was held in the board of managers' room, December 12, 1916, the president, William Sloane, presiding, and remarks were made by William V. S. Thorne, the treasurer. A report was read from the Presbyterian Base Hospital Unit, the first to be mustered into the army and ordered to overseas duty. The Unit was stationed at No. 1 General Hospital, situated on the coast of Normandy.

The presidents who succeeded Mr. Lenox were Robert L. Stuart, Edwin D. Morgan, George W. Lane, John S. Kennedy, who served the institution as the executive officer for twenty-five years, Frederick Sturges, who was made president emeritus in 1916, and was succeeded by William Sloane, the present incumbent.

St. Francis Hospital.—The St. Francis Hospital, an important and large charity conducted by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, at East 142nd street, between Brook and St. Ann's avenues, New York City, completed the first half century of its ex-

istence on May 1, 1915. In response to a petition from the Redemptorist Fathers and parishioners of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third street, the establishment of the hospital was undertaken. In the spring of 1865 two small dwellings on Fifth street, east of Avenue B, were purchased for \$17,500 of which \$10,000 was loaned to the Sisters by several Catholic societies, without interest, for one year, the remainder being raised on a first mortgage. To these empty houses came, on May 1, 1865, one Sister and a postulant from St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. "They had no means whatever, and no financial support . . . and the loaf of bread which the postulant brought was their sole food supply on the first day, and the empty straw tick that each carried, after being filled with straw by a friendly undertaker in the neighborhood, was the only furnishing for their humble quarters." Soon, however, financial support was extended to them, and they were joined by four Sisters of the Order from Cincinnati, and jointly they rearranged, furnished and opened the two houses as the St. Francis' Hospital, with a capacity of about fifty beds. The formal dedication took place on October 4, 1865, although patients had been received some time prior to that date.

The Sisters, "who were the first to appear (in New York) in their religious garb to solicit alms," suffered many vicissitudes during the early years, but "through the unremitting assiduity of these Christian women," the work steadily and rapidly progressed. In 1866 a house on Sixth street was purchased and presented to the Sisters. This they devoted to the aged and infirm, caring for many poor abandoned girls at their other establishment. In 1869 three adjacent houses on Fifth street were purchased, and the erection of the first wing of a large and permanent hospital was begun, the addition being opened in the following year. In 1871 another house was secured, and a second wing, containing a chapel and operating rooms, was begun. This was finished and opened in October, 1872, giving the hospital a total capacity of 150 beds. From time to time additional property was acquired, until in 1884 the convent part of the structure was built, affording additional room for the great number of sick poor clamoring for admission, and increasing the number of beds to 280.

After some years of struggling the Sisters, in 1901, acquired the plot of ground bounded by 142nd and 143rd streets, and Brook and St. Ann's avenues, and erected the present St. Francis' Hos-

pital. Ground was broken the same year, and the corner-stone laid on December 8, 1902. On March 1, 1906, the new institution was dedicated by His Eminence Cardinal (then Archbishop) John M. Farley, of New York, and on the 15th of the month the wards, comfortably furnished, were thrown open for the reception of patients. The new buildings are substantial and of dignified appearance; the main building faces 142nd street, and has a frontage of 326 feet by a depth of 107 feet at the wings. It contains eighteen wards, of large capacity, several smaller ones, and about forty private rooms. Since its opening, many improvements have been added, pathological and X-ray laboratories, *et cetera*. Of the group of buildings, the next to the main building is the chapel, 48 by 80 feet, and next stands the Sisters' house, 120 by 54 feet, in the lower floors of which are the kitchen, store rooms, and accessories of the plant. The building for stables and male help, and house for female help, the boiler house, engine room, morgue, and the recently built staff house occupy most of the remaining space in the block. All buildings are of substantial construction, though devoid of all ornamentation, and have modern systems of plumbing, lighting, heating and ventilation.

The accommodation available at the new hospital brought about the closing of the old building on Fifth street, at least, for hospital purposes in general, though after extensive alteration it was, as the St. Francis' Home, made to serve as an annex to the new hospital, and to it were sent chronic and incurable cases, this class of patient taxing its capacity to the uttermost, with a long list of applicants awaiting admission.

The first annual report issued was for the year 1867. There was no definite organization of the medical staff until 1876, when a medical board was organized, the medical affairs of the institution continuing under its administration until 1906, when the new hospital was opened. The Provincial Superior then, to centralize responsibility, delegated the management of its medical affairs to Dr. John Dorning, as physician-in-chief.

During the year 1915, 3,808 patients were treated in the hospital, 1,616 in medical division and 2,440 in surgical division. This shows vast increase since first report, 1866, when 485 were treated. In thirty-seven years, 1878 to 1915, 22,885 operations were performed in the hospital and altogether, from August 1865 to De-

cember 1915, 108,439 persons were admitted to the hospital as patients.

Hahnemann Hospital.—This is one of the noblest institutions of homœopathy in America, and one of the most extensive of its kind in the world. The original hospital association was formed September 7, 1869, and on the evening of December 14 following a large meeting was held in the Union League Club Theatre to inaugurate a movement to establish a homœopathic hospital in the city. Dr. John F. Gray, one of the oldest and best representatives of his school in the city, was chairman, and under his inspiration much enthusiasm was aroused, and the movement from one of discussion took a definite form. A building was secured at No. 307 East 55th street, and a hospital accommodating fifteen patients was opened in January, 1870. Dr. F. Seeger was the first medical director.

The Woman's Infirmary Association of Washington Heights was organized mainly through the efforts of Dr. J. W. Mitchell. It was incorporated in October, 1863, opened May 10, 1864, and in 1868 was removed from its former location to the corner of Sixth avenue and West 48th street. In 1869 this charity was merged in the Woman's department of Hahnemann Hospital.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital was organized in December, 1869, and at once took measures to raise funds for the hospital. The Legislature gave material aid to the Association in the way of property rights to the value of from \$70,000 to \$80,000; also through the charity appropriation bill, \$20,000, and the city of New York appropriated \$10,000.

At this time there existed in New York three distinct hospital organizations, all under the patronage of homœopathy and its friends. These were the Hahnemann Hospital, the New York Homœopathic Surgical Hospital, and the New York Homœopathic Hospital for Women and Children. These institutions were merged and consolidated under one organization by an Act of the Legislature passed March 20, 1875. The new corporation at once set vigorously about the task of providing a hospital home; the Ladies' Association held a fair and raised the net sum of \$25,000; the treasury of the hospital had a cash balance of \$15,000; the sum of \$3,000 was acquired from other sources, and the city gave land on Fourth avenue (now Park avenue), between 67th and 68th

streets, and on that site the erection of a hospital was commenced, the cornerstone being laid October 25, 1876. The hospital was formally opened October 31, 1878, and its present capacity is 140 beds, and the institution is recognized as one of the most useful charities of the city.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital.—The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi founded the St. Elizabeth's Hospital in 1870. It was located at 225 West 31st street, New York City, and to the limit of its capacity, which was ninety beds, the medical charity was free to all who needed the service, whether gratuitously, or for payment, and patients were received without distinction as to religion or race. Dr. O. S. Paine was the surgeon-in-charge for many years, and other prominent New York City physicians early identified with the institution were H. G. Piffard, J. Marion Sims, F. H. Hamilton, F. N. Otis, Austin Flint, A. Jacobi, W. M. Fleming and H. D. Noyes.

The hospital is now (1917) conducted at 415-419 West 51st street, and has a medical staff of about seventy-five physicians and specialists.

Flower Hospital.—The Flower Hospital, New York City, is the hospital department of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, the history of which is elsewhere extensively recorded in this work. The college first held its sessions on the third floor of a building on the corner of Third avenue and 20th street, but after the completion (in 1872) of the new building of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital on the northeast corner of 23d street and Third avenue, facilities were provided for the college in that building. Here it remained until 1890, when the increasing needs of the college, and particularly its need of a hospital of its own, where the students could obtain unrestricted opportunities for clinical teaching, brought a desirable change of location and curriculum, bedside instruction to a much larger extent than becoming possible to the students in the new hospital erected for the institution on the corner of 63d street and Avenue A.

The advantage to the college arose from the interest and munificence of many staunch friends of Homœopathy—Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the late David Dows, and several others—who had contributed a sum sufficient to justify the purchase of sixteen lots of land upon Avenue A, extending from 63rd to 64th streets, upon

which the present college building was erected; and through the generosity of the late Hon. Roswell P. Flower the Hospital and Surgical Amphitheatre, which bears his name, was built upon the southeast corner of the lot, and four years later the Medical Hospital, standing upon the southwest corner, was erected.

In 1901 Mr. Anson R. Flower bought and presented to the institution the large tenement building adjoining the hospital. This was remodelled, and the lower part converted into a dispensary. A new ambulance stable, with accommodation for drivers, was added in 1902, gifts of Mr. Benjamin C. Van Dyke and Mr. Nathan M. Flower, and when, in 1909, the Roosevelt Hospital gave up its ambulance service, a large portion of the district service was assumed by the Flower Hospital, which increased service has since been efficiently maintained. To provide the increased hospital facilities, this large emergency service demanded, many improvements and additions were made, including larger quarters for the nurses. The nurses formerly occupied small quarters on the top floor of the hospital building, but, the trustees having purchased a tenement house adjoining the college property, and spent \$10,000 in modernizing the tenement, the Training School for Nurses was removed thereto, thus furnishing an additional fifty beds in the hospital.

The medical board is drawn from the faculty of the college, a satisfactory arrangement, giving the hospital the constant use of the college laboratories, which are fully equipped, and in daily operation. The Professor of Clinical Medicine visits the bedside of each patient in the hospital every morning, the arrangement preventing the overlooking of an obscure condition, and in the treatment of charity patients, as well as those who are able to pay, in whole or in part, the faculty of the college assumes full responsibility. The male division contains a large and commodious surgical amphitheatre, seating about two hundred; also an emergency room, surgical ward, medical ward, sewing room, X-ray rooms, and admitting office. The female division of the hospital adjoining contains the Kunhardt Ward, furnished as a memorial to her late husband, by Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt, and the Benedict Ward, furnished by Mrs. E. C. Benedict; the maternity ward, furnished through the efforts of Dr. Danforth; the Children's Ward, established by Mrs. Martin Deschere, and the Doughty Ward, by Miss Swords; with laundry in the basement. Notwithstanding the

large capacity of the hospital, its accommodation is often inadequate to the demands for admittance.

The chief hospital officers number about twenty, and it has a medical and surgical board of fifty-six; 3,514 patients were treated during the hospital year of 1914-15; the ambulance department made 5,671 calls; and the out-patient department, attended by twenty-six physicians, treated 27,000 patients.

In honor of the Flower family, some members of which have contributed so much to the success of the hospital, the name of the college-hospital corporation was by legislative enactment in 1908 changed to the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

To provide additional and much needed accommodation, a pavilion for private cases was built in 1913-14 on the 64th street side of the hospital plot. The building, which was opened in February, 1914, was built to a height of six stories and basement, and furnished with the most up-to-date equipment. The first floor is devoted to administrative purposes, the second has four wards of six beds each and seven private rooms; the third is for maternity cases, and has a two-bed and a four-bed ward, eleven private rooms, a delivery room, and a nursery; the fourth and fifth floors each have sixteen rooms; the sixth floor has two operating rooms, sterilizing rooms, anæsthetic rooms, supply rooms, doctors' rooms, and a recovery room. In the basement is the main kitchen, the diet kitchen, store room, refrigerators, and dining rooms for nurses and internes. A new power plant was also built at the same time between the private pavilion and the college. Through the instrumentality of Dr. Tod Helmuth, funds were raised in 1914 for the establishment of new X-ray equipment, which was placed on the second floor of the male division. The real estate of the corporation is valued at \$690,682.27, and with furnishings, at over one million dollars.

French Hospital.—This was established in 1881 under the auspices of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, a French benevolent society of New York City. It was designed for the French poor of the city and foreigners who were able to pay. Indigent patients are, however, admitted free, and accident cases are received at any time. The hospital is situated at Nos. 450-458 West 34th street. The consulting staff is: Physicians, J. Julio Henna,

Thomas Darlington, John S. Sauvalle, Joseph D. Nagel, Antonio Stella, Nathaniel B. Potter; surgeons, Charles H. Peck, George G. Van Schaick, Ramon Guiteras, Porter F. Chambers; specialists, Emrique V. Agramonte, Charles H. May, James P. Erskine, James A. Booth, W. R. Williams, Jose M. Ferree, Robert H. McConnell, Maximilian A. Ramierz, Percy R. Turnure, Edgar K. Pool, J. P. Hoguet, Marcus I. Blank, Albert K. Detwiller.

New York Polyclinic Hospital.—The history of the New York Polyclinic Hospital is intertwined with that of the New York Polyclinic Medical School, regarding which a chapter has been written for this work. This brief writing therefore is confined to some general remarks, and to a description of the hospital, as it is to-day.

Until May 1, 1912, the hospital was conducted in East 34th street, but on that date the new school and hospital building at 341-351 West 50th street was formally opened, and occupied by the two departments, and since then the hospital has much expanded its service. The present capacity is 300 beds, and its current expenses are correspondingly heavy. For the year ending September 30, 1915, the current receipts of the institution (school and hospital) were \$255,792.72, including \$16,594.50 received in fees from students, and the current expenditures amounted to \$274,652.78, the bulk of which amount represented outgoings of the hospital department. The assets of the institution on September 30, 1915, were stated to be \$538,710.95, represented mainly by "Property and Equipment," \$514,765.08. The liabilities were then \$59,908.15. During that hospital year, 2,138 private patients were cared for in the hospital, and 1,951 "part paying" patients. There were also 274 free patients, and thus the total number of patients treated in the hospital during the year were 4,712. Over 18,000 new patients received treatment in the dispensary of the institution; 31,715 prescriptions were filled; 4,556 ambulance calls were answered; and 6,365 examinations in the pathological laboratories were made.

In 1915 the house staff were transferred from the ninth floor of the hospital building to an adjoining house on 51st street, thereby releasing ten additional beds for patients. Also, the vacant building at 337 West 50th street was renovated, painted and fitted up as a nurses' dormitory and class-room.

The hospital has in connection with it a large Training School for Nurses, and to its post-graduate Training School for Nurses there had been 733 applications for admission in 1915. The Alumnae Association of Polyclinic Nurses is a strong society, with a membership of 192. The average number of Polyclinic Nurses on special duty in the Polyclinic Hospital, which gives, where possible, preference to the graduates of its own school, was 178 monthly.

A noteworthy event in the history of the institution was the fire which partially destroyed the hospital on Christmas Day of 1896. Fortunately all the patients were safely removed, and given temporary accommodation in hotels and other hospitals of the vicinity.

New York Post-Graduate Hospital.—The New York Post-Graduate Hospital, which to-day holds so prominent a position among the hospitals of New York City, came into operation because of the inadequacy of clinical material available to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1884. Much of the history is embodied in the chapter devoted in this work, to recording the origin and development of the Post-Graduate Medical School.

When the School moved, in the spring of 1884, from a rented room or two in the College of Pharmacy building, East 23rd street, to a building formerly used as an Old Ladies' Home, No. 226 East 20th street, the founders had opportunity to develop the hospital idea which had been in their minds from the outset. The hospital department was opened on May 1, 1884, in the school building; at first, only a ward for surgical diseases for women, and several small rooms for individual patients were prepared, the school having no endowment with which to support free beds, but little by little the capacity of the hospital was increased until all of the building above the second floor was filled with patients.

The Post-Graduate Hospital claims to be "the first hospital in the City of New York to provide especial care by themselves, for infants under three years of age." The Babies' Ward was opened in November, 1885, its establishment within the School building on East 20th street having been made possible mainly through the exertions of Dr. Sarah J. McNutt, who so impressed a benevolent woman of New York City with the need of such a hospital that she donated the sum of money necessary to fit up a ward for the treatment of children. The ward had accommodation for twenty

children at the time of the opening. Over one hundred patients were treated in the hospital during its first year. The resident physician and surgeon was Samuel Lloyd, materially assisted, of course, by the attending staff represented in the faculty of the School.

In a large measure because of the rapid development of the hospital, it became necessary in 1891 to consider seriously means whereby more commodious quarters might be obtained for the school and hospital, and a few years later the institution was able to enter into possession of a beautiful school and hospital building specially erected for the corporation, on the corner of Second avenue and 20th street. The building, six stories high, with accommodations for 190 patients, in addition to the quarters required for the purposes of the large school, was formally opened May 8, 1894, over six thousand people attending.

The financial needs was a matter of serious concern for many years. In its early years the income of the school department was able to provide sufficient to cover the hospital requirements, but when the hospital department vastly extended its scope of work outside support was needed. In 1898, Dr. George N. Miller, one of the executive officers, appealed for \$150,000 to endow the institution, and during the next few years strenuous efforts were exerted to accomplish this.

In 1899, Mr. H. C. Fahnestock gave \$100,000 so that a new Nurses' Home might be built, within convenient distance of the hospital building. This when built on 19th street, opposite the hospital, afforded accommodation for sixty-five nurses, the removal of the nurses giving the hospital much needed additional space within the hospital building for patients. The Training School for Nurses was organized in December, 1885, with five pupils, and in the intervening years to that of its housing in the Margaret Fahnestock Training School for Nurses had grown in proportion to the development of the hospital.

During the Spanish-American War, many sick and wounded soldiers were received into the wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital. As to the high standard of medical service given at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, this may be inferred from action taken in 1904 by the Association of the Elks, which at that time sought a hospital wherein they might secure, by permanent endowment, two beds for sick members of their order. Eventually

the association placed \$15,000 with the directors of the Post-Graduate Hospital for the stated purpose, having decided upon that action after having considered offers from other New York Hospitals, in which they were offered service at a much lower figure. In 1905, over \$200,000 was raised to clear the hospital of debt, and the institution also benefited to the extent of \$142,000 by the will of Miss Margarette A. Jones, a tablet to whose memory was placed in a prominent position in the hospital.

Probably the most important event in the history of the institution occurred in 1908, when intimation was conveyed to the directors that Mr. Frederick Cooper Hewitt, of Owego, New York, a classmate at Yale of Dr. Roosa, who for twenty-five years had been president of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, had bequeathed to the institution his estate, then estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000. After some litigation, the right of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital to this property was confirmed, and the institution eventually benefited to the extent of about \$1,600,000. This and further substantial bequests and donations enabled the directors to proceed with their plans to further expand the work of the institution, and by the autumn of 1910 the additional buildings erected doubled the capacity of the hospital. The Margaret Fahnestock Training School for Nurses was also expanded to meet the requirements of the hospital, Mr. H. C. Fahnestock contributing a further \$100,000 for that purpose in 1909. Building operations continued through 1912, and on January 11, 1913, the addition to the hospital group of buildings was dedicated. It then had capacity for four hundred patients.

The New York Post-Graduate Hospital Report for the hospital year 1914-15 gave out the information that during the year over 9,000 persons were admitted as bed patients into the hospital; that over 5,000 operations had been performed in the surgical amphitheatres; that 30,000 examinations were made in the laboratories; that 209,541 visits were made by patients to the dispensary; and that over 200,000 prescriptions had been filled at cost. Approximately \$121,000 was spent by the institution during the year for the maintenance and treatment of the indigent sick, free patients having been treated in the hospital during the year for an aggregate number of 67,170 days. Thus one may have an idea of the vast work of charity conducted by the New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

Knickerbocker Hospital.—It was in 1862 that a small dispensary was organized in what was then the northern limits of the city. It was known as the Manhattan Dispensary, and was incorporated May 23, 1862, and located at the corner of Amsterdam avenue and 131st street. The city at this time in that locality was not densely populated, but during the construction of the aqueduct, owing to blasting, there were numerous accidents. A physician of the neighborhood interceded with J. Hood Wright, a prominent resident of that section, and he, with a number of other citizens in the neighborhood, became interested in the enterprise, and the result was the opening of a hospital department in 1885. In 1891 a building was erected on the site of the dispensary, which was enlarged and completed during 1892.

By an order of the Supreme Court, in September, 1895, the hospital was renamed the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, the members of the Wright family agreeing to assume the liquidation of a mortgage of \$24,000, then in force on the property. The hospital is governed by a board of managers elected by the members of the association. Any person paying ten dollars annually became a member, and by paying \$300 a life member. The hospital has been materially helped in its usefulness by a Ladies' Association; the president of this organization for many years was Mrs. J. Hood Wright. The present title of the hospital was adopted June 16, 1913. The ambulance district of the hospital is from 72nd to 145th streets, St. Nicholas avenue and the west side of 8th avenue, to the Hudson river. Incurable and contagious diseases are not admitted. The officers of the board of managers, in 1916, were: President, Macomb G. Foster; secretary, Edward D. Jones; treasurer, Mortimer N. Buckner. The superintendent is Lucy M. More. The visiting physician and surgeons' staff are: Henry B. Henson, John E. Welch, Harold Barclay, George T. Chase, Howard D. Collins, Ernest Fahnestock. The number of patients treated in 1916 were: 318 paying, 835 public charges, and 228 free. The real estate and personal property of the institution are valued at \$1,000,000.

Beth David Hospital.—This is the outgrowth of the Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, which was established in 1886 and incorporated November 29 of that year. It was located at Nos. 246-248 East 82nd street. The Beth David Hospital is at the corner of Lexington avenue and 113th street,

and it has a capacity of one hundred beds. It was opened April 20, 1912, and licensed as a private hospital November 19, 1912; it was, however, to provide a dispensary for the poor, regardless of creed, color or race. No chronic or contagious diseases are received for treatment.

St. Mark's Hospital.—A number of physicians in 1887 prevailed upon German-American lodges and associations with which they were affiliated to open in a neighborhood then thickly populated by German-Americans, a Hospital where their members could be treated in sickness. This Hospital was established in a modest four-story tenement house at 66 St. Mark's Place, under the name of Lodge and Association Hospital. The Hospital was poorly equipped, the patients were mostly poor people, and the support given by the lodges and associations was totally inadequate to keep the institution alive.

At the head of the medical service stood at that time Dr. Carl Beck, a young surgeon who had been assistant to Professor Virchow, in Berlin, and who later on won fame as the first surgeon to apply X-rays on fractures in this country. When it became apparent that the Lodge and Association Hospital could no longer keep open its doors, Dr. Carl Beck succeeded in interesting a few personal friends in the maintenance and extension of the good work done by the Lodge and Association Hospital. Drs. Carl Beck, Leonard Weber, H. L. Garrigues, Emil Neumer, C. A. Von Ramsdohr, I. M. Rottenberg, with D. McLean Shaw, a lawyer, Maximilian M. Ruttenau, a merchant, together with several other gentlemen, took over the Lodge and Association Hospital's personal property, pledged themselves to pay its debt, and incorporated, under the laws of the State of New York, St. Mark's Hospital of New York City, on March 7, 1890.

The building at 66 St. Mark's Place soon proved inadequate to meet the demands; many poor people applying for admission had to be turned away for want of room, and it was found an imperative necessity to move into larger quarters. The board of managers and the medical board contributing large sums themselves, and a number of friends coming forward with large donations, the Corporation of St. Mark's Hospital purchased in 1893 the building at 177 Second avenue, a private dwelling with a front of 25 feet on the avenue, for \$30,000. On the vacant part of the lot a fire-

proof five-story extension was erected, and the old building remodeled and enlarged by the addition of another story, the total building operations costing \$28,000. The new building was opened with appropriate ceremonies on February 17, 1894. The work of the Hospital having again outgrown its quarters, the adjoining building, 179 Second avenue, was purchased in 1898 at a cost of \$30,000 for the building and \$8,000 for alterations. In this building a modern Dispensary was installed during 1906 at a cost of \$5,103.50.

The St. Mark's Hospital Training School for Nurses, established 1892 with two pupil nurses, now required more room and dormitories for pupil nurses. The building at 240 East 12th street, adjoining the Hospital building in the rear, was purchased in 1907 at a cost of \$20,000 to serve as a Nurses' Home.

During most of this time and until 1910, Dr. Carl Beck was the head and soul of the institution, with the faithful assistance of a few friends loyal to him and the institution in which they saw embodied the work of their lifetime. During 1910 Dr. Beck fell sick, a victim of his X-ray researches, and, being incapacitated from active work, the management of the institution fell practically upon the shoulders of the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Maximilian M. Ruttenau. When it became apparent that Dr. Beck could never resume his duties and responsibilities as president, it was found necessary to cast about for an eminent surgeon fit to be his successor, to follow up his noble, unselfish work, build out further, and expand the sphere of usefulness of the Hospital, and to be possessed of such personal qualities, coupled with social connections, as to be able to enlist the support of the well-to-do. This man searched for was found in the person of Dr. Benjamin T. Tilton, who was persuaded to accept the presidency of St. Mark's Hospital in February, 1911. At that time the number of patients treated during the year had risen to 1,523, the number of days to 22,244, receipts to \$62,851.13, and expenses to \$62,356.97.

During the year 1915-1916, 2,662 patients were treated during 29,536 hospital days; receipts were \$68,782.59, and expenses \$70,615.87. The present Hospital buildings contain four public wards, four semi-private wards, one obstetrical ward and nursery, one children's ward, twelve private rooms, operating room, delivery room, dressing room, pathological laboratory, drug store and

chemical laboratory, dispensary, kitchen, store rooms, laundry and offices. The building at 240 East 12th street contains dormitories, bed rooms, parlor and sitting room for pupil nurses, as also a diet kitchen used during the lectures on dietetics. The total cost of grounds, buildings, furnishings and equipment owned by St. Mark's Hospital is a little over \$130,000. Since the incorporation of the Hospital, 119,717 persons have been treated in all departments; 549,581 hospital days have been furnished, of which 176,123 were free; 280,169 visits were made at the Dispensary; 189 trained nurses received diplomas from the Training School.

The members of the Board of Managers are: Benjamin T. Tilton, M.D., president; Bradley Martin, vice-president; Thomas W. Slocum, treasurer; Andrew Von Grimm, M.D., secretary; Charles C. Burlingham, Henry E. Meeker, Charles R. L. Putnam, M.D., Newell W. Tilton, Julius F. Workum, president of the Medical Board; Reynold Webb Wilcox, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Of the original incorporators the following are still surviving and actively engaged in the work of the Hospital: William F. Mittendorf, M.D., consulting ophthalmologist; I. M. Rottenberg, M.D., secretary of the Medical Board; Maximilian M. Ruttenau, auditor. The present aim of the management is to acquire additional real estate in order to enlarge the hospital buildings and enable the institution to do justice to all demands made upon it by an everincreasing number of needy sick.

Lebanon Hospital.—The Lebanon Hospital Association was organized in 1889 and incorporated July 17, 1890. Its inception was mainly due to Jonas Weil, who from experience in trying to place a poor sick patient in a charitable institution, was confronted with the overcrowded condition of hospital accommodations, which had not kept pace with the rapid increase of the city's population. He headed a subscription list with \$10,000, and the benevolent residents of Jewish origin of the city responded until a sum was raised to enable the purchase of the building formerly occupied by the Ursuline Convent, at 155th street and Westchester avenue. The hospital was entirely non-sectarian and was opened for the sick of the deserving poor, regardless of race, religion or nationality, and kept according to the Jewish dietary laws.

The twenty-first annual report of the institution, dated January 1, 1916, shows that the hospital treated 5,132 patients, which rep-

resented nationalities of thirty-one countries; the dispensary patients treated were 46,861, and the emergency patients 3,303. Jonas Weil was president of the association, a position which he had filled since its organization. The superintendent was W. Daub, and the staff of physicians and surgeons was headed by Dr. E. P. Zamansky. The hospital has three ambulances, an obstetrical and children's ward, and is located on Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity avenues.

Beth Israel Hospital.—This was incorporated in May, 1890, and was located at No. 206 Broadway, for the gratuitous treatment of the lower East Side poor of New York City. The hospital was called upon to minister to the poor sick of the Hebrew population, but on account of its limited capacity of twenty-eight beds was unable to receive all that applied. The superintendent was J. Borchardt. The first steps for securing a permanent location for the hospital was made in 1895, when a plot 78 by 100 feet was purchased at the northwestern corner of Jefferson and Cherry streets, its present location. The Beth Israel Hospital is in every sense an institution for the poor and the poor only. Of the five hundred and one patients treated in 1900, seventy-five per cent. were born in Russia, twenty per cent. were born in the Austrian provinces, including Rumania and Galicia.

The membership dues are the principal source of the hospital's revenue. The trustees in 1900 contracted for the erection of the new building, to be equipped with one hundred and five beds for patients, at the cost of \$115,000. The adjoining property on the north of the hospital was purchased in 1904, the hospital then owned the entire block on Jefferson street between Monroe and Cherry streets. The present capacity of the hospital is one hundred and fifty beds, and acute non-contagious diseases are received for treatment. The superintendent is L. J. Frank.

Columbus Hospital.—Columbus Hospital, which owes its name probably to the fact that it was organized in 1892, the year in which came the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the western hemisphere by Christopher Columbus, was founded by and placed in charge of the Salesian Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, an Italian religious order.

The first location of the hospital was at No. 41 East 12th street,

an ordinary dwelling house which the Sisters rented and adapted to the purpose intended. Their work among the sick rapidly increased beyond the limits of the accommodation available, and strenuous efforts were made to obtain a more commodious building, in a district accessible to those for whom it was intended. Succeeding in their efforts, the Sisters, under the guidance and advice of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, purchased the property at No. 226 East 20th street in January, 1895, and two months later entered into occupation. Articles of incorporation were secured in March, 1895, and a year later the hospital was formally opened by the Archbishop. The hospital had accommodation for 100 beds, although at the outset only eighty were established, sixty of which were free. Although founded under Italian auspices, by a religious order emanating from Italy and designed primarily for the poor Italians of the city, its doors are open to all patients, irrespective of nationality, to the full limit of its accommodation. In 1896, 615 patients were treated in the hospital, 434 of whom were of Italian nationality; and the out-door department gave treatment to 849 patients.

The original patrons of the institution, as shown on the First Annual Report were: The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D.D., Archbishop of New York; Cav. Giovanni Bianchi; General Di Cesnola; General Ferrero; Judge Joseph Daly; Messrs. John D. Cummins, Wm. H. Field, Rd. O'Gorman, Wm. R. Grace, C. P. Huntington, J. A. McCall, Ed. S. Rapallo; and Drs. Stephen Smith and Lawrence Ullo. The medical staff in 1896 consisted of: G. Boucher, Stephen Smith, and Geo. F. Shrady, consultants; C. H. Lewis, F. Ferguson and J. E. Winters, visiting physicians; R. Guiteras and S. J. Walsh, visiting surgeons; B. E. Emmett, P. Callan, C. G. Coakley, specialists; Edward Schnapper, house physician and surgeon. In 1898 the institution sheltered over 900 patients, nine-tenths of whom contributed nothing to the support of the hospital, which possessed no endowment or income-producing property.

The superintendent in 1918 is Mother M. Josephine; the visiting physicians, R. H. Halsey, Antonio Pisani, Antonio Stella, T. A. Martin; the visiting surgeons, Ramon Guiteras, S. J. Walsh, Iganzio Collica, F. C. Keller, J. J. McGrath, H. H. James; specialists, G. F. Adams, T. H. Cherry, W. B. Noyes, G. T. Elliott, P. H. Fitzhugh, P. A. Callan, Otto Prellwitz, H. C. Hazen, Frank Fortunato, Eugene Wehmeyer.

Sydenham Hospital.—The incorporation dates from June 20, 1892. By its constitution a contribution of \$1,500 endows a life bed; one of \$2,500 a memorial bed, and \$5,000 a perpetual bed. The membership of the hospital consists of a perpetuity member, who contributes \$1,000; a life membership is \$500; donors dues are \$100; associate donors \$50; patrons \$25; members \$10, and junior members \$5 annually. Two perpetual beds have been endowed, one to the memory of Meyer Guggenheim, the other to Johana Kunitzer, mother of Dr. Robert Kunitzer, dedicated by the board of directors in appreciation of his unselfish and untiring devotion to the Sydenham Hospital. There also are three life beds, one in memory of Sam Shubert, another to Isaac and Ziphorah Hirsch, and a third dedicated by Louis Mark to his Hungarian countrymen.

The success of the institution is largely due to the spirit and exertion of Dr. Robert Kunitzer, who has been its champion since its birth, and has labored and struggled for its welfare. The hospital is located at Nos. 331-347 East 116th street, and its dispensary, located at No. 347 East 116th street, is open daily with the exception of Sundays and holidays. The institution is a member of the Federation of Charities established for the better conduct of the eleemosynary enterprises of the Borough of Manhattan. The hospital treated from its organization to January 1, 1917, 20,854 cases, and in the dispensary 383,929 cases. A Training School for Nurses is maintained. The efficient staff of the hospital is headed by Dr. Robert Kunitzer.

Park Hospital.—This was formerly known as The New York Red Cross Hospital and Training School for Red Cross Nurses. A devoted worker among the poor in the crowded tenement districts of New York City was Miss Bettina A. Hofker, who in 1888 began to nurse the poor in their homes, assisted by the Rev. John Johns and Dr. A. Monae Lesser. In 1891, having become convinced that a course of studies was essential to the greatest degree of success in nursing, she entered Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses. There she influenced another nurse, Miss Catherine Spence, and later Miss Hedwig Klee, to continue her tenement work. Dr. Lesser however continued in the work, which was much facilitated by his action in establishing, on June 22, 1892, in co-operation with Drs. Thomas A. McNicholl and Dr. H. Gottlieb Steger, a small hospital under the style of the St. John's Institute, where they undertook

the treatment of surgical cases. Their institute was in a rented house at No. 45 Bradhurst road, and Dr. R. T. Ellison subsequently co-operated in the work. Lack of funds however soon necessitated the closing of the little hospital.

In May, 1894, having graduated, Miss Hofker resumed her former nursing, and interested Mrs. Charles A. Raymond in the charity who, on the 22nd of June, 1894, called a meeting of her friends at her house, and at the meeting Mrs. Caroline Cooper, Mrs. Page C. Dennis, Dr. Lesser, Dr. Steger, and Miss Hofker were present. The last-named sought to institute a school for Red Cross Sisters, and to establish a place at which poor patients might be treated. A modest fund was opened, and the association of benevolent workers agreed to operate under the name of the New York Red Cross Institute, and soon afterwards rented a place to serve as a hospital and training school. However, before placing the name "Red Cross" over the second hospital, they sought of the National Red Cross permission to use the name, "for the purpose of opening a Red Cross Hospital and Training School, for Red Cross Sisters, and also a department which, in time of peace, shall work in the homes of the needy sick." Miss Clara Barton, president of the National Red Cross, granted the request, thus bringing the New York Red Cross Hospital into being and into official recognition by the national body. Mrs. Charles H. Raymond became president of the New York Red Cross Institute, and the organizers of the St. John's Institute constituted the medical staff and the work, although restricted by the inadequacy of the income available, was again earnestly resumed. Drs. George F. Shrady and T. Gaillard Thomas became identified with the work as consultants, and Dr. Zeh joined the staff. Other benevolently disposed persons interested themselves in the work, and thus the institute was enabled to enlarge its scope of operations.

Miss Barton, of the National Red Cross, regarded the New York institution "as the opening wedge to Red Cross Hospital work in the United States," and, at Miss Barton's suggestion, the medical department of the Red Cross Hospital decided "to treat diseases by methods which banned the use of alcoholic stimulants." Regarding this, William T. Wardwell, president in 1897, stated in his report of that year, "the medical and surgical staff in no case administered alcohol in any of its forms." Supported only by volun-

tary contributions and memberships, the institution in its early years, on more than one occasion, seemed likely to fail, but, aided very materially by its president and treasurer, Wm. T. Wardwell, it successfully passed through its first and most serious period of financial difficulty.

The hospital at 233 West 100th street had small capacity, but the institution did considerable outdoor work. In 1897, a year in which the institution suffered serious financial stringency and had to restrict its work, 158 patients were treated in the hospital, and 152 patients received the care of the out-door department. The Institute was of notable service during the Spanish-American War, and in 1902 the New York Red Cross Hospital was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. In 1907 it came into possession of a building of its own, especially built for hospital purposes. The new hospital, located at 395 Central Park, West, corner 100th street, was made possible to the society mainly through the munificence of its president, William T. Wardwell, whose gift of site, the value of which was \$100,000, cleared the greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of the institution's plans and needs. Other subscriptions totaled \$43,527.91, including \$10,000 from John S. Huyler, and \$5,000 each from Charles W. and Edward S. Harkness. The building cost \$83,821.82, and a loan of \$50,000, on first mortgage, was negotiated with the Greenwich Savings Bank. During the first year's work in the new hospital, 311 patients were treated therein.

The name of the hospital was eventually changed to its present title. The staff of the hospital in 1917 consisted of about thirty prominent surgeons and physicians of New York City.

Philanthropin Hospital.—The Philanthropin Hospital, the hospital building of which association is situated at 128th street and Fifth avenue, New York City, was incorporated in 1904, and the hospital established in 1905 "for the purpose of treating all patients requiring medical and surgical attention, irrespective of race, creed, or color."

The administrative dispositions of the institution are good, and it is supported mainly by the Jewish section of New York City residents, though its charity is by no means confined to people of that belief. The board of directors in 1915 consisted of twenty-

three members, the officers of the board being: Gustave Mosheim, president; Max Fishel, vice-president; Aaron Fisher, treasurer, Joseph Feinburg, secretary. The directors are aided by a Ladies' Auxiliary, the board of which consists of twenty-five directoreesses, with Mrs. L. Burgheimer, president. The corporation embraces four "Donors," paying \$100 per annum; thirty-five "Patrons," paying \$25 and over per annum, and about three hundred "Members" who pledge themselves to subscribe \$10 yearly to the institution. The Ladies' Auxiliary includes about 150 female workers, who regularly subscribe to the maintenance of the hospital. The medical and surgical staff includes about twenty-five consultants, and attending physicians and surgeons, the officers of the medical board in 1915 being: Reuben Cronson, president; Jacob Heckmann, vice-president; Harris Weinstein, secretary.

The Philanthropin Hospital Training School for Nurses was organized in 1907, and has a graduating class each year of four or five pupils. The president of the Alumnae Association of the Training School in 1915 was Miss Victoria E. Hudson, and the secretary Miss Florence E. Mintzes.

The resident physician of the hospital, in 1917, was Dr. M. M. Schultz, and Miss Miriam G. Taylor, R.N., was superintendent.

Italian Benevolent Institute and Hospital.—The Italian Hospital was established and incorporated in 1905, as a general hospital, and was then located at No. 165-167-169 West Houston street, New York City. The promoters and incorporators were Messrs. Celestino Piva, Emanuel Gerli, Lionello Perera, Joseph N. Francolini, Frank Zanolini, Sheridan S. Norton, Joseph E. Fenton, Carlo Mazza, G. P. Morosini, Antonio Zucca.

The income for the equipment and running expenses of the institution is obtained through donations from individuals or associations; hospital board paid by patients who can afford it; an annual subsidy from the Italian Government; and benefits, as an anniversary celebration of the patriotic Italian date "XX Settembre"; and a performance for the benefit of the Italian Hospital at the Metropolitan Opera House. From the year 1911 on, also, the regular allowance from the city for cases admitted to the hospital and accepted as public charges, was granted to the institution.

At the beginning, the Italian Hospital had a capacity of fifty

beds, four in private rooms, ten in pay wards, thirty-six in free ward. A corps of Italian doctors was formed, who took charge of the technical conduct of the institution, while a board of trustees, at first composed of the incorporators, then elected yearly, took care of the administration.

The Hospital is also maintaining a Training School for Nurses, registered by the State Department of Education.

On October, 1912, the Italian Hospital was transferred to its present location on the East River, at 83rd and 84th streets, an ideal location, with plenty of air, light, and a splendid panoramic view of the river and islands, as Blackwell's, Ward's, Long Island, etc.

Washington Heights Hospital.—This was incorporated May 30, 1905, and is located at Nos. 552 and 554 West 165th street. The officers of the board of directors in 1916 were: President, Robert B. Rothfield; secretary, Sol Bacharach; treasurer, Harry Livingston. The president of the medical board is Dr. C. Clarence Sichel. His associates are David H. Levy, Laurence D. McEvoy, James Ogilvie, Isidore Friesner, J. Clarence Sharp, Julius Wolff, Alfred Braun, Howard Fox, Daniel Bacharach.

Volunteer Hospital.—The Volunteers of America incorporated December 11, 1906, under the name of St. Gregory Emergency Hospital, a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of medical and surgical cases, and a training school for nurses. The name of the institution was changed November 15, 1910, to its present title. The hospital is located at the corner of Beekman and Water streets, and its properties are valued at \$200,000. In 1916, 979 patients were treated. The worthy poor are treated free. The officers, in 1916, were: President, General Ballington Booth; secretary, Col. James W. Merrill; treasurer, Walter J. Crafts. The chief of consulting staff of the hospital is Dr. J. B. Walker; the superintendent, Frederick S. Allen.

Washington Square Hospital.—This is absolutely a private institution, open to all physicians, entirely self-supporting and not accepting any donations. It is owned and directed by Dr. Carlo Savini, was opened in January, 1907, for five years occupied a small house in Washington Square, and in December, 1911, removed to its present location, No. 31 Washington Square West. Its

capacity is thirty beds, but if occasion demands it, fifty patients can be accommodated. It was originally established for the convenience of Dr. Carlo Savini's patients, but at the present location the increased facilities allow of the receiving of patients of other physicians, who may prefer an Italian hospital. Floors of reinforced concrete, a stairway of marble, walls of fireproof blocks, make the building sanitary as well as fireproof. The situation of the hospital on the west side of Washington Square, facing the park, is ideal; it also insures plentiful fresh air, comparative freedom from dust and abundant sunshine in all rooms. The combination of these advantages with the location of the hospital in the heart of the city is unusual. The attending surgeons are: Drs. Carlo Savini, John W. Perilli, August J. Raggi; the superintendent is Miss Rose Tassini.

Har Moriah Hospital.—This was incorporated January 13, 1909. It is located at Nos. 138-140 Second street, all cases being admitted for treatment except contagious and chronic diseases. The hospital was temporarily closed in 1917.

The Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan.—This is located at No. 341 Convent avenue, and is conducted for the benefit of the suffering sick and injured. The officers are: John H. Boschen, president; Fred Burges, secretary, and L. A. Ungrich, treasurer.

Grace Hospital.—This is controlled by the St. Luke's Association of Grace Church. It was established for general medical, minor surgical and some gynecological work to treat the poor of Grace Church parish. The hospital is contiguous to Grace Chapel, No. 414 East 14th street. There is a dispensary in connection with the hospital which was established January 1, 1914. The president of the hospital's board of management is Dallas B. Pratt; the secretary, Edward W. Sheldon; the treasurer, J. Lawrence Aspinwall. The attending physician is Dr. Edward S. Gushee, a graduate of Brown University and of the Harvard Medical College, class of 1903. He was for several years house officer of Carney Hospital, Boston. The hospital is in charge of the Rev. B. M. Washburn, pastor of Grace Chapel.

Broad Street Hospital.—The Broad Street Hospital is located at No. 129 Broad street, and is the only general hospital in lower

Manhattan having a daily business population of over two million people, and a resident population of twenty thousand. The institution was incorporated May 17, 1916, and opened for care of the sick and injured in lower New York, with a capacity of eighty-five beds, September 17, 1917. The governing body of the hospital is a board of directors; the officers of which in 1918 were: Edward L. Wemple, president; Charles E. Danforth, vice-president; Henry H. Martin, treasurer. The building and site occupied by the hospital is valued at \$350,000.

People's Hospital.—The People's Hospital, at No. 203 Second avenue, receives for treatment medical and surgical cases and children, except those suffering with contagious diseases. The medical staff consists of over fifty of the leading practitioners of the city.

Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville.—Incorporated in 1906, this gives useful service to the residents of the villages of Bronxville, and Tuckahoe, and the borough of Eastchester, New York. The buildings are of substantial brick construction, and the medical, surgical, and maternity wards of the institution are well equipped. During the year ending May 1, 1916, 455 patients were admitted into the hospital wards, and 216 persons received treatment in the dispensary. The Hospital Corporation instituted a campaign in the fall of 1915, seeking to increase the membership, and their efforts met with good response, the roll of members being thereby increased from 103 to 212. The hospital is open to receive patients, and no infectious, contagious, or incurable cases are admitted, and all ward patients are required to pay \$8 weekly for their treatment. Private rooms are obtainable at a reasonable rate, and the fee of the attending physician or surgeon is agreed upon between such attending, and the patient. Two beds are endowed in the hospital by Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Chambers, and the income from endowments stood, in 1916, at \$5,000. The maternity ward, which was begun in the nature of an experiment in August, 1914, soon developed into a permanency, and the available accommodation was soon inadequate to the demand. To meet the requirement, the directors in 1916 took under consideration new building arrangements, but were unable to enter definitely into building arrangements until the proceedings in connection with the Pondfield Road grade crossing, which for several years had kept the hospital in a state of great uncertainty in reference to its boundary lines, and had even

threatened the hospital site itself, had been adjusted, and satisfactorily settled. In 1916 the State Board of Charities, after rigid investigation, extended to the hospital the highest rating accorded to any institution as being without serious defects either in plant or management.

The administrative heads of the Hospital Corporation in 1917 were: William Van Duzer Lawrence, president, to whose initiative and munificent support the hospital mainly owes its establishment, and development; Frederick Geller, vice-president; Dudley B. Lawrence, secretary and treasurer of board of directors; Mrs. John S. Bates, president of the Woman's Auxiliary Board; Dr. John W. Smith, chief of attending staff of physicians. The consulting physicians and surgeons are S. W. Lambert, Evan Evans, E. Elliot, J. A. Hartwell, and the consulting specialists are Drs. Pierce Bailey, E. H. Zabriskie, J. Riddle Goffe, Geo. Jarman, A. T. Osgood, J. J. Thompson, E. W. Bill, J. C. Sharp, L. E. Holt, C. G. Kerley, B. H. Whitbeck, H. R. Charlton, O. L. Austin, H. H. Stevens, L. B. Goldhorn, W. C. Fisher; resident physician, M. C. Wilson.

Union Hospital of the Bronx.—This is absolutely non-sectarian in management and intent. It is supported by the Union Hospital Association, whose members pay dues of six dollars annually, and by donors who give ten dollars annually, also by a generous and efficient Women's Auxiliary, by voluntary contributions, by the proceeds of entertainments, and by fees from private patients. Treatment is extended to all persons regardless of creed, sex or color.

The hospital is located at 2456 Valentine avenue (East 188th street), and serves all that section of the city west of Third avenue and north of 161st street. The hospital was opened February 12, 1912, and the total admissions to December 31, 1917, were 2,809, of which 537 were in 1917. The property occupied by the hospital was first rented, but by assuming a large mortgage, it was purchased in 1915. The officers of the board of trustees are: J. Irvin Chaffee, president; John F. Holmes, vice-president; Gustave Starke, treasurer; Walter M. Jackson, recording secretary; Joseph Bostwick, financial secretary; J. B. Tork, corresponding secretary. The medical board consists of eleven physicians, and has as officials:

John F. Holmes, president; Clarence H. Smith, secretary; the superintendent is Mrs. S. Labouchere-Hillyer.

Bronx Hospital and Dispensary.—In the second decade of the present century the Bronx Hospital and Dispensary was established and located at No. 1385 Fulton avenue, New York. A dispensary was licensed January 10, 1912, and opened for medical and surgical treatment of the poor, April 27, 1912. The hospital has rapidly grown in popularity, and is recognized as one of the deserving charities of the city.

Staten Island Hospital.—The S. R. Smith Infirmary of Staten Island was established mainly through the efforts of Dr. W. C. Anderson, in 1861, to provide "a charitable institution for the reception and proper care of the indigent and suffering sick." The Fourth Annual Report, covering the hospital year ending May 31, 1868, stated that the institution was organized by, and that its medical department was under the direction of, the Richmond County Medical Society, the funds and property of the infirmary at that time being controlled by seven directors, four of whom were required to be members of the Richmond County Medical Society. Funds were raised chiefly by membership of \$5 per annum, or life membership of \$25.

In 1861 a dispensary was opened in a building at the corner of Bay and Union Place, Stapleton, and on November 20, 1863, "as an appropriate tribute to the memory of Dr. Samuel Russell Smith, who had died in December, 1851, it was voted to give the institution the name of the "Samuel R. Smith Infirmary." A constitution of the Ladies' Auxiliary Association of the S. R. Smith Infirmary was also adopted on that date. On June 20, 1864, the first hospital of the S. R. Smith Infirmary was formally opened in one of the old hospital buildings located in the Quarantine grounds, on the east side of Tompkins avenue, New Brighton, the building having been presented to the organizers by the Commissioners of Quarantine for the purpose. The first patient was admitted July 15, 1864, and during the first year thirty-three patients were treated in the hospital.

On April 26, 1869, the institution was incorporated, and passed under the management of a board of trustees, the first president of which board was T. Westervelt. In 1870 the corporation was able to purchase a house and lot, for a new hospital, on Hannah street,



STATEN ISLAND HOSPITAL

Tompkinsville, and to entirely pay the cost thereof. The purchase price was \$5,000, and it was explained that the house was sold to the Infirmary by the former owner, Mr. John Waters, at "a special price," because of its sentimental value to the institution as the house wherein Dr. S. R. Smith once lived. Repairs to the building entailed an expenditure of \$492.82, but a total subscription of \$4,600, headed by a donation of \$500 by President Westervelt, and three other donations of similar amount, and by the proceeds (\$2,079.38) of a fair held in July, 1869, enabled the institution to enter its new hospital with a surplus of \$2,092.71. One hundred and four patients were treated during the year 1869-70. In 1871 the Infirmary received a State grant amounting to \$1,541.64, and the year 1877 was marked by the receipt of its first bequest, one of \$5,000 willed to the Infirmary by Mrs. L. M. Goetz; also in September by a munificent donation of \$25,000 from Mrs. John C. Green. In the following year the institution was made the recipient of \$2,500 from the estate of George W. Jewett, after receipt of which it was decided to at once formulate plans to extend the scope of the hospital. In 1879 a further \$10,000 was received, Mrs. Arabella Jewett bequeathing that amount. In 1882, Dr. William C. Anderson, to whose initiative the corporation was chiefly indebted for its foundation, died. In 1885 resolutions were adopted authorizing effort to raise the sum of \$5,000 for additional ground and buildings, which were then an urgent need. This effort did not bring substantial result at the outset of campaign, but in 1887 Dr. George W. Frost, a former resident of Staten Island and a friend of Dr. S. R. Smith, purchased and gave to the Infirmary six acres of land on Castleton avenue, New Brighton, which he purchased for \$9,432. Dr. Frost died shortly afterwards, but by his will the institution benefited to the extent of \$86,000. A fair organized in that year also very satisfactorily ended, in netting the Infirmary the substantial amount of \$13,319.53, in which amount was a gift from Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt of \$5,000. The board of trustees therefore proceeded with its plans for erection of the required buildings, and on June 13 the cornerstone of the main building was laid. In 1889 Mr. E. Norton donated \$5,500 toward the fund for the establishment of the Pavilion ward, and Mrs. George Bechtel deeded to the Infirmary certain property which realized, at sale, \$6,500. This and an additional \$2,000 donated by her enabled the "George Bechtel Pavilion Ward" to be provided for. In 1890 the main building

and Norton Pavilion were formally opened, and on December 1, 1891, the George Bechtel Pavilion was opened. The board of trustees was in that year increased to eighteen members. In the following year certain friction arose, which resulted in the resignation, on April 28, of six members of the medical staff, one of whom later lodged complaint with the Supreme Court. A committee of investigation was appointed and inspection of the Infirmary was made by the president of the State Board of Charities, who subsequently made two more visits. His report covers 350 pages, and was filed March 9, 1893, in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County.

In September, 1893, the first "Harvest Home Thanksgiving Festival" was held, producing \$97.40 for the general fund. In the following year, the Training School for Nurses was organized, and in 1895 extensive improvements were effected, a new operating room being established. In 1896 Mr. Hugh A. Bain donated \$4,000 to establish isolation wards, this gift being the forerunner of many more substantial donations; Mrs. W. L. Bones gave about \$6,000 to the institution in 1897, to erect the Iva Harpster Home for Nurses, and Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt increased the endowment fund by \$5,000; a "Mayflower Fair," in that year, also increased the financial resources by \$2,578.18. The maintenance in operation of the hospital and dispensary had however increased very considerably, the running expenses of the institution for the year 1897 being \$18,479.60. In proportion, of course, the charity dispensed by the institution had increased, 744 patients having been admitted into the hospital during the year, and 2,130 patients having received treatment in the out-patient department. In 1898, Mrs. Martha Westervelt Low donated \$3,000 to the institution for the purpose of endowing a bed, in memory of her parents, James S. and Anna Ellsworth Westervelt. Her father had been an indefatigable worker for the infirmary, and had been president of the original board of trustees.

One thousand and twenty-eight patients, including fifty-three soldiers, incapacitated during the Spanish-American War campaign, were received into the hospital during 1898.

The hospital in the decade between 1900 and 1910 was the recipient of numerous bequests. Francis O. Boyd endowed with \$5,000 the "F. O. Boyd Bed;" Miss Susan W. Proudfit and Alexander M. Proudfit made bequests amounting to nearly \$20,000; the

Norton family gave \$10,000 for the enlargement of the Norton Pavilion, and the lower ward was endowed with \$4,000 by Mrs. J. Frank Emmons Ward in memory of her husband and of his interest in the employees of the Rapid Transit Railroad Company. The upper ward was endowed with \$4,000 by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Willcox, and the name of the Sarah Mifflin Gay Ward was given it in memory of Mrs. Willcox's sister. The old portion of the Norton Pavilion was converted into a children's ward.

A new building was erected in 1904 for a heating plant and laundry. The following year Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Du Bois donated an improved operating room, sterilizing room and an esthetizing room, and a new ward was added to the Bechtel Pavilion by the gift of \$6,000 from William G. Willcox, being named in memory of his cousin, Elizabeth B. Willcox. There was also added in that year to the building fund a bequest of \$5,000 from Herman Stursburg, and \$5,000 to the endowment fund by the gift of Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt. In 1907 the George Dow Farrar Home and School for Nurses was opened, which was built by the gift of \$25,000 from Mrs. George Dow Farrar who, at her death in 1915, made a bequest of \$30,000 for the support and maintenance of the home. There were also numerous other bequests made to the institution, as follows: \$10,000 from the estate of Albert Willcox; \$1,193.75 from the estate of J. Herman Brock; \$3,000 from the estate of C. Adolf Low; \$10,000 from the estate of C. F. Zentgraf; \$8,000 from the estate of Louis De Jonge; \$500 from the estate of Mary Barton; \$10,000 from the estate of David Willcox.

An infirmary campaign was organized in 1912, which resulted in 7,600 subscriptions, amounting to \$143,000, to be used for improvements, general expenses, and the endowment fund. The new Kipper Pavilion was opened in 1917 for a nose, ear and throat department, which was built by funds of \$6,000 from the estate of Emil Kipper and an additional gift of \$4,000 from Miss Kipper, and was named the Lucy J. Kipper Pavilion. A new campaign was inaugurated in 1916 for securing a permanent list of contributions toward the support of the hospital.

Application was made in 1916, and the following year the name of the institution was changed to its present title. The officers of the institution for 1917-18 are: William L. De Bost, president; Norman S. Walker, vice-president; William Y. Wemple, secretary; F. C. Townsend, treasurer. The medical staff is headed by Dr. James

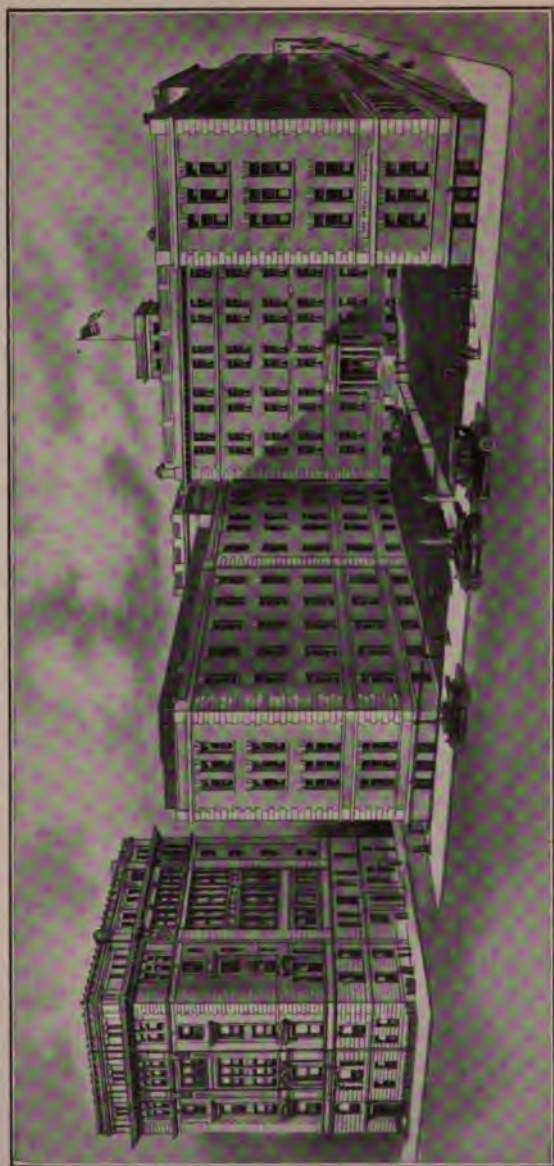
J. O'Dea, physician emeritus, and he has for his assistants a staff of noted physicians, surgeons and specialists. The superintendent is Dr. Charles W. Goodwin.

HOSPITALS—BROOKLYN

Long Island College Hospital.—The inception of the Long Island College Hospital is traced to the efforts of several German physicians and surgeons of the city of Brooklyn in 1856. To it belongs the distinction of having inaugurated the hospital-college system of medical instruction in this country. In March, 1856, members of the medical profession interested in the movement organized the Brooklyn German General Dispensary, and a location was secured at No. 132, now 146, Court street. The dispensary staff consisted of Augustus Kalb, Gustave Braeunlich, consulting physicians; Louis Bauer, Charles Neuhaus, consulting surgeons, and Daniel Pfeiffer resident physician. The first patient, Louis Price, who was suffering from "splenitis chronica," was treated March 7, 1856. The dispensary in the spring of 1857 was removed to No. 146 (now 217) Court street. Though it was conducted with moderate success for the benefit of the poor of the district, action was taken the latter part of the year for the organization of a hospital.

The projectors proceeded quickly and enthusiastically to organize for the primary object, and on November 5, 1857, regents were appointed to take over the dispensary and provide for its maintenance until a charter for a hospital could be obtained. At first it was contemplated calling this new institution St. John's Hospital, but on November 7, 1857, the German General Dispensary was merged into the Long Island College Hospital. In 1858 the present site, known as the Perry property, on Henry street, was purchased for \$31,250. This was made possible by the co-operation of Daniel Chauncey, N. E. James, Samuel Sloan, H. Messinger, R. L. Delisser, Daniel W. Slocum, Jacques Cortelyou, Joseph Hegeman, Livingston K. Miller, and Cornelius Dever, who pledged themselves to subscribe \$400 each, and Samuel Sloan giving his personal bond for \$20,000.

The charter, granted March 6, 1858, constituted Samuel Sloan, Cornelius Dever, Henry Messinger, Livingston K. Miller, Daniel Chauncey, C. Nestell Bovee, and their assistants, "a body corporate and politic [by name] of The Long Island College Hospital for the



LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN

purpose of establishing a public hospital in the City of Brooklyn, and of promoting medical science and construction in the department of learning connected therewith." The charter stipulated for government a board of regents to consist of twenty-five members, five to be elected annually. Subscriptions of ten dollars constituted the donors ordinary members of the corporation. On April 8, 1858, Samuel Sloan was elected the first president. The Perry mansion on the newly acquired property was occupied May 1, 1858, and the inauguration festival was held June 3 of the same year at the Athenaeum.

The affairs of the institution proceeded quietly, but not uneventfully; financial liabilities had to be overcome, and a campaign by the regents for contributions from citizens was not conspicuous for its success. It was decided to admit no new patients excepting in cases of accident, and there was every likelihood that the institution would be closed altogether, and that the college would not be able to enter even its first season. It was a member of the collegiate council, Dr. William H. Dudley, who was the saviour of the institution. He purchased its entire assets and the old corporation was dissolved, each of the guarantors bearing his proportion of the financial loss thereby entailed.

The Long Island College Hospital was reopened March 3, 1860. It was, however, very meagerly supported by the public, and Dr. William H. Dudley practically carried the institution from 1860 to 1862 by advancing it numerous loans of money. During the Civil War the full capacity of that hospital was placed at the disposal of the government. In 1867 it was demonstrated by ample evidence that a well-endowed institution was much needed in that section of the city, as in the preceding decade more than 65,000 patients had been prescribed for by the hospital, and numerous demands upon their charity, owing to lack of means, they were obliged to refuse. A new wing was opened March 16, 1869, and the original building was greatly altered and improved. The facilities of the hospital were again placed at the disposal of the nation during the Spanish-American War.

The erection of a new hospital building was made possible by bequest of Henry W. Maxwell, in 1902, also a fireproof home for the use of the Training School for Nurses was built on the opposite corner from the hospital. The institution is located on the east side of the harbor in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, and

is situated on Henry street, near Atlantic avenue, and occupies a group of five substantial buildings of modern construction. These are the Hospital proper, the Annex, for venereal diseases; the Hoagland Laboratory; the Polhemus Memorial Clinic, in which the dispensary and the college are conducted; and the Dudley and Herri-man Memorials, the nurses' home.

The hospital building occupies the block on the west side of Henry street, between Pacific and Amity streets. It was partly erected by the late J. Rogers Maxwell as a memorial to his brother, the late Henry W. Maxwell; the north wing was erected by the heirs of the late John Arbuckle, and is known as the "Arbuckle Memorial." Beyond the hospital, on the corner, is the Polhemus Memorial, erected and endowed by the late Mrs. Caroline H. Polhemus, as a memorial to her husband, who for many years was a regent of the college. The Hoagland Laboratory was erected and equipped by the late Cornelius N. Hoagland, M.D., one of the regents of the college, "for the advancement of medical science." It is situated on the southeast corner of Henry and Pacific streets, opposite the hospital. The laboratory is of course of particular value to the college, and in it instruction in histology, pathology, pharmacology, biology and bacteriology are given, but its close proximity is also of inestimable value to the hospital staff. The Annex of the hospital is situated in the rear of the main hospital buildings, and "is unique as the only hospital in Greater New York where a patient with syphilis or gonorrhoea can receive hospital treatment on payment of a moderate sum." The Annex is two stories in height and contains accommodation for sixty male patients. The Dudley Memorial, erected by the estate of the late Henry W. Maxwell, in memory of William H. Dudley, M.D., is a large fireproof building, designed as a home for the Training School for Nurses. It has been enlarged by the gift of the Herri-man Memorial, adjoining.

The staff of the hospital comprised in 1917 nine consultants, a visiting staff of fifteen, in addition to the college faculty, three associate surgeons, and twenty-eight assistants, and a resident staff of fifteen physicians, the dispensary staff is also proportionately large.

St. Peter's Hospital.—St. Peter's Hospital, founded and conducted by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, was organized in



HOAGLAND LABORATORY, BROOKLYN

First in the country built and privately endowed for bacteriological
research and advancement of medical science.

1866, in which year it also was incorporated, the Sisterhood then receiving power to erect and operate a hospital "for the care of the sick."

In 1866 the hospital admitted 91 patients, of whom 23 died; in 1869, 504 were admitted, and in 1875, 1384. In 1875 a dispensary was opened, which during the first thirteen years of its operation gave attention to 48,896 visits by patients, and 46,901 prescriptions. In 1878, seeing that they could not receive the rapidly increasing number of applicants for admission into the hospital, the Sisters purchased the property on Henry street, between Congress and Warren. In 1884 plans were prepared for a new hospital, but for want of money, these plans had to be temporarily set aside. In 1887, being forced to refuse admission to great numbers of sick, the Sisters believed it their duty to make unusual exertions to relieve the urgent demand for greater accommodations, and in March, 1888, the houses on Henry street were taken down, and the foundations of the new hospital laid. The plans were drawn by William Schickel, of New York City, and provided for a main building, from each end of which would extend back a wing 92 feet. The buildings were to have a frontage on Warren street of 91 feet, the laundry and other appendages fronting on Congress street, to the extent of 67 feet, and having a depth of 50 feet. The Chapel and Sisters' house was planned to extend back from the rear of the main building 117 feet. The principal buildings were to be of four stories, and altogether the provisions planned to afford accommodation for three hundred. The buildings were duly brought into commission, and the main building had a frontage of 220 feet on Henry street, and consisted of cellar, basement above ground, four stories and attic; and the main entrance was surmounted by a tower, 135 feet high. Notwithstanding the restricted accommodation available in 1888, due to the removal of buildings from the site of the new hospital, 1,350 cases were treated in the wards during the year, and in the dispensary, 2,942 patients were treated. And the service was almost entirely charitable, as not an average of twenty yearly paid anything for their treatment.

The Sisters have continued, and developed their work much in the intervening almost three decades to the present, and Drs. Rushmore, Kene, and Wunderlich were still identified with the institution in 1917.

St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.—This is a part of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, which was founded February 6, 1851, for the reason that the Episcopal Church on the Island had no organized charitable work of any kind, a lack of which was often felt by clergy and laymen and women. It was not, however, till twenty years later that the foundation for a hospital was laid. A dispensary was established in the early part of 1871, and at a convention held in May, 1871, Bishop A. N. Littlejohn said: "The Dispensary established only a few months ago has more than realized the hopes of its projectors and managers. Steps have been taken which assure, at an early date, the beginning of a hospital."

On June 20, 1871, a hospital and dispensary was opened at No. 702 Fulton street; the store was used for a dispensary, and the upper floors for hospital purposes. Miss Coakley, afterwards known as Sister Eliza, was the matron in charge. The first patient and the first subject of operation was Lydia Ligrant. In the autumn of 1871, Sister Julia was placed in charge of the hospital, and early in the same year the Order of Deaconesses was initiated. The hospital remained less than a year on Fulton street, and was moved May 1, 1872, into the Home of the Aged on Herkimer street.

On St. John the Evangelist's day in 1873, a building at No. 1555 Atlantic avenue, which had been in course of erection, was dedicated, and January 15, 1874, was opened for patients. The name of St. John's was given to the hospital at its dedication. This building was occupied for nine years. In this little hospital the faithful Sisters treated, nursed and healed more than eight hundred patients with various maladies. It was, however, realized that it was but a temporary home; another move was made, and the cornerstone of the present structure on the corner of Atlantic and Albany avenues was laid on June 23, 1877. Five years were spent in building this new hospital, as Bishop Littlejohn decided that the money should be raised as fast as the work was done. The new buildings were completed and paid for in 1882, and they nearly completed the quadrangle. The largest gift to the hospital was that of Miss Louisa Nichols of \$10,000 for building of the chapel; the total expenditure was \$150,000. The consecration of the chapel, November 23, 1882, was the first act of occupancy of the new St. John's.

It was ten years more before any further change of importance



METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL,
BROOKLYN

took place. Then were initiated, first, the employment of trained nurses; next an ambulance system; and then a training school for nurses. Extensive alterations were made to adapt the hospital to the large increase of patients. In September, 1898, the military hospitals at Montauk being overcrowded, on the offer of the hospital, the government transferred three hundred soldiers to the hospital; the chapel was converted into a ward, and so successfully were the patients treated that there was only one death. Late in the nineties a pathological laboratory was established. With the beginning of the year 1900 the city adopted a changed policy in its distribution of money in aid of hospitals, and in the middle of that year the managers of St. John's decided to withdraw altogether from connection with the city. While this decreased its income, it allowed of a reduction of expenses and gave increased accommodations for paying patients. The peculiarities of the system of St. John's Hospital are its scale of charges adapted to all incomes, its permission to reputable physicians, not members of the staff, to bring their patients for treatment by themselves in private rooms, and its general home-like, as contrasted with institution, character. Its location on the Long Island railroad, with a stopping place at the hospital, makes it convenient for patients coming east of Jamaica. A piazza fire-escape was built in 1911, a new elevator installed in 1912, and a motor ambulance introduced in 1916. Sister Catharine of the Order of St. John the Evangelist is in charge of the hospital, and the treatment is confined to acute and curable non-contagious diseases.

Methodist-Episcopal Hospital.—The Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn will always occupy a unique place in that department of the denomination's philanthropic activity, because it was the first to be founded among the numerous Methodist hospitals now existing in this country and abroad. It originated in the distress occasioned in a pastor's heart upon hearing of a fatal injury which befell his organist. Learning that the Methodist Episcopal church had nowhere an institution to care for its sick, this pastor at once began to agitate this urgent need. As editor subsequently of the *Christian Advocate*, he was successful in enlisting the sympathy and coöperation of George I. Seney, then already prominent in Brooklyn as one of its leading bankers, and a generous contributor to charitable and educational causes. As a result, the western

pavilion of that group of buildings now located in the square bounded by Sixth and Seventh streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues was opened on December 15th, 1887, for the admission of patients. The actual organization was on May 27th, 1881. Mr. Seney's benefactions consisted of the land upon which the buildings stand, then valued at \$70,000, and \$410,000 besides, all given in memory of his parents. The pastor whose appeals inspired these princely gifts was the Rev. James Monroe Buckley, D.D., one of the most widely known and respected, and at that time one of the most influential, clergymen in America.

From this simple beginning, with its treatment during the first eight months of 315 patients, this institution has so enlarged its capacity for service that it now has nearly 300 beds, and in 1915 cared for in all departments a total of 14,607 patients. It conducts medical, surgical, obstetrical and children's departments; an outpatient department where 7,000 persons are treated annually; and a social service department under the direction of one of its own graduate nurses. Many years ago a Training School was organized, which has a present enrolment of 110. A. Ross Matheson, M. D., is chairman of the Training School Committee. A Home for Nurses, completed in 1915, is the latest acquisition.

Outstanding among the names of the many brilliant surgeons and physicians who have been connected with this hospital are those of Lewis S. Pilcher, George Ryerson Fowler and Glentworth R. Butler. The last named is president of the hospital's present medical faculty. Although the hospital is but twenty-nine years old, many of its internes have attained to places of honor and distinction in the public eye, a considerable number now serving the institution as attendings, and others occupying places of responsibility in other cities.

The officers of the hospital are: President, James M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D.; vice-president, William Halls, Jr.; second vice-president, Simon J. Harding; third vice-president, James M. Farrar, D.D.; secretary, Frank A. Horne; treasurer, Charles E. Teale; assistant treasurer, A. Ross Matheson, M.D. From the very beginning its superintendents have been clerkmen. John S. Breckinridge, D. D., heads the list, having served ten years. He was followed by Eugene A. Noble, D. D., who held office five years. Abram S. Kavanagh, D. D., followed with a term of fourteen years, and the present incumbent is James E. Holmes, D. D., appointed in 1916. The

hospital is supported by voluntary offerings chiefly, and of its days of treatment each year 75 per cent. are free. In accordance with the declared wish of its founder, patients are admitted without regard to color, race, or religious belief.

Cumberland Street Hospital.—The foundation of this hospital was the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, which dates its beginning in December, 1852, as the Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, which was incorporated for the gratuitous medical relief of the sick and destitute by means of homœopathic remedies. Its incorporators were: Edward W. Dunham, John A. Davenport, Theodore Victor, Samuel G. Arnold, Sheldon P. Church, John N. Taylor, Albert G. Allen, Edward Corning, and Alfred S. Barnes. The dispensary began its work at No. 50 Court street, and twelve years later removed to No. 178 Atlantic avenue, where it remained until 1871. In that year, the name was changed to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital; the number of the trustees was made thirty-five, and in 1882 increased to fifty. The premises on Cumberland street and Carlton avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues, formerly owned by the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, were purchased in December, 1871. An old but substantial building was remodeled and increased in size by the addition of a wing at the southerly end. The State appropriated \$20,000, and \$3,000 more were netted by a charity ball held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Later another wing was added to the north end, but still the institution outgrew its facilities, and in 1888 the trustees determined to erect an entirely new building, the two wings being used and incorporated into the structure. A training school for nurses was established in 1880. The finances of the hospital were greatly aided by the Ladies' Aid Association, founded in 1874, which gave public social festivities and entertainments, which have largely increased the revenues of the hospital.

In 1902 the hospital was purchased by the city of New York, and received its present name, and is used for destitute persons suffering from non-contagious diseases. Treatment is of the homœopathic school of medicine. The hospital buildings are on a lot 100 by 200 feet; the north of the building runs 200 feet from Cumberland street to Carlton avenue; on the south it runs back from Cumberland street 100 feet in a rough semblance of a capital L. The wards are cheerful and light and amply ventilated. The building

contains two elevators, and is supplied with broad stair-cases and ample fire escapes. It is heated by steam, and all boilers, engines, laundry and machinery are in a separate building.

St. Catherine's Hospital.—In the eastern part of Brooklyn, amid long rows of tenements and towering factory chimneys, stands a substantial but unostentatious pile known as St. Catherine's Hospital. It is under the management of the Sisters of St. Dominic, who have faithfully performed the great work marked out by its founder, the Right Reverend Monsignor M. May.

It was in 1870 that Father May, pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, purchased an acre and a half on Bushwick avenue, known as the Thursby estate. The old-fashioned farm house which stood on the premises was at once fitted up for a hospital, with accommodations for about thirty patients. This was intended for the poor sick of the parish of the Most Holy Trinity only. For four years Father May fostered his little hospital; every available inch of space was occupied. The rapid growth of the Eastern District caused many demands on the charity of the hospital, and Father May determined to erect a building capable of ministering to the needs of the rapid growing population, regardless of color, creed or nationality. The corner stone of the present hospital was laid in July, 1874; the building was dedicated in August, 1876, and was first occupied September 8, 1876. The building was 185 by 42 feet, contained six large well-ventilated wards, namely—three surgical, two medical, and one for consumptives. Besides this there was a children's ward and several private rooms. In 1893, the hospital, being hampered by overcrowding, Father May bought a large tract of land at Amityville, and erected a spacious building for incurables and homeless patients, with accommodations for about seventy patients. It was opened in May, 1894.

Although the hospital receives an annual appropriation from the State and from the excise fund, it is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. A Training School for Nurses was begun in April, 1909, and the convent erected on Maujer street, in 1884, by Mother Seraphina Stainer, has been altered for hospital purposes. St. Catherine's Hospital since its humble beginning nearly half a century ago in the little mansion on the knoll on Bushwick avenue, has steadily grown to one of the largest and most important hospitals in the borough of Brooklyn.

Bedford Dispensary and Hospital.—The Bedford Dispensary was established in October, 1880, by Drs. William Wadsworth and W. E. Conroy, and was supported by their voluntary efforts for nearly a year. The great increase in the number of patients in that time led to the incorporation of the institution in June, 1881, by William G. Hoople, George Stannard, H. L. Judd, Thomas P. Wilkinson, Oliver P. Edgerton, and H. Walter Brinckerhoff. The board of trustees for the first year were the above named gentlemen, with William G. Hoople as president, Thomas P. Wilkinson vice-president, George Stannard treasurer, H. Walter Brinckerhoff secretary. The medical staff consisted of Drs. William Wadsworth, Jared Wilson and A. M. Curry, and a number of consulting physicians.

The institution during its period of early growth removed from one place to another on Fulton street. Later two frame buildings at Nos. 343-345 Ralph avenue, near Atlantic avenue, were purchased and converted into a suitable house for the work of the hospital, and in May, 1892, the new building was opened. The present title was adopted in 1895, and though the hospital has not grown materially in size, it is noted for its exemplary worth and usefulness. The officers of its board of trustees in 1916 were: President, A. P. Tostevin; secretary, Charles W. Reppier; treasurer, Frank G. Seymour. The attending physician was Dr. Fred Siegel; the matron, Mrs. Zillah E. Little.

Williamsburgh Hospital, Eastern District Branch.—The origin of this institution was the Williamsburgh Dispensary, established September 1, 1851, at South First and Fifth streets, largely through the efforts of Captain Samuel Graves, who continued president of the dispensary until his death. Among the first physicians of the staff were Drs. C. H. Schapps, E. M. Colt, and B. F. Bassett. In 1860 the dispensary was removed to No. 165 Fourth street, and subsequently hospital accommodations were provided, and the institution was given the title of the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn. Later the present site on Third street was purchased and a hospital building erected. George H. Fisher was president of the board of trustees, and the institution was in charge of Dr. E. P. Orrell. It received towards its support a share of city and excise moneys. An adjoining lot was purchased in 1891, and an addi-

tional wing for a dispensary was built, the main building being reserved for a hospital.

The Brooklyn Throat Hospital was opened at Bedford avenue and South Third street in 1889, for the treatment of the nose, throat, eye, ear and lungs, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Reuben Jeffrey. It was non-sectarian, and its affairs were managed by a board of fifty directors, B. G. Latimer being the first president, and Rev. Henry A. Powell the first secretary. The hospital was supported by voluntary contributions, and had a staff of eighteen physicians. The new hospital was severely taxed to meet the demand for treatment, and from the date of its opening to December 1, 1890, gave 57,369 treatments to patients in the dispensary. It was located at Bedford avenue and South Third street, in a substantial three story building. It eventually was merged with the Eastern District Hospital, the latter now being known as the Eastern District Branch of the Williamsburgh Hospital. The superintendent in 1917 was Miss Margaret Herlihy.

Wyckoff Heights Hospital.—The inception of the German Hospital of Brooklyn may be attributed to the endeavors and achievements of the Plattdeutscher Volksfest-Verein in 1886 and before. In cognizance of the large percentage of Brooklyn residents of German birth and antecedents, and of the desire of the society to aid those of their nationality who in sickness needed succor, the project of establishing a hospital in Brooklyn was given serious consideration in 1886, and the society purchased twenty-seven lots extending 230 feet along St. Nicholas avenue, and having a depth of 270 feet on Stanhope and Stockholm streets. Immediately, the society proceeded to develop the project, but it was not until September of the following year that a definitely representative basis was given to the hospital plans. In that month, the German Hospital Society of Brooklyn was organized, and incorporation duly authorized. Efforts were then initiated to procure the means whereby the institution might be made possible, and these endeavors had sufficiently matured the project by 1889 to enable the German Hospital Society then to secure from the Plattdeutscher Volksfest-Verein the conveyance to it of the realty purchased in 1886.

Further strenuous efforts to gather subscriptions were made, the campaign being confined mainly to the people of German birth or

origin resident in the vicinity of Brooklyn, and the response was such as to encourage the society to proceed with the project. By the end of 1890, a gratifying nucleus had been subscribed or promised, the largest subscription being one of \$1,000 from Charles Liebmann.

Early in 1891 the first financial report was issued, and during that year and the next, increased efforts were put forth. In 1893 a fair was held at the Clermont Avenue Rink, and resulted in raising the resources of the society to the extent of \$45,000, and the hospital fund was, a short while later, further strengthened by a donation of \$25,000 from John Hein, the receipt of which encouraged the society to immediately proceed with the erection of the building. The fund at that time was not sufficient to meet the whole of the estimated liabilities of the hospital building and equipment, but the society had every reason to be satisfied with the support tendered them; and especially gratifying was the appreciation that the subscriptions emanated from every rank of German-American citizens. The contributions in the main were in small amounts, although the more prominent German residents took their proportionate share of the responsibility.

The specifications required the hospital building to be of the then new steel construction, and at that time few building contractors were equal to the task. However, the contract was eventually placed with L. W. Seaman & Son, and the corner-stone was laid October 22, 1894. The building when completed was as much an object of pride to the builder, Mr. Seamans, who considered it his finest work, as to the architect and promoters. The architect, R. L. Dans, long prominent in designing city buildings, received many congratulations when the official dedication of the main hospital building, with completed wing, occurred; that ceremony took place in May, of 1899, and the hospital was opened for patients on the 4th of December following. At that time the capacity of the German Hospital was one hundred beds, but various later additions, including an isolation building, and an extension, increased the capacity to 150 beds.

The German Hospital, which is distinctively and technically Germanesque, is an imposing structure; its front elevation is particularly striking, and very different to the average hospital building which, says, Dr. Browning, a literally inclined member of the German Hospital medical board, "lacks character other than that

of a box." An invaluable feature of the building is that it is absolutely fireproof; the ventilating system, which was installed at considerable expense, is considered ultra-modern. On the fourth floor of the administration building is a superb operating room, wherein since its opening many triumphs of surgery have been witnessed.

The professional conduct of the hospital is under the direction of the Aerztliches Collegium, or Medical Board, consisting of twelve physicians, selected or reappointed annually by the board of trustees. The attending staff of physicians and surgeons are nominally proposed by, and continue under the direction of the medical board. Many eminent medical men have been professionally connected with the institution. The first superintendent was Colonel Louis Kinkelmeier, and Drs. Fowler and Fuhs were the main medical advisers in all the preliminary and early work. The first collegium consisted of Drs. Bender, Browning, H. Bull-Winkel, Droge, G. R. Fowler, Fuhs, Joseph Meyer, Pilcher, Sr., Pflug, Schelling, Weisbrod, and Zellhoefer. Later members include R. S. Fowler, Fulda, Moser, Schalck, Warbasse, Wuest, Seimel, and Laing. Most of these men have been or are on the attending staff of the hospital. Other physicians of note connected at some time with the hospital staff include: Adams, Ferguson, Horne, Pilcher, Schwab, Baull, Ingalls, and Harris. The president of the Collegium is Dr. Bender. Dr. Droge has been secretary since its organization, and for a like period has been a member of the board of trustees. He, with Drs. Weisbrod and Fowler, constitute the executive committee of the medical board. The various departments of the institution as at present constituted, are: Superintendent, J. Edward Stohlmann; consulting physician, W. Cruickshank; surgeon, L. S. Pilcher.

The hospital is not an endowed institution, and efforts have continually to be exerted to obtain the funds necessary for its continuance in usefulness. In this the institution managers are appreciably aided by a number of affiliated societies undertaking the support of beds, and the contribution of more or less regular contributions; one distinctive and productive feature in this respect is the German Hospital annual "Theatre Week," which each fall is one of the institution's most important happenings of the year. The practice began in 1893, when theatrical performances on two nights were devoted to the cause. The success attained warranted its development into a permanency, and for some years the hospital

“Theatre Week” has embraced four nights, during which most of the residents of Brooklyn attend.

The hospital has been much developed of late years, and now treats more than 2,000 patients yearly, besides accident, dispensary, and outside work. The annual outlay exceeds more than \$60,000, so that unceasing efforts to procure and ensure ways and means are necessary. A dispensary was opened in 1910 which, while adding to the benefits dispensed by the institution, added considerably to its responsibilities.

Some further historical facts regarding the German Hospital are: that in 1900, shortly after the opening of the hospital, a Nurses’ Training School was organized, which has since given to the borough an appreciable number of graduates well skilled in the art of nursing, a need long existent. The school graduated its first class in 1902; that in 1905 a Clinical Society was formed, which has since substantially added to the prestige of the institution; that in 1906, the externes of the hospital formed an alumni association, the members of which meet monthly, and gather in increasing numbers at an association banquet annually. The first interne was Dr. C. P. Frischbier, although the first to complete a full term of service as interne, was Dr. George H. Reichels. At that time, the hospital only needed three internes; more than double that number of resident physicians and surgeons are now needed.

The name of the hospital was changed, in 1918, to the Wyckoff Heights Hospital.

Jewish Hospital.—This was opened December 16, 1906, and from that date until October 31, 1907, treated 1,112 patients. In the second year, 2,056 patients were admitted, and in 1909, 2,755.

On October 7, 1909, the Jewish Hospital, through its president, Mr. Abraham Abraham, decided to join the proposed Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. During the hospital year of 1910, 3,571 patients were admitted, and in the dispensary more than twenty-seven thousand persons received treatment. In that year also a new Nurses’ Home was occupied. It had been erected at a cost of \$103,000.

In 1911, Edward C. Blum became president, following the decease of Mr. Abraham, the original president. Under the administration of Mr. Blum, the institution has gone forward to an achievement in medical charity and service not thought possible by the

founders of the institution. In 1916 the medical and surgical staff of the hospital embraced more than seventy consulting and attending physicians and surgeons, drawn from the city's ablest medical men. The resident medical staff consisted of about fourteen physicians, under the direction of M. L. Brandt, M.D., physician, and W. Sugarman, M.D., surgeon. The medical staff of the dispensary numbered about sixty-five physicians.

The hospital is situated on Classon and St. Mark's avenues, and is non-sectarian. In 1917 the superintendent was C. E. Strasser, and the consulting staff consisted of J. Fuhs, J. M. Clayland, T. R. French, W. Browning and C. Eastmond.

Williamsburgh Hospital.—This occupies the former site of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital at Bedford avenue and South Third street. The latter was one of the most useful and admirable institutions of the State for the treatment of the nose, throat, eye, ear and lungs, and was founded largely through the efforts of Dr. Reuben Jeffrey. It was incorporated April 26, 1889, and opened to the public. B. G. Latimer was its first president, and Rev. Henry A. Powell the first secretary. This hospital was supported by voluntary contributions, and was non-sectarian, and its affairs were managed by a board of fifty directors. The primary object of the institution was to furnish medical and surgical treatment, care and service, for cure of diseases of the throat, nose, ear, eye and pulmonary organs.

In the last decade of the past century the Brooklyn Throat Hospital gave way for the present institution. The hospital at this time had a capacity of thirty beds, and its dispensary was open daily, except Sundays and holidays. Among the members of its medical staff at the commencement of the present century we name the following: Drs. W. F. Campbell, R. J. Morrison, B. O'Connor, J. O. Polak, R. H. Pomeroy, W. E. Butler, C. R. Hyde, T. A. McGoldrick, N. L. North, Jr., H. N. Hoopie, W. C. Braislin, L. A. McClelland, A. C. Howe, J. M. Winfield, A. C. Brush.

All medical and surgical cases are treated, with the exception of insanity, tuberculosis and contagious diseases. The hospital was steadily increased in usefulness, supplying the wants of its immediate vicinity. Additions and improvements have been made upon its buildings, the estimated value of which is \$150,000. Its governing body is a board of directors, and the officers in 1916 were:

Rev. Newell L. Wells, president; George L. Stamm, secretary; Jacob Dangler, treasurer. The present superintendent is W. T. Pilgrim.

Bushwick Hospital.—The Bushwick Hospital, located at Howard avenue and Putnam avenue, was incorporated on June 27, 1891, and reincorporated in 1900. On March 1, 1913, its assets amounted to \$35,827.57, this figure including the value of the new hospital building, the book value of which was shown as \$33,582.28. During that hospital year, the institution had received and treated 642 patients, at a cost of approximately \$15,000. The board of medical governors then consisted of: Drs. F. Bailey, F. E. Wilson, G. A. Williams, E. H. Hoxsie, C. N. Cox, J. B. Meury, L. L. Nichols, and C. H. Watson. The superintendent in 1917 was J. G. Hayman, and the medical staff was J. B. Meury, S. C. Blaisdell, W. S. Simmons, R. M. Rome, R. C. Weithas, G. A. Williams, W. A. Jewett, G. H. Reichers, C. N. Cox, W. Herbert, W. Pfeiffer, V. L. Zimmerman, A. D. Smith, H. F. Adams, G. F. Sammis, R. M. Mills, H. M. Morton, A. H. Brundage.

Samaritan Hospital.—This hospital is in its twelfth year. It is located on Fourth avenue and 17th street, Brooklyn. In the year ending February 18, 1918, there was a marked increase in all departments. Its sphere of usefulness has been demonstrated, though it is handicapped by lack of recommendations. The register during the last year records 1,028 admissions, totalling 9,178 hospital days' cases; of that number 1,241 days were free. The hospital has a competent training school for nurses.

The members of the corporation are divided into four classes: an honorary member, who is chosen for valuable services to the corporation; a life member, who has contributed \$100; a corporate member who pays an annual due of \$10; and a sustaining member, who contributes any sum under ten dollars annually. The life and corporate members are the only ones entitled to vote at corporate meetings. The officers of the board of trustees are: A. H. Smith, M. D., president; Sopheus Nielsen, vice-president; M. F. Searle, M.D., recording secretary; George W. Wason, treasurer. The officers of the medical board are: Dr. J. T. Rose, president; Dr. F. C. Dudley, vice-president; Dr. E. A. Griffin, secretary; Dr. A. H. Smith, chief and attending at dispensary; Eloise Kirby, R. N., superintendent; H. Cook, pharmacist.

Hospital of the Holy Family.—This was formerly St. Mary's Female Hospital. The latter was established in the last half of the nineteenth century, under charge of the Sisters of Charity. It afforded medical and surgical treatment for diseases of women and children. Patients of all religious denominations were received. There was in connection with this institution a maternity hospital and children's department. The latter was afterwards discontinued, and the hospital was devoted exclusively to the diseases of women. The institution was incorporated in June, 1909, under its present name, and came under the management of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and became a general hospital. It is governed by a board of managers and has a prominent location at Nos. 151-155 Dean street; its property is valued at \$185,000. The officers of the board of managers in 1916 were: Mother Mary Josepha, president; Sister Mary Rose, secretary; Sister Rose Celestia, treasurer. The present superintendent is Sister M. Ursulina.

Lutheran Hospital.—This was established in 1881 for nursing sick and wounded. Contagious diseases are not admitted. There are no restrictions as to the age or religious affiliation of those admitted. The hospital receives an appropriation from the city. It is situated on East New York avenue and Junius street, Brooklyn. The superintendent in 1917 was Louise Oberacker. The officers were: J. Kepke, president; V. Barber, vice-president; E. F. Luhrsen, treasurer; N. P. Rathbun, secretary.

Norwegian Hospital.—The Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital is located at 46th street and Fourth avenue, and is for the relief of suffering Norwegians, without regard to age. It is a denominational institution, and was founded in 1886. The superintendent in 1917 was Rev. A. O. Fonkalarud; the consulting staff: L. S. Pitcher, surgeon; A. Murray, pathologist; J. S. Wood, ophthalmologist; W. Browning, neurologist; R. L. Morehead, laryngologist; C. Eastmond, radiographer; T. Siqueland, dentist.

Swedish Hospital.—The capacity of the Swedish Hospital is fifty beds. All surgical, medical and accident cases are admitted, excepting incurable or infectious cases. The institution was incorporated July 21, 1896, to render medical and surgical aid to suffering persons of every creed and nationality, but especially to those of

Scandinavian birth and extraction. The hospital is governed by a board of directors; the officers in 1916 were: President, Charles G. Edling; secretary, George A. Edenholm; treasurer, John T. Smith. The president of the medical board, which consists of over fifty physicians and surgeons, is Dr. Harold Bryn. The superintendent is Miss Dorothea Gothson. The hospital is located at No. 126 Rogers avenue, and its real estate holdings are valued at \$87,000.

Bay Ridge Hospital.—Bay Ridge Hospital, Dispensary and Training School for Nurses, is located at 60th street and Second avenue, Bay Ridge, a suburb of the city of Brooklyn. It was duly incorporated and opened for the reception of patients May 1, 1906. The officers of the board of directors in 1916 were: Edward W. De Knight, president; Alfred C. Johling, secretary; Ludwig Mercklin, treasurer. The superintendent is Robert E. Lee Spence.

Bethany Deaconess Hospital.—For over a quarter of a century this has been located at No. 237 St. Nicholas avenue. Its capacity is thirty-five beds, and all non-contagious diseases are treated. The chief of the medical staff is Dr. P. Manecke.

Caledonian Hospital.—Among the recently incorporated hospitals of the city of Brooklyn is the Caledonian Hospital, at St. Paul's place and Woodruff avenue. The medical staff consists of nearly fifty of the most prominent practitioners of the city's medical profession.

Harbor Hospital.—This incorporated hospital is located at No. 704 Fourth avenue, and all cases except those of chronic and contagious diseases are admitted. Superintendent, Agnes Buse.

Zion Hospital.—At No. 2140 Cropsey avenue, is located the Zion Hospital. Its medical staff is headed by Dr. Jacob Fuhs. The superintendent is W. Smith.

Flushing Hospital and Dispensary.—The Flushing Hospital and Dispensary at Forest and South Parsons avenue, Flushing, is supported partly by voluntary contributions and partly by public appropriations. It furnishes gratuitous medical and surgical treatment to the ailing poor of the district comprising all of the Third Ward, and a large part of the Second Ward, of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, including Newtown, Elmhurst, Corona,

Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Bayside, Little Neck, and Douglaston. Persons suffering from contagious diseases are not admitted, and all patients who can afford to do so are expected to pay the cost of their maintenance while under treatment in the hospital.

The Hospital and Dispensary of the Town of Flushing was founded December 18, 1883, was incorporated February 4, 1884, and November 13, 1905, its name was changed to that of the Flushing Hospital and Dispensary.

The association possessed a Nurses' Home Fund in 1906 amounting to \$1,303.50, and looked for its rapid increase. Land adjoining the hospital was purchased in 1905 for the purpose of building thereon a Nurses' Home, and \$5,500 was subscribed toward the building fund. It was, however, later ascertained that a suitable building would entail an expenditure of about \$12,000, therefore the trustees resolved to defer action in the matter for two years. Meanwhile, the Nurses' School, which was organized in 1893, was conducted in its old inadequate quarters.

The hospital for the next decade maintained its usefulness, and its property was so enhanced that its valuation was placed at \$125,000. The officers of the board of trustees, which was the governing body of the institution, are: William H. Walker, president; William B. Sprague, secretary; Henry S. Barton, treasurer. The president of the medical staff, Charles B. Story, has associates consisting of over fifty members of the medical profession.

St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.—The wise forethought of Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin was the cause of the origin of this institution. Early in 1861 he purchased twenty-nine lots fronting on Jackson and Nott avenues and 12th street, and placed them at the command of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who at once arranged buildings to meet the requirements of a modern city hospital. Since that time the usefulness of the hospital has increased, and in the early part of the present century a magnificent structure was erected. The main part at the corner of Jackson avenue and 12th street has a frontage of about 140 feet, and extends back 150 feet to Nott avenue. The main part is five stories in height, the west and north wings four stories. The sick of every race, religion and color, are welcome to the benefits of the hospital, which is characterized by every sanitary requirement, and all conveniences

known to the fullest medical equipment and efficiency. The ambulance service, with motor and horse, is at instant call. The hospital was incorporated March 31, 1891. The president of the board of trustees is the Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell; the secretary, Sister M. Stephen; the treasurer and superintendent, Sister Mary Philomene; the attending physician, Dr. Richard Kalish. The handsome property of the institution is valued at \$550,000, and the number of patients treated in 1916 was 2,401.

Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica.—This institution is in charge of the nuns of the Order of St. Dominic of the city of Brooklyn. The object of the institution is to furnish medical and surgical treatment to sick and disabled persons of any creed or nationality. The admission of patients is in accordance with the rules of the department of charities and of the hospital. The hospital is located on the corner of Sheldon avenue and Ray street, and was incorporated October 20, 1902. It has steadily grown in usefulness and popularity, and its hospital buildings, equipped with all the improvements known to science, is now valued at \$150,000. The officers of the board of trustees are: President, Mother Augustine Fleck; secretary, Mother Charitus Harth; treasurer, Mother Catharine Herbert. The president of the medical staff is Dr. Elliott Shipman, and among his associates are Jacob Fuhs, Charles N. Cox, Fred De Forest Bailey, Louis H. Fleck, George A. Linnehan, and Timothy J. Flynn. The superintendent of the hospital is Sister M. Eugenia Meyer.

Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica.—The ladies of the village and town of Jamaica as early as 1891 commenced to lay plans for the establishment of a hospital. Their energetic work resulted in the establishment of a hospital in that year for surgical and medical advice and treatment to those who were in need in their community. The Jamaica Hospital was incorporated February 17, 1892, and has ever since been permanent in usefulness and service to the residents of the village and town. The business affairs are managed by a board of trustees. The president of the board in 1916 was Mrs. R. W. Higbie; the secretary, Mrs. G. P. B. Hoyt; the treasurer, Mrs. Granville Yeaton. The hospital is located on New York avenue, and its real estate and personal holdings are valued at over \$50,000. The medical staff numbers amongst its member-

ship over fifty noted and prominent practitioners. The superintendent of the hospital is Miss Rose A. Soffer.

Rockaway Beach Hospital.—This is a non-sectarian general hospital, located at Hammock and Bayside avenues, Rockaway Beach, Borough of Queens. Its properties are valued at \$85,000. It was incorporated April 5, 1905, and opened to the public. The president of the board of directors in 1916 was Charles Crabbe; the secretary, Samuel I. Goldberg; the treasurer William Brunner. The president of the medical staff is Dr. Garrett K. W. Schenck; the superintendent Eugenia H. Frost.

Saint Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway.—This is a general hospital located on Broadway, Far Rockaway, an environ of Brooklyn. It is non-sectarian, and all classes are treated, irrespective of age, color or nativity. The hospital occupies a handsome building, and the estimated value of its properties is over \$200,000. It was established June 25, 1905, and incorporated October 14th that year. The officers of the board of trustees in 1916 were: President, Rt. Rev. Joseph McNamee; secretary, Sister Mary Stephen; treasurer and superintendent, Sister Mary Nicetus. The attending physician is Dr. E. H. Pershing.

Queensboro Hospital.—In the borough of Queens, at Jamaica, the Queensboro Hospital is located. It was incorporated a few years ago, and is situated on Flushing avenue. The chief of its medical staff is Dr. I. Howard Moss, a member of the class of 1900 of the Physicians and Surgeons College of New York City.

CHAPTER IV

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS IN GREATER NEW YORK

LYING-IN HOSPITAL, *New York*.—No suitable establishment for the reception and relief of pregnant women, destitute of the means of support, was existent in New York City in 1798, and "the dreadful mortality which accompanied the yellow fever, as it prevailed in the city in the summer of that year, with the consequent great distress, operated with peculiar severity upon the laboring poor."

Dr. David Hosack interested himself, and in October that year circulated a subscription paper "which received liberal patronage," headed: "Proposals for the establishment of a Maternity Hospital in the City of New York." Later, the *Commercial Advertiser*, on December 4, 1798, published a notice of "a meeting of subscribers to the Lying-in Hospital," to be held on December 9, "at the City Tavern." As to this meeting, the "Constitution of the Lying-in Hospital," printed by John Furman, of 102 Pearl street, "third door below the corner of Old Slip," in 1799 had, as preface, the following: "A subscription having been opened in the City of New York, and . . . many persons, influenced by principles of benevolence and charity . . . having liberally subscribed . . . a meeting was held at the Tontine Coffee House, on the 9th day of December . . . 1798 . . . Thomas Pearsall, senior, Robert Lenox, D. T. S. Robertson, Henry Remsen, and Dr. David Hosack, were appointed a Committee . . . A Constitution was offered, and "the same was approved, and directed to be executed, as soon as a sum of money may be subscribed, which the Governors may deem sufficient to defray the expences of the Institution."

The committee reported at same place, December 24, 1798, and a constitution was approved, which provided "that the institution be known by the name of the New York Lying-in Hospital; that thirteen governors be elected annually; subscribers of Twenty dollars per annum being eligible to office; that the first election take

place on the third Wednesday of January, next ensuing, at the Tontine Coffee House; that a number of physicians, not exceeding four, be elected by ballot, to attend the said hospital; . . . that the Governors elect a person, in the character of an apothecary and house pupil, to remain in the house, and that upon his admission he pay into the hands of the treasurer such a sum as the Governors may consider sufficient to defray the expences of his support."

The "Act to incorporate the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York" was passed March 1, 1799. During that year strenuous efforts were made to procure the funds necessary, and the *Commercial Advertiser*, of July 23, 1799, announced that the New York Lying-in Hospital was "in such forwardness that it will be opened for the reception of patients upon the first day of August, at a very commodious house," No. 2 Cedar street; that a matron, "a woman of respectable character" had been appointed, and that "pay patients can avail themselves of the benefits of this advertisement." It also appealed to the public for subscriptions.

From February 9 to December 28, 1799, ninety-four persons subscribed, only one donation being for more than fifty dollars (that of Robert Lenox, who subscribed \$200), the total amount was only \$3,030. In 1800 a further \$2,050.50 was subscribed, and in January, 1801, "it being found that the interest arising from the Society's funds was by no means sufficient to meet the expenses which a separate institution demanded," an agreement was entered into between the New York Hospital and the Governors of the New York Lying-in Hospital, which resulted in the closing of the Cedar Street Hospital, and the establishment of the Society in a lying-in ward of the New York Hospital. This arrangement continued for twenty-six years, until June 10, 1827, when the governors of the New York Hospital appropriated the rooms for other purposes.

In 1822, the funds of the Society amounted to \$3,824, of which \$3,800 represented seventy-six shares of the capital stock of the Manhattan Company, so that its operations were necessarily restricted and were rendered difficult in 1827, when the arrangement with the New York Hospital was ended. On November 17, 1827, the Society of the Lying-in Hospital petitioned the city government "for a portion of ground for building purposes," and made a public appeal for funds, but without success. An unsuccessful attempt to secure a site was again made in 1831, and here the

public interest seems to have ceased; in fact, from October 1834 until July 1845, no meetings of governors or members were held, and of the governors only two survived in 1845: William Bard, president, and Philip Hine. Owing to the original powers granted to the society, however, these gentlemen were in doubt as to its standing at that time, and sought legal advice following which action a written opinion, delivered April 22, 1845, decided that the corporation "is of perpetual duration." Thereupon a meeting was held at the rooms of the Public School Society, July 29, 1845, and another at Mr. Bard's office in Wall street, on August 6, 1845, at which meeting a new board of governors was elected.

During the next ten years, various plans were suggested to make the fund useful as intended by the subscribers; in 1846-47 it was proposed to reform the Alms House Hospital; in 1848, to assist the Society for the Reformation of Delinquent Females, in their Lying-in Department; in 1849 the Magdalen Society was requested to receive patients. In 1855 action was taken seeking to unite with the New York Women's Hospital under a new charter, but the action was not pursued to consolidation. On March 29, 1855, the system was adopted of aiding females requiring assistance during confinement, at their homes, limiting the expense to \$25 in each case, and in that activity it continued a very useful charity until August, 1892. The work of the Society brought public recognition and appreciation; in 1863 its funds had reached a total of \$66,937.36, and in 1893 the sum of \$296,271.22, the interest of which it was empowered to use for the charitable purpose for which the society had been incorporated.

In August, 1892, the Society absorbed the Midwifery Dispensary, No. 312 Broome street, and also continued to care for women in their own homes. On May 3, 1894, the Society purchased the Hamilton Fish property on Second avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, for \$200,000, funds being raised as follows: J. Pierpont Morgan, \$20,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$10,000; the Society's note for \$60,000; mortgage, and bond issue, for balance, \$110,000. In November, 1894, the administrative offices were removed to the new building, and the Broome street establishment became a sub-station. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan extended further assistance, making himself chiefly responsible for the adequate fitting up of the Hamilton Fish property, the first floor for offices, students' rooms, lecture halls, etc., the second floor for wards, with accom-

modation for thirty-five beds; the third, for nurses; and the top floor for medical students and staff.

The Society, however, labored under very heavy liabilities, the interest charges alone on its indebtedness amounting, in 1896, to more than \$6,000 per annum. Their work was expanding each year; in 1896, 3,423 applicants for relief were recorded at their hospital and relief station, 2,768 were attended in confinement, and 37,800 visits were made "to the wretched tenement districts" in that year by the medical staff.

In 1897, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan intimated his willingness to erect a suitable hospital building, provided sufficient income could be obtained to conduct it without incurring any debt. The offer was accepted, and the governors issued an appeal to the public, hoping to secure an endowment fund of \$500,000. Some substantial amounts were subscribed the following year, and it was decided to proceed with the building of the new hospital. Mr. Morgan's plans provided for a building of ten floors, and, when completed, to deliver to the institution "the most magnificent hospital building in the country." It was estimated that the opening of each floor would entail an annual outlay of \$15,000. On May 20, 1899, temporary quarters were taken by the Society, the demolition of the Fish building began, and shortly afterwards the construction of the ten-story building commenced on the site of the old, situated on Second avenue, 17th and 18th streets, with total frontage of 383 feet. With the completion and equipment of the new building, the Society's hospital capacity would advance from 28 to 260 beds; also the Society would be in a position to offer added facilities to students, which department of its work was by no means unimportant or inconsiderable, as the fees paid to it by graduate students of obstetrics amounted to \$3,412 for the hospital year 1899.

The Society's one hundred and second year (1900) was made auspicious by the completion of its magnificent new building. Fifty additional feet of frontage on 18th street had been generously conveyed to it by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and the building fixed at eight stories, steel, brick and stone construction, entirely fireproof, with floor space of about 140,000 square feet. The building was not actually completed until the winter of 1902-03, but the Society moved from its temporary quarters into the new building on May 1, 1901, occupying the lower floor for its out-door department,

while the construction work proceeded. After the completion and opening, funds were appropriated sufficient to conduct one ward floor, consisting of sixty-two beds, until the 1st of January, 1903. A great increase in application for ward treatment followed the opening, the society admitting into its hospital in 1903, 1,132 patients; treating also 2,693 patients in their homes.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, in 1914, donated \$100,000 toward the year's expenses, and the city grant was \$25,000. It was estimated that the Society cared for, at that time, about ten per cent. of the total births in the borough of Manhattan.

The hospital furnishes courses in practical obstetrics for graduates and undergraduates in medicine. The superintendent in 1917-18 was W. H. Spiller, M. D.; the consulting surgeon, W. M. Polk; the chief surgeons, J. W. Markoe and A. B. Davis; the attending surgeons and specialists, R. McPherson, J. A. Harrar, G. W. Kosmak, C. F. Jellinghaus, E. D. Truesdell, L. A. Wing, M. K. Smith, H. M. Ratliff, M. Rosensohn, and T. C. Newson.

New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.—The work now carried on by this institution, succeeding to all the activities and to all traditions of the oldest Nursery, the oldest Child's Hospital, and the oldest Maternity Hospital in the City of New York, which sent doctors to the homes of the poor at the time of childbirth, was begun in 1823. The present corporation was formed by the consolidation of the Nursery and Child's Hospital with the New York Infant Asylum, which formerly consolidated with the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital. Each of these institutions was a pioneer in its particular line.

The old Marion Street Maternity Hospital was organized in 1823 and incorporated in 1827 as The New York Female Asylum for Lying-In-Women, and was so called for the next seventy years. Its object was to furnish comfortable conditions and skillful attendance to respectable married women during the period of their confinement, and to supply competent medical care at their homes under similar circumstances. It was the first institution of its kind to care for poor respectable women, and was the pioneer in the city in sending physicians to such homes to attend at childbirth. Two lots were bought in 1830 on Orange, now Marion street, near Prince street, and a three-story building was built; this was headquarters for fifty-five years. This unostentatious charity re-

moved in 1885 to No. 139 Second avenue, where it continued its quiet work until 1899, when it consolidated with the New York Infant Asylum.

In 1854 Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois interested herself in statistics which showed there was a fearful infant mortality in the world. It was from a knowledge of these facts, and from personal observations of the cruelties practiced, the drugging, starving, and neglect of infants that induced her to make an effort for the establishing of a nursery. She began with a \$100 donation, and in three months collected \$10,000 for a public nursery; a charter was granted April 10, 1854, under the name of The Nursery for the Children of Poor Women. The nursery was opened May 1, 1854, in St. Mark's place; its ill-ventilated rooms were soon overcrowded with infants of wet nurses and the daily charge of children whose parents labored away from home. The institution was controlled by a board of thirty officers and managers, and the medical staff in 1854 were: Edward Delafield, T. H. Markoe, J. T. Metcalfe, H. G. Cox, G. A. Peters, G. T. Elliott, Charles H. Allen, James Stewart.

During the cholera epidemic of 1854, the nursery was overcrowded and an adjoining house was utilized. Two years later the nursery acquired one of the wooden cottages which had been used by the New York Hospital during a period of reconstruction of their building. The cottage stood on a lot belonging to the Tonnele estate, at 14th street and Sixth avenue, and after some remodeling was occupied by the Nursery. The charter was amended in 1856, and the name of the institution changed to The Nursery and Child's Hospital. The cottage soon became inadequate, and the city leased lots on 51st street to the institution. An appropriation of \$10,000 from the State became available, and the cornerstone of a building was laid June 22, 1857, and was soon occupied. During the Civil War it was used as a hospital for soldiers.

The Nursery opened in 1870 its country home on Staten Island, which was of great benefit to the sickly children, but it was unfortunately destroyed by fire after being in use ten years.

Although the Nursery and Child's Hospital began as a nursery, it was soon found necessary to care for sick children. To a certain extent this had been done almost from the beginning. Hitherto illegitimate children had not been admitted, and the important development of this work was undertaken by the institution. There

was apparently at this time no accommodation for that class obtainable at any city institution. Through the exertions of Mrs. Du Bois, the city granted a lease of the lot, corner of Lexington avenue and 51st street, and expended \$40,000 for the erection of a building to shelter illegitimate children. The building was ready for occupancy in 1861, but for the next four years was devoted to government use. After the close of the war, it was adapted for a Lying-in-Hospital, the managers having received power to add such a department. In 1865 the New York Infant Asylum was founded, its primary object being to take charge of foundlings and infant children to the age of two years, and to provide for their support and education; also, to provide lying-in-wards so as to prevent maternal abandonment of homeless infants and to diminish the moral dangers and personal sufferings to which homeless mothers were exposed.

The Infant Asylum had its origin in the efforts of Rev. Mr. Richmond to reform a class of unfortunate young women whom he found in the maternity wards of Bellevue Hospital. His death occurred before his plan could be completed, but his widow in 1865 secured a charter, and rented a building at 104th street and West End avenue. After a struggle of two years the work was abandoned, but in 1871 the society was reorganized through the efforts of Miss Alice Sanford and her father, General Sanford.

The New York Infant Asylum in 1872 bought the present site of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital at Amsterdam avenue and 61st street. The building was occupied in April, 1873, and in 1899 the Infant Asylum consolidated with Marion Street Maternity Hospital, and the property on Marion street was sold for \$75,000. The Infant Asylum was consolidated in 1910 with the Nursery and Child's Hospital under its present title. The work of the present hospital is thus classified: 1. A Lying-in-Hospital. 2. A Hospital for Sick Children. 3. A Boarding-out-Department, supplanting the nursery in the building. The foundling children are placed in suitable homes, and their general welfare supervised from the hospital. 4. An Outside Obstetrical Department, continuing the work begun by the Marion Street Maternity Hospital. Physicians connected with the staff are sent to the homes of those who apply for aid. 5. The training of a limited number of nursery maids who after a year

in the care of young children, are open to employment in private families.

Noteworthy facts in the history of this institution are that in the two decades commencing with 1853-54, the infant mortality at the New York Almshouse was ninety per cent; this was decreased to about sixteen per cent in 1876 at the City Nursery. It also claims to have opened the first refuge for erring, penitent mothers. Another remarkable fact is that during the first fifty years of its existence the chief administrative office, that of first directress, was held by only two persons. Mrs. Du Bois, founder of the institution, was most active and successful in the office until her death in 1889, and was succeeded by Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan. The present superintendent is Miss Rye Morley.

Hospital for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, New York.—At the close of the first half of the last century, Dr. James Knight, as a visitor of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, came in contact with laboring men and women, and as far back as 1842, when attending the clinics of Dr. Valentine Mott, was impressed with the necessity for an institution for the relief of the ruptured and crippled. He enlisted the interest of the distinguished surgeons Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, J. M. Cainochran, James R. Wood, also such prominent citizens as George Opdyke, R. A. Whittans, Wilson G. Hunt, Robert L. Stewart, T. B. Sillman and Peter Cooper. Notwithstanding the encouragement given by these gentlemen, the necessary funds were not secured to establish a hospital, and Dr. Knight sought the counsel of R. M. Hartley, prominent in the work of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The result was the organization, on April 15, 1862, of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, which was incorporated December 18, 1862; the incorporators were: Robert Minturn, John C. Green, Stewart Brown, A. R. Wetmore, William A. Booth, Robert M. Hartley, Joseph B. Collins, Jonathan Sturges, James W. Beekman, George Griswold, John David Wolfe, Enoch L. Fancher, James Knight, Thomas Denny, Luther R. Marsh, Charles M. Talbot, J. F. Sheafe, Henry S. Terbell, Nathan Bishop, John W. Quincy, who, by the act of incorporation, became the first board of managers.

The Society, soon after its organization, leased as a hospital the residence at 97 Second avenue of Dr. Knight, who became the first

resident physician and surgeon and held this title until 1878, when it was changed to surgeon-in-chief, a position he retained until his death, October 24, 1887.

The building on Second avenue accommodated twenty-eight beds. The little hospital soon became insufficient, and in 1867 the Society purchased for \$40,000 five lots on the corner of 42nd street and Lexington avenue, a purchase made possible by the generous contributions of Chauncey and Henry Rose, John C. Baldwins, and others. For construction, subscriptions over \$100,000 were pledged by citizens, and the new building was opened with a general reception in the hospital November 10, 1870.

The site of the hospital was all that could be desired; the elevation commanded a wide view of the upper part of the city and the regions beyond. The bright waters of Long Island Sound and the wooded hills of New Jersey are plainly observable. Though the hospital had no country branch, various summer homes have generously shared their accommodations; prominent among these are the "Robin's Nest" at Tarrytown; Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff; the Haxton Cottage at Bath Beach; the New York Home for Destitute Children; the Playground Association of America; the People's University Extension Society; the Crippled Children's Driving Fund Association; and the "Bobolinks" at Sharon, Connecticut. There are annual treat days for the patients, among which are the Potter entertainment provided by Miss Blanche Potter in memory of her father, Orlando B. Potter; the McAlpin Day, the 20th of June, when there is a treat to all of the patients, a ride in Central Park, and games on the lawn; the Witherell Memorial, a day set apart once a year for an entertainment, drive in the park, and a treat of ice cream, cake and oranges for the children. From the beginning, a school under the public school system has been maintained, also, in more recent years, a kindergarten (the oldest hospital school in existence), and at no time have the educational features been neglected.

During Dr. Knight's administration the cases treated were: Varicose veins, bow-legs, knock-knees, club foot, paralysis, lateral curvature of the spine, spinal diseases, hip diseases, rachitis, white swelling, rheumatic contractions, in fact, all the ailments or physical defects that produce lameness or deformities. After the death of Dr. Knight, the present occupant, Dr. Virgil P. Gibb assistant for thirteen years, was appointed surgeon:

William T. Bull was placed in charge of the hernia department. At his suggestion children suffering from hernia failing to get relief from trusses, were admitted to the wards for operation.

The development of the New York Central railroad terminal necessitated in 1912 the institution to look for another site, and an attractive plot was secured on the north side of 42nd street, between First and Second avenues. Here the present building was constructed, with all the modern equipment of a first-class hospital, the roof being devoted to a garden overlooking the East river. The officers for the year 1917-18 were: William Church Osborn, president; Adrian Iselin, Jr., S. Sidney Smith, Geraldyn Redmond, vice-presidents; John S. Melcher, treasurer; John N. Stearns, recording and corresponding secretary.

Infirmiry for Women and Children, New York.—The foundation of this institution was laid in 1853, when Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell with a capital of fifty dollars opened a dispensary for poor women and children, in a room near Tompkins square. The popular prejudice against women physicians at this time was so universal that Dr. Blackwell could not obtain a location in a respectable boarding house that would permit her to place a sign on the dwelling. It was necessary to use the strictest economy with the small capital, but on December 13, 1853, the dispensary was incorporated and a house rented on Fifteenth street.

The purposes of the institution were threefold: To give poor women the opportunity of consulting physicians of their own sex; to give women students of medicine the advantages of hospital instruction; to form a school for instruction in nursing and in the laws of health. In the first year 200 patients were treated, and the vital necessity of cleanliness, ventilation and a judicious diet, was urged upon them, not only in the dispensary, but in their home life. The importance of hygiene and preventive medicine was always made prominent by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. This pioneer among the women physicians of the land later was assisted by her sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell and Dr. M. E. Zackszewaka. The hospital was located in 1861 in Bleecker street, in a house owned by the institution. In that year sixty-six general cases were received besides fifty-nine obstetric cases, while 123 obstetric cases and 264 general cases received home treatment, and 2,182 dispensary patients were seen.

Dr. Blackwell, while in England, became a warm friend of Florence Nightingale and became interested in the training of nurses not only for hospital wards, but in district nursing. One of the first endeavors of the little hospital was to establish a training school for nurses; the progress was slow until the breaking out of the Civil War. Early in May, 1861, at a meeting of the managers to consider how the training school could meet the requirements necessary for the care of wounded soldiers, a committee was authorized to call a meeting at Cooper Union, where the Women's Central Relief Association was organized, which afterwards merged with the Sanitary Commission. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell was chairman of the committee that had in charge everything relating to nurses. The New York and Bellevue Hospitals opened their wards for training of nurses, and a course of lectures was delivered by eminent physicians coöperating with Dr. Blackwell. The first really organized training school was afterwards established at Bellevue, the next at New York Hospital. The Infirmary coöperated with these larger hospitals by instructing nurses in obstetrics, and it was not for sometime that it could establish its own training school for general practice.

The leading medical colleges, 1860 to 1865, refused to accept women students, and a special charter was obtained incorporating a department of the Infirmary as a medical college. This enterprise met with success from its foundation, and to make room in the Second avenue building, then occupied by the Infirmary, the hospital was removed to its present site, at 321 East 15th street, Stuyvesant Square, Second avenue. The college continued in the Second avenue building till it became inadequate to its needs, and in 1886 a building fund was started, and by the combined efforts of the trustees, the Alumnae and the Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women, a fund of \$70,000 was raised, which, with the proceeds of the sale of the Second avenue building, enabled the purchase in 1888 of the building adjoining the hospital on East 15th street, where the college work was carried on until 1899, when, by reason of the fact that other medical colleges had opened their doors to women students, its needs and its services terminated, and the entire work of the institution was devoted to its hospital and allied services.

At the close of its half century, the Infirmary had done what no other hospital had done, in maintaining a struggle for the higher

education of women by keeping before the public the standard of woman's medical education in the face of all prejudices. It started and maintained a medical school to bear witness to the principle that medical education must be based on clinical instruction in hospital wards. It was forced to support all the clinical opportunities for the instruction of its students on account of the exclusion of women to the advantages freely given to men in the public and private charities of the city. This it has done, and in addition took the initiative in establishing schools for nurses, in seeking to start fresh air work, district nursing and sanitary work in the tenements. No hospital in the city takes its place, for in no other regular school are patients exempt from the publicity consequent on the presence of classes of men students in the wards. It continues to be most necessary for the training of women physicians; it is a center for social betterment, and a charity where a vast amount of personal work is done.

The hospital properties and equipment are valued at \$349,863.40. The officers for 1918 were: Edward C. Henderson, president; Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, vice-president; Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Henry Villard and Miss Emily A. Watson, honorary vice-presidents; Henry J. Fisher, treasurer; Mrs. Nelson C. Holland, secretary. The house officers are Floride L. Croft, superintendent; Perle P. Penfield and Irene Tognazzine, physicians.

Woman's Hospital, New York.—The Woman's Hospital in the State of New York enjoys the distinction of being the first of its kind founded by women for the exclusive use of women. It was incorporated in November, 1855, as The Woman's Hospital, but by an act of the Legislature, April 7, 1858, it received its present title. It had its inception in the inspiration and genius of Dr. J. Marion Sims, the recognized father of gynecology, so the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York may be fittingly termed its birthplace.

The early history of the hospital reads like a romance, although punctuated by many tragic moments. The obstetrical forceps were not in general use, and in many instances woman was obliged to deliver herself after a long and difficult labor, as no operation based on surgical principles had been devised which could be trusted to produce successful results. Dr. J. Marion Sims, of Montgomery, Alabama, undertook the investigation of this patho-

logical condition; he built a private hospital, collected cases, mostly negro slaves, and for nearly four years toiled before a single cure was effected. He, however, brought the operation to such a degree of perfection, as well as the instruments which he invented, that it still remains to-day an ideal procedure. His constant mental tension undermined his health, and he sought New York for change of climate. As a surgeon he was warmly welcomed to New York by the whole medical profession. He delivered an elaborate and lucid lecture before the medical profession of the city in Stuyvesant Institute on May 18, 1854, on the necessity of organizing a woman's hospital. A committee of organization was formed, and Dr. Sims was deputed to visit prominent women of the city to lay the sorrows of suffering women before them and to solicit their co-operation. The outcome was, on February 10, 1855, thirty ladies met in a parlor on St. Mark's Place, and accepted a constitution calling for a new charitable institution to be organized under the Woman's Hospital Association. This society was to have a board of managers consisting of thirty-five members, who were to have charge of the affairs of the association. They were as follows: Mesdames David Codwise, Wm. B. Astor, Ogden Hoffman, Horace Webster, Jacob Le Roy, T. C. Doremus, Dr. Horace Greene, Peter Cooper, Alexander H. Stevens, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. F. U. Johnston, G. G. Howland, Elisha Peck, D. D. Conover, Dr. Warren, Henry Baker, Hawkins, Dr. Cheever, A. P. Crane, Cornelius DuBois, M. A. Marvin, J. C. Wheeler, C. B. Hatch, William Edgar, R. B. Minturn, Joseph Lawrence, W. B. Skidmore, M. H. Grinnel, E. C. Benedict, H. J. Raymond, G. D. Phelps, Dr. Dewitt, William H. Aspinwall, Walden Pell, Thomas Mason.

The physicians and surgeons, for the first year were: Drs. J. Marion Sims, Alex. H. Stevens, Valentine Mott, Ed. W. Delafield, John W. Francis, Horace Green.

The first location selected for the hospital was a rented house at Madison avenue and 29th street. The hospital was modestly fitted up and contained forty beds. Patients came from the far west, the extreme south. From the first the hospital had difficulty in meeting expenses, and the managers appealed to the Legislature for assistance. The New York City government had already come to its financial assistance with an appropriation of \$2,500; the State now made an appropriation of \$10,000.

The Woman's Hospital Association was not intended as a

permanent organization, and in 1856 an appeal was made to found a State Woman's Hospital and also for the grant of certain lands and buildings for the purpose. The buildings were not granted, but the act was passed, giving to certain persons "power to establish and maintain and conduct a hospital in the City of New York, to be known as the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York." The city granted the block now bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, and 49th and 50th streets; this originally formed part of "Potter's Field," and was so filled with dead that 35,000 bodies were removed from the site after it came into the possession of the hospital. The Legislature in 1863 appropriated \$50,000 towards the buildings, with the provision that \$100,000 should be raised by private contributions. The visit of Dr. Sims to Europe occurred in the summer of 1861, where he studied hospital construction, and he returned embued with the advantages of the "pavilion plan." Accordingly, the plans for a single building were abandoned, and the new idea found expression in plans for four separate five-story brick and stone buildings, with wards extending across the full width, affording light and ventilation at both sides. The first pavilion was ready for occupancy October 12, 1867; it was four lofty stories in height, and afforded accommodations for seventy-five patients. In accordance with the charter, the financial affairs and management of the property were in the hands of a board of governors, of whom James W. Beckman was president.

During the first twelve years, 1200 cases were discharged, cured or greatly relieved. The hospital, requiring greater accommodations, was eventually removed to its present location at 110th street and Amsterdam avenue. This site has a frontage of about four hundred feet on 110th street, overlooking the property of St. John's Cathedral and St. Luke's Hospital on the other side of the cathedral grounds. The exterior of the building is the French Renaissance, and it had two lateral wings, each 100 feet deep, jutting out toward the south. The west wing is known as the Thompson Pavilion, and provides accommodations for the Thompson Laboratory. The east wing is the Nurses' Home. There were admitted for surgical care for the year ending September 30, 1917, 3,555 patients.

In the early days of the hospital the pathologist was usually the professor of pathology in one of the New York medical schools. In 1915, however, the laboratory was accorded more fitting recogni-

tion, appropriate space was assigned, and the rooms supplied with efficient laboratory equipment. Dr. Lawrence W. Strong was appointed director of Pathological Laboratories, with membership on the surgical board, and Dr. Emil Schwartz assistant pathologist. The department in 1916 inaugurated pathological conferences, open to the medical public. Courses in gynecological pathology are given to properly accredited applicants according to their special needs. Clinical conferences in 1917 were inaugurated to precede the weekly pathological conferences. Women as technical assistants are employed both in the histological and in the clinical pathological laboratory. The Out-Patient Department has large commodious quarters on the ground floor of the Thompson Pathological Building, where a regular daily gynecological clinic is held, also twice a week cystoscopic clinic and obstetrical prenatal clinic and electrical clinic three times a week. In the year 1916-17, 7,118 patients were examined, treated and advised, and 12,616 consultations were held.

In the year 1910 the board of governors established a maternity service. Dr. Franklin A. Dorman was appointed obstetrical surgeon, with membership on the surgical board. During the year 1917 over 600 confinement cases were cared for. The staff as now organized consists of: Franklin A. Dorman, director, and Harold C. Ingraham, assistant. The present capacity is twenty-five ward beds and twenty-two private rooms. The total assets of the hospital on September 30, 1917, were \$2,574,540, of which the sites, buildings and hospital equipment represented \$1,607,378.87.

Dr. Clement Cleveland was appointed in 1916 surgical director and president of the surgical board. He was succeeded in 1918 by Dr. George Gray Ward, Jr., who was appointed chief surgeon, as well as the president of the surgical board. Dr. Ward found himself in charge of a hospital accommodating 106 gynecological and 25 obstetrical ward beds, and 73 private and semi-private beds. During the year 1918 there were 3,721 patients admitted and 5,119 operations performed and 613 births. The Out-Patient Department had 9,180 applicants and 14,370 visits. The number of employees, including the nursing staff, was 212. The entire staff, which consisted of four attending surgeons on duty, one of whom is an obstetric surgeon, and five junior attending surgeons subordinate to the chief surgeon, who has power to make decisions in all departments.

New York Hospital for Women, New York.—The hospital connected with the New York Medical College for Women, at 17-21 West 101st street, New York City, has just completed its fifty-third year of existence. The original charter of the New York Medical College was amended in 1864 so as to add to it the privileges of a hospital. The college is one of but two colleges in the English-speaking world to-day where women may pursue the study of medicine in an institution limited to women students.

The institution was removed to Second avenue and 12th street in 1868, and in 1874 to Lexington avenue and 37th street. It was removed in 1881 to No. 213 West 54th street, and here the work was continued until October, 1898, when the new buildings were built at No. 91 West 101st street. The situation of the hospital commands all the clinical possibilities of a neighborhood where there are but few institutions of a charitable nature, together with the advantages of being within 100 feet of Central Park. The dispensary maintains a full corps of attending physicians. All departments of the college use the clinical material of the dispensary. A babies' dairy station was opened in connection with the dispensary during the last year. The hospital, with operating amphitheatre and all modern appliances, supplies clinical material from its medical, surgical and obstetrical wards.

The attending physicians and obstetricians are: Drs. Elizabeth Jarret, Elinor Van Buskirk, Addison S. Boyce, Grace M. Kahn, Lucy M. Sheppherd, Augusta P. Schultz; assistant attending physicians and obstetricians: Drs. Daisy L. W. Rottenburg, Lillian M. Burlingame, Mary I. Sullivan, Elizabeth Wiltshire Wright, Mary Freeman, Sophie Peck Ehrlich; attending surgeons: Drs. Sidney F. Wilcox, Walter G. Crump; auxiliary attending surgeons: Drs. Burt B. Sheldon, A. S. Boyce; attending specialists: Drs. Edwin S. Munson, L. F. Cochen, B. B. Clark, Reeve Turner, William H. Dieffenbach, Cornelia C. Brant, Henry W. Lyding, E. C. Charles.

Seaside Home and Hospital, Brooklyn.—The Brooklyn Children's Aid Society was organized January 13, 1866. Its chief purpose and main activities have been the establishment and operation of the Seaside Home and Hospital at Coney Island. The Seaside Home was established July 10, 1876, and July 26, 1911, the service to mothers and children needing hospital care and bracing sea air

was extended to the opening of the new building which was incorporated as a separate institution. Dr. Elias H. Barclay, M. D., was its first medical director and W. H. Buchanan, M. D., assistant medical director. From its opening in 1865 women and children have been cared for by the hospital.

St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.—In 1865 the Sisters of Mercy sought to establish in Brooklyn a hospital for female patients to be conducted under their supervision. An advisory commission, the service being proposed to meet the need of medical particulars of all indigent women whose ailments were within the special scope of the treatment the Sisters sought to provide. The Sisterhood received complete powers from the State to afford medical and surgical treatment in diseases peculiar to women exclusively; and immediately took action to construct the establishment and opening of the institution.

The Sisters secured the premises at 22 Thorne street, Brooklyn, and opened for admission for the treatment of patients on June 2, 1865. The Sisters had very little money and they depended upon an increase in the voluntary contributions which was their only source of revenue, trusting that they expected to receive a certain sum from patients who were in a position to pay for the service. The hospital was called St. Mary's Female Hospital, and while the Sisters gave their services gratuitously in the work the institution was aided in professional efficiency by invited free service afforded it by many of the distinguished city and brilliant physicians and surgeons. The original medical board included: T. A. Knicker, M. D., Medical Director; W. H. Buchanan, M. D., Gaillard Thomas, consulting surgeons; Chauncey C. Mitchell, and Henry J. Cohen, consulting physicians. The surgeon-in-chief was John Byrne, and the assistant surgeon and resident physician was P. J. Dwyer. In addition to the hospital there was a dispensary department, at which during 1865 about 550 patients called for treatment. Ninety-eight patients were received into the hospital during the same period. Ten years later, in 1875, 217 patients were admitted to the hospital in which during the year there were forty-one births. The out-door patients in 1875 were 2,311.

In 1875 Bishop Loughlin purchased the entire block Mark's avenue, between Rochester and Buffalo avenues

October 18, 1879, the cornerstone of the hospital building was laid, and the first patients were admitted the latter part of November. The incorporators, who also constituted the first board of trustees, were: Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, John D. Keiley, Jr., John J. Kiernan, Dr. John Byrne, James Clyne, and three members of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. St. Mary's Hospital is non-sectarian, and a very large number of non-paying patients are annually treated within its walls. These are supported by contributions and money received from the city and excise funds. The medical and surgical staff of the hospital includes many men who have attained very high professional positions as specialists.

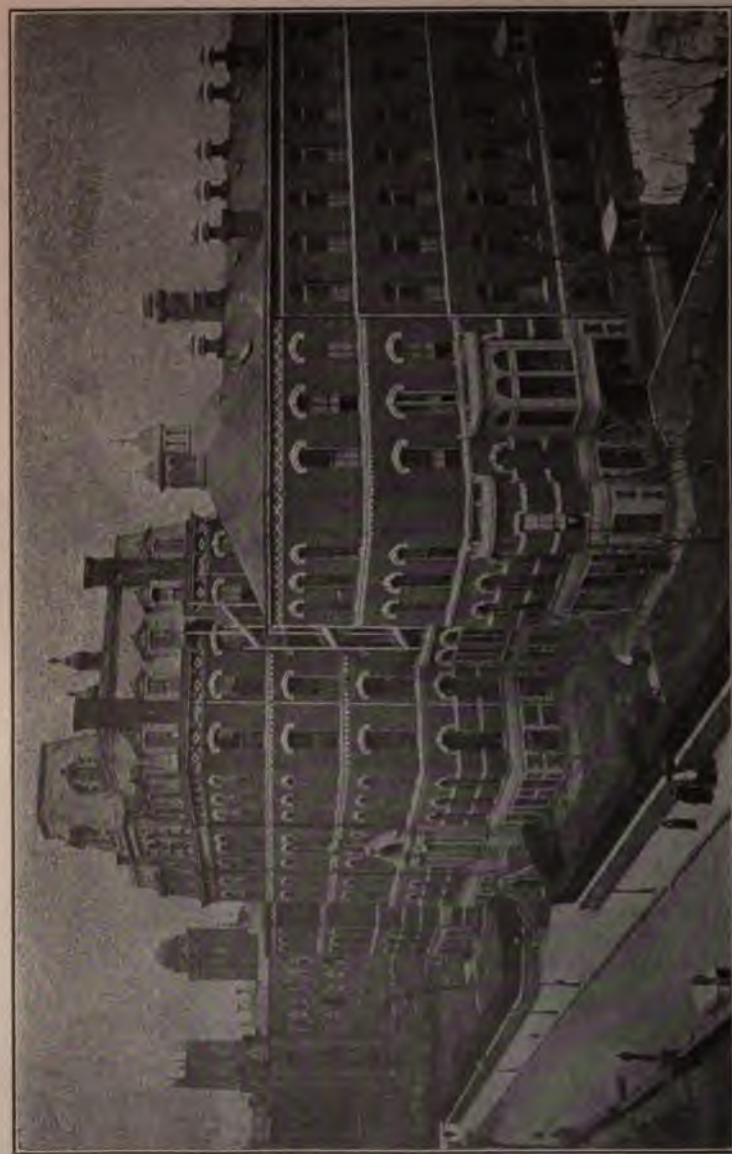
St. John's Guild, New York.—The St. John's Guild was organized October 19, 1866, to afford relief to sick children of the poor of the city of New York, without regard to creed, color or nationality, and was incorporated December 14, 1877. Among the early trustees were many prominent business and professional residents, among them Oswald Ottendorfer, Franklin Edson, J. H. Starin, William V. Brokaw, Dr. Mark Blumenthal, Dr. William Thurman; and in later boards of trustees, Lloyd Aspinwall, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, James Speyer, Henry Marquand, John Clafin, John D. Crimmins, Isaac N. Seligman, John D. Archibald, Jacob A. Reis, George Cromwell, Mrs. A. D. Juillard were active and useful members.

The St. John's Guild relies for its income solely on contributions. It is composed of honorary members who are such persons that the trustees decide are eligible for election, that have aided or been of service to the Guild. By payment of \$100 a person can become a life member, and, like the honorary members, exempt from annual dues. The active members are divided into three classes—sustaining members, the dues being \$25 a year; active members, \$10 a year; and associate members, dues \$1 a year. The Guild has been the recipient of a number of legacies and bequests, amounting in the aggregate from 1880 to 1917 inclusive, to \$348,464.94; amongst the largest are those of Charles E. Tilford, of \$65,714.28; Mary A. Murray, \$38,846.95, and George C. Taylor, \$25,000.

The St. John's Guild maintains during the summer months a Floating Hospital in New York Harbor, which in 1917 made forty-

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FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

seven trips, serving a total number of 34,279 patients—10,516 women, 15,406 children, and 8,357 infants. Both a winter and summer service are maintained at the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, Staten Island, New York, and the total number of patients admitted at the winter service of 1916-17 were 900, and at the summer service, 1,591. The officers of the medical board are: Abraham Jacobi, president, and David Bovaird, secretary. The endowment fund of the Guild amounts to \$246,424.97, and the loan indebtedness is \$90,000. The officers of the Guild for the year ending September 30, 1918, were: John T. Ijams, president; William Sherer, first vice-president; Abraham Jacobi, M.D., second vice-president; John West Horner, Jr., secretary; and Edward Roesler, treasurer.

Foundling Hospital, New York.—This was incorporated in October, 1869, by the Sisters of Charity, and its establishment was mainly due to Sister M. Irene. Its first location was a rented house at No. 17 East 12th street, which was made ready for the reception of infants on January 1, 1870. The necessity for such an institution is evidenced by the fact that 126 babies were soon left on its doorstep. A meeting of benevolent ladies of New York City was held at the request of Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud, and they responded generously, furnished the house, and supplied clothing for the babies.

The hospital soon outgrew its accommodations, and in 1871 No. 3 North Washington Square was rented. More room soon became necessary, and the authorities of New York City leased for one hundred years for use of the institution the block between 68th and 69th streets, on Lexington avenue. The Legislature appropriated \$100,000 towards the buildings provided the managers of the institution would raise a like amount; within a year this was secured through contributions by an appreciative public, and building was commenced at once. The Sisters of Charity were able to remove to their new hospital in October, 1873, having received from the time of their organization upwards of 5,000 infants, which number has run up to the present time to nearly one hundred thousand. A large number of these infants have been placed in private homes. At the very beginning of the hospital, another work grew out of caring for the babies—the care of the unfortunate mothers. A mother who had deposited her babe in the outside

crib returned in the evening, saying: "My baby is in good hands, but there seems to be nothing but the river for me. My friends will have nothing to do with me." A home was immediately offered her; this opened the door for mother as well as for babe, and thousands of mothers have become self-respecting women, many of them holding honorable positions. The hospital has prevented many infanticides; many little cast-aways have been given a chance for life; many unfortunate mothers have been saved. It is not always through want of maternal love that unfortunate mothers abandon their offspring; it is rather the dreadful circumstances which distract their minds and drives them to desperation. Many of these women, in their effort to prevent the full effect of their sin, use all kinds of devices to do away with their burden, hence many babies come to the Crib of the Foundling Hospital already in the weakest phases of life; the institution never refuses a babe on account of its weak physical condition, but is happy to give it devoted care for a day, for a week, or for months, so that it may live, or at least pass into eternity with a foster mother's love.

The Maternity Hospital, known as the St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, on the southeast corner of 69th street and Lexington avenue, is intended for married women, who may here receive all the care, attention and professional services not otherwise at their command; unmarried women, pregnant for the first time, are admitted. The hospital is equipped with all the latest sanitary improvements, and has the service of a corps of careful and able physicians and obstetricians. The work of the Foundling Hospital is much more far-reaching than its name implies. An outdoor department is maintained, and is the means of helping out hundreds of women, mentally, physically, and morally. There is a training school for nurses, and lectures on the care of children and their diseases are given twice a week from October to May. A seaside branch, known as the Eurana Schwab, is beautifully situated on the south side of Staten Island, facing on New York Bay, and nearly opposite Sandy Hook. There is an area of sixty-five acres of land, high and dry, with a southern exposure terminating at the water's edge, with a fine sandy beach of 1,700 feet in length. A picturesque sheet of fresh water, known as Arburtis Lake, with high wooded banks is among the prominent features of this magnificent property. The bay affords the best kind of sea bathing for small children, and

during the summer months over five hundred children enjoy the luxury of salt-water bathing.

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.—This hospital, at 405-411 West 34th street, New York City, was organized in 1870 and incorporated in 1887, for the medical and surgical treatment of children between the ages of two and fourteen years, suffering with acute or curable diseases. It is in the charge of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, a Protestant Episcopal order, and in its first two decades provided annually accommodation for about seventy patients. At the end of that period, about 400 cases were received yearly, the average yearly expenditures being about \$14,000. The Sisterhood also maintained a free dispensary, where about 5,000 children were treated yearly as out-patients. They also maintained the Noyes Memorial House, at Peekskill, New York, where patients were transferred from the hospital when the diseases from which they suffered were ascertained to have assumed an incurable form. Another active charity of the Sisterhood was the summer branch house, at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, where convalescent children were sent.

At the present time (1918), the outdoor department of the St. Mary's Hospital is known as the Wilkes Dispensary, located at 435-437 Ninth avenue, New York City; it is open from 10 to 12, and 2 to 4 daily, and the attending physicians and surgeons of the hospital are the consultants at the dispensary. The institution conducts a country-branch at Norwalk, Connecticut, where cases needing change of air are sent. It is open only during the summer season. The physician-in-charge is C. G. Bohannon.

The attending staff of St. Mary's Hospital (1917) consists of Drs. G. M. Swift, F. S. Mathews, C. E. Farr, D. West and D. S. Byard. The consultants are: R. Watts, C. N. Dowd, M. A. Starr, W. C. Clarke, D. D. Stowell, A. H. Busby, and E. F. Kilbane.

Prospect Heights Hospital and Brooklyn Maternity, Brooklyn.—The hope of lessening in some degree the crime of infanticide, actuated some philanthropic ladies of Brooklyn to meet in 1870, to discuss the advisability of establishing an infirmary wherein comfortable accommodation and good care could be given needy poor, the unmarried, as well as the married, "whose approaching maternity render them temporarily unfit to fight life's battles for themselves." A constitution was drafted, corporate powers

granted, and the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum opened in January, 1871, in a house located on Lawrence street, corner Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

Thirty-four women were received in the second year, and the same number eventually discharged. Dr. D. St. Clair Smith, in August, 1872, resigned as resident physician. During the year, additional space was rented, more than doubling the rental, the other expenses with the expansion increasing proportionately. However, the institution was aided in 1872 by a State grant of \$2,250.

In the third year Dr. A. E. Sumner became medical director, Dr. F. S. Abbott, resident physician, and Mrs. J. M. White, matron. Much development occurred in that year, a nursery, a child's hospital, and a school for the training of nurses being established, the last-named being deemed of sufficient importance to require a special charter.

The Infirmary purchased the property, No. 48 Concord street, and the one adjoining, removing without delay to the former, where the Society resolved, because of the enlargement of its scope of work, to change the corporate name to Brooklyn Homœopathic Maternity, and as such held its first reception in its new quarters June 7, 1873, an occasion well attended and yielding result in subscriptions for more than \$6,000 during that day. Sixty-nine women were treated during the year. In 1874 much needed support came to the institution in the gift of \$5,000 by Mrs. William F. Cary; Mrs. Sidney Dorlon also presenting to the institution "a home on the Hudson, for our little ones in summer." In 1874, the training school for nurses assumed the name of the New York State School for Training Nurses.

In the early summer of 1894, the cornerstone of the new Brooklyn Maternity, corner Washington avenue and Douglas street, was laid, and the building in due course completed, notwithstanding a heavy debt. The financial stress was occasioned chiefly by the circumstance that "Greater New York, in the name of economy, eliminated all philanthropic organizations from its responsibilities, thereby obliging the board of managers to add the work of a general hospital, in order to continue to extend a Christian charity to the needy."

In 1901, the name was changed to Prospect Heights Hospital, and Brooklyn Maternity. Two years later, the secretary reported

that "our building is not large enough for our needs, and we are constantly planning how we can best manage to comfortably accommodate our growing necessities within the four walls of our building." The year's reports show that the hospital received 56 patients for medical treatment, 92 for surgical, and 47 for obstetrical, and that the income derived from private rooms occupied by patients was \$11,149.31, and for infants' board, \$2,742.04; these two items bringing the receipts within about \$3,000 of the total expenditure, notwithstanding that many free patients were treated.

The hospital has continued its early usefulness and success. Additions have been made from time to time to its buildings. The location of the hospital is corner of Washington avenue and St. John's place. The chief of staff is W. W. Blackman, and the resident physician, W. D. Voorhees.

Brooklyn Nursery and Infant Hospital.—The history of this institution dates back to the incorporation, August 7, 1871, of the Flatbush Avenue Industrial School and Nursery. The title was changed in 1872 to the Brooklyn Nursery, and on March 10, 1890, the present name was adopted. The primary object is to give aid to poor, destitute and friendless children by providing them with a home, if necessary, and by giving them proper and suitable education, instructing and otherwise improving their moral, mental and physical condition. Babies under three years of age, nursing mothers, and mothers desiring to remain with their children, are admitted. The hospital maintains a temporary home for women, also a country branch at West New Brighton, Staten Island, where there is a central nursery, surrounded by a number of cottages. Here lying-in patients are not received, but in other respects the conditions of admission are the same as at the parent institution.

The hospital is located at No. 396 Herkimer street, and its real estate and personal holdings are valued approximately at \$100,000. The hospital is under the control of a board of lady managers. The officers in 1916 were: President, Mrs. E. W. Hance; secretary, Miss Geneva Cassidy; treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Obermayer. The attending physician in 1916 was Dr. William H. Price; the matron of the nursery Miss Winifred F. Anderson.

Sloane Hospital for Women
Sloane Maternity Hospital

New York.—This, formerly the
was so named in honor

of its benefactors and founders, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, son-in-law and daughter of the late Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who was much interested in the work of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, and who, had he lived, would probably have equipped the College with a hospital such as his daughter and son-in-law established.

In Vol. I, of the "Obstetrical and Gynecological Reports" of the Sloane Hospital for Women, a work published in 1913, Dr. E. B. Cragin prefaces the volume with a compend of the work and growth of the hospital. He states that on January 18, 1886, at a special meeting of trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. James W. McLane, then Professor of Obstetrics, presented a communication from Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, proposing to erect and endow on land belonging to the College on 59th street and Tenth avenue, a lying-in hospital to be known and designated as the "Sloane Maternity Hospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons." Regarding this proposal, the "History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York," by Geo. F. Shrady, states that the offer was made conditional upon the acceptance of certain governmental foundations such as would secure to the College the clinical advantages that would follow the operation of the hospital by professional men connected with the collegiate institution. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, to ensure that arrangement, stipulated that the hospital, when established, must have as managers men representing three interests, all of which were not only concerned in the hospital, as such, but in the furtherance of medical and surgical science unhampered practice therein would aid the faculty, teaching staff, and students, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The three governing interests required by Mr. and Mrs. Sloane to consist of: William D. Sloane, representing the founders; the president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, ex-officio; and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, as representing the trustees of the College; James W. McLane, M.D., and Francis Delafield, M.D., representing the faculty of the College. These were to hold office for life, and in the event of Mr. Sloane's death, resignation, or disability, his nominee, or that of his personal representative, was to succeed him. Similar provisions were to secure the continuance in office of the representatives of the other interests. Mr. Sloane's communication stated that these conditions were made "with a



VANDERBILT CLINIC, NEW YORK CITY

view of furnishing to the College the advantages to be derived from having a hospital in close connection with it."

The trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons having accepted the generous proposition of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, proceeded to carry into effect the intention of the donors. Work began in the spring of 1886, and before the end of the following year the building was ready for occupation, and it—together with the Vanderbilt Clinic—was inaugurated December 29, 1887, with an address in the lower lecture room of the College by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, then Professor of Gynecology. The establishment and endowment of the Sloane Maternity Hospital entailed an expenditure, by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, of more than \$900,000, Mr. Sloane furnishing the building at a cost of \$526,300, and Mrs. Sloane providing an endowment fund of \$377,300 for its maintenance in operation. The building consisted of three stories and an attic, with frontage of 65 feet on 59th street and 75 feet on Tenth avenue; it was of fireproof construction, brick, with facings and mouldings of granite and terra-cotta. At the time of its completion it was considered "the most complete obstetrical plant in the world." It had six wards, two of six beds and four of four beds each.

The first board of managers consisted of William D. Sloane, representing the donors; John C. Dalton, M.D., then president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Cornelius Vanderbilt, representing the trustees of the College; James W. McLane, M.D., and Francis Delafield, M.D., representing the faculty. The original medical staff was constituted as follows: T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., consulting physician; James W. McLane, M.D., visiting physician; Edward L. Partridge, M.D., assistant visiting physician and Alexander Lambert, student assistant.

The first patient was delivered January 11, 1888, by Alexander Lambert, who graduated in medicine that spring. During the first year over 400 deliveries were accomplished. The service increased so rapidly that in 1890 it was found necessary to treble the house staff of physicians, three assistant physicians each serving for a period of three months. Great care was exercised in the selection of the internes; all were required to be graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to have already served a full term of service in some general hospital.

Following the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons

with Columbia College in 1891, the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, including the Sloane Maternity Hospital, was conveyed to Columbia College, which, in February 1896, officially assumed the name of Columbia University in the City of New York.

In 1897 Mr. Sloane further increased the accommodation of the hospital, erecting an addition eastward, along 59th street. The addition was of six stories, providing an additional 72 beds, and an operating room accommodating 100 students. An adequate endowment for the addition was also provided by Mrs. Sloane, and the roof of the original building was raised to conform in general architectural style with that of the new addition.

On October 4, 1909, the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane was again evidenced by their decision to erect and endow a building to be used for the treatment of gynecological cases and for practical instruction in gynecology. It was completed during the winter of 1910-11, formally opened on March 1, 1911, and in it on the following day two operations were performed.

On December 5, 1910, at the request of managers of the hospital, the trustees of Columbia University approved of the change to the Sloane Hospital for Women, as appropriate to the enlarged scope of the work and the instruction to be given there.

In 1911 three stories were added to the original building, to provide for the large increase in nursing staff. In 1887 there were four ward nurses; in 1911, there were fifty nurses of the institution, and in addition a corps of special private nurses, varying in number from thirty to fifty.

Many noteworthy triumphs stand to the credit of the physicians identified with the hospital, and the institution has maintained a high standing ever since its opening. The Sloane Hospital is not only a charitable but a teaching institution, and one of its chief functions is to furnish practical instruction in obstetrics and gynecology to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to nurses, and to young medical men who have already completed a term of service in a general hospital. Each fourth-year student of the College of Physicians and Surgeons spends three weeks in the obstetrical division and four weeks in the gynecological division of the Sloane Hospital, sees on an average fifty deliveries, and during his month of practical gynecological instruction attends two operations daily. Nurses are furnished by seven hospitals of

New York City, and receive a course of three months' instruction in obstetrics before they can qualify for the diploma of the Sloane Hospital. There is also a post-graduate course for nurses; and post-graduate instruction to doctors.

The following have held the position of resident obstetrician at the Sloane Hospital: Drs. J. W. Markoe, N. E. Norfleet, G. W. Bratenahl, C. W. Hoyt, A. Abrams, Ervin A. Tucker, Geo. L. Brodhead, James Voorhees, F. A. Dorman, R. W. Lobenstine, Edward C. Lyon.

Misericordia Hospital, New York City.—This was originally called the New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericordia. The Misericordia Hospital was founded by that Sisterhood September 1, 1887, and incorporated November 22, 1888.

The hospital was established at 523 to 537 East 86th street, and the Sisters devoted their efforts to provide a maternity hospital for destitute women, and unmarried girls hitherto respectable, who were about to become mothers. Accommodation was provided for 125 free and 30 pay patients, with private rooms. The scope of the service undertaken by the Sisters was extensive, and the financial liability was at times embarrassing. The house expenses, rapidly increased; for example, they stood at about \$12,000 for the year 1892, during which year 206 women and 167 children were cared for. But the charity went forward to ever-increasing service, and the quarters became too small. The building of a new and necessary hospital in 1906-09 was attended by many difficulties, the early completion of the hospital being retarded by the financial crisis of 1907. In 1910, with the completion of the Administration Building, the Sisters were "forced to see the foundations of the west wing remain uncovered for want of funds, our obligations being now nearly \$250,000," stated the annual report. To complete the west wing another \$100,000 was required. The money was eventually procured, and the wing completed. The new structure has a frontage of seventy-five feet, and is 112 feet deep, and five stories high.

The hospital has many departments; its children's division has five wards, designed expressly for babies, and containing in all about 125 cribs; its surgical and medical departments have spacious quarters, and many private rooms; its obstetrical department is a service of considerable value, and is conducted admirably; its

public wards for poor and friendless mothers, which department was of course the original motive for the establishment of the institution, "is a blessed charity"; and the country branch of the institution, at Hartsdale, Westchester county, where Rev. Monsignor John Edwards in 1904 selected a site for a suburban home for the children entrusted to the care of the Sisters, "furnishes happiness and health to an increasing number of little ones each year."

The administration of the Misericordia Hospital has remained with the Sisters since its establishment, and connected with the institution have been many of the city's leading medical men. The officers of the medical board for 1917 were: William Shannon, M.D., president; Daniel J. Donovan, M.D., secretary.

St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women, New York.—"The Sisters of St. John Baptist announced in June, 1886 that they would open a convalescent hospital for women in a pleasant house opposite to St. George's Church in 16th street (New York City)." The hospital was duly opened, and at the outset had capacity for twelve patients. The Sisters looked for the assistance of friends "in providing such things as will make the patients comfortable, such as easy chairs and couches," the Sisters assuming the direction of the establishment, and making themselves responsible for its maintenance.

The first medical staff consisted of: Stuyvesant F. Morris and Henry D. Nicholls, consulting physicians; and T. M. Cheeseman, attending physician. The First Report was issued January 1, 1888, and to that time, from date of opening, sixty-five patients had been admitted, only two of whom died. The receipts from May 1, 1886, to January 1, 1888, were \$3,635.14, and the expenditures \$3,614.71.

In 1889 the hospital was removed to a more commodious building, No. 213 East 17th street, which building was for a few years sufficient for the needs of the institution. In the early nineties, however, the house adjoining, No. 211, was purchased. To provide a country home for recovering patients, the institution in 1903 received title to and possession of the house and grounds, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, formerly owned by the Summer Rest Society. The property then became known as the St. Andrew's

Rest, and furnished a welcome and beneficial rest place for convalescing patients of the St. Andrew's Hospital.

In 1908 a fund for erecting a new building for the work of St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital was started. The response was satisfactory, the report for the following year stating, "it is with great satisfaction that St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital is able to report this year the purchase of a larger and more suitable building. Having a well-started building fund, the ladies' committee carefully investigated the cost of building a small up-to-date hospital, and found that, with the strictest economy, the cost would not be less than \$80,000. While the question was under consideration, the house, No. 237 East 17th street, on Stuyvesant Square, was offered to the hospital. The house, a very desirable one, needing very little alteration, the trustees after somewhat protracted negotiation acquired for \$47,500." It was necessary to carry a mortgage of \$33,000 on the new property, but that liability it was hoped would be wiped out by the sale of the houses formerly occupied by the institution. During that year, 1909, 319 patients were treated, the year's house expenses being about \$6,000.

The old buildings belonging to the hospital, Nos. 211-213 East 17th street, were sold in 1910, and in the following May possession was obtained of No. 237 East 17th street. But the sale of the vacated buildings was insufficient by \$13,000 to clear the mortgage on the new acquirement. However, that was not a serious handicap to the progress of the institution, which in the fiscal year 1913-14 established a record in the number of patients treated—398, at, of course, a proportionate increase in cost, the house expenses for that year exceeding \$7,000. At that time, Drs. Stuyvesant F. Morris and Matthias Nichol, members of the original medical staff, were still identified with the institution. The other physicians comprising the medical staff of 1913-14 were: George V. Foster, C. N. B. Camac, J. H. P. Hodgson, W. S. Bainbridge, J. B. Walker, and J. D. Richards.

Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.—This was organized in 1886 for the treatment by the Homœopathic School of Medicine of sick and injured children whose parents or friends were unable to pay. It is located at No. 17-19 East 111th street, and is under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Mary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The superintendent is Frances L.

Lukins. A number of prominent members of the medical fraternity are connected with the hospital staff.

Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.—This was organized and incorporated in 1887, for the care of poor sick children under the age of two years. The hospital was located at No. 657 Lexington avenue, where accommodation for thirty babies was provided. The work was carried on on an extensive scale, and in 1891 over \$13,000 was expended in the work. In addition to the hospital, the association operated a dispensary for children; a country branch at Oceanic, New Jersey; and a training school for nurses, whose study particularly was of the ailments of children. Young girls of good character, over 18 years of age, were admitted as nurse-pupils, and taught the management and care of sick and well children.

The Babies' Hospital is located at 135 East 55th street, New York City, and sick babies under three years of age are received. The following were the chiefs of the medical staff of the hospital in 1917: Superintendent: Miss M. A. Smith; Drs. L. E. Holt, and R. B. Kimball, with two assistants, attending physicians; Dr. W. A. Downes, with two assistants, attending surgeon; Drs. A. Jacobi, T. E. Satterthwaite, and E. Evans, consulting physicians; Dr. R. Abbe, consulting surgeon; Drs. E. B. Bronson, W. F. Chappell, A. B. Duel, J. R. Hunt, and M. Wollstein, consulting specialists. The out-patient department was under the direction of Drs. J. H. Lawson, S. McLean, and F. H. Bartlett, with five assistants.

The Babies' Hospital Training School for Infants' Nurses has graduated 731 pupils since its establishment.

St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, Brooklyn.—The location of this hospital is Nos. 281-283 Hicks street. It was established in the Fall of 1896, and incorporated February 11, 1897, for the furnishing of hospital treatment to babies under two years of age, and the training of nurses for babies. All children under the age mentioned above who are not suffering with contagious diseases are admitted. The growth of the institution has progressed with moderate rapidity, and its extensive real estate holdings are valued at nearly \$100,000. The officers of the board of managers are: President, Miss Josephine H. Sutphen; secretary, Mrs. J. M. Halstead; treasurer, Mrs. Louisa C. Ager. Officers of the medical

board: President, W. A. Northridge; vice-president, W. H. Snyder; secretary, J. W. Parish.

Coney Island Hospital, Brooklyn.—The foundation of this hospital was the establishment in 1904 of the Sea Breeze Hospital at Coney Island, for the seaside treatment of children suffering from tuberculosis of a non-pulmonary nature, a class of patients that was at that time wholly neglected in this country. It was also known as the Reception Hospital, and had a capacity of six beds. It was only for emergency cases, open only from April to October of each year. A movement was finally made to build the Coney Island Hospital at Ocean Parkway and Avenue Y, with a capacity of one hundred beds, which has since been increased to a total of 120 beds. The hospital is surrounded by twenty-five and one-half acres of land, and at the time of its completion, May 18, 1910, when it was opened to the public, was one of the most complete hospitals in Greater New York, and represented an outlay of about \$500,000. The new hospital was to be opened the entire year, and care was to be given to convalescent sick from all points of the city. The curative properties of the ocean would speedily restore them to strength and health. The consulting staff consists of G. R. Butler, J. M. Van Colt, physicians; and W. F. Campbell and C. F. Barber, surgeons.

Manhattan Maternity Hospital and Dispensary, New York.—This institution, located at No. 327 East 60th street, was opened February 16, 1905. It came into existence through the generosity of one individual, who recognized the great lack of skilled care for women in confinement; also, the need of educational influence for the safety of the women, and the reduction of infant mortality. Two distinct services are conducted: first, the indoor, to which both free, pay-ward and private-room patients are admitted; second, the outdoor service, which covers a district from 42d to 125th streets, inclusive, all east of Fifth avenue, for which no charges are permitted, it being the intention that only very poor patients should receive this service.

The corporate management is vested in a board of eleven trustees, with Moses Taylor, president; Lewis Iselin, secretary, and Henry R. Taylor, treasurer. A medical board composed of three attending surgeons, three assistant attending surgeons, and one assistant adjunct attending surgeon, directs the medical affairs. The chief at-

tendings are: Drs. Austin Flint, Jr., J. Clifton Edgar, Richard E. Brown; the assistant attendings are: Drs. William M. Ford, Harold C. Bailey, David N. Barrows; the assistant adjunct attending is Dr. Frederick W. Rice. In addition are the pathologist, Dr. E. S. L'Esperance; Dr. W. H. Holzapfel, ophthalmologist; and Dr. A. P. Volslawsky, aurist. The above-named chief attendings were appointed upon the original board. During periods of four months each attending acts as medical chief, and either he or his assistant, oftentimes both, visit the hospital daily. The administrative work rests in the hands of a superintendent, subject to the board of directors. Miss Jessie Mewhort, R.N. (now Mrs. B. H. Gray), a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing and the Sloane Hospital for Women, organized the various departments and administered the affairs of the hospital until October, 1909. Her successor, Miss Nancy E. Cadmus, R.N., also a graduate of the same school and a classmate of Miss Mewhort, assumed her duties as superintendent in November, 1909, and still holds the position. The following physicians have served as residents: B. H. Gray, 1905-07; William E. Caldwell, 1907-08; James S. Masson, 1908-09; Frederick M. Rice, 1909-10; Alexander H. Schmitt, 1910-11; Hervey C. Williamson, 1911-13; Lee A. Richmond, 1913-15; Harbeck Halsted, 1915-16; Joseph L. McEvitt, appointed June, 1916, still serving. Of these ex-residents all but three are located in New York City.

The capacity of the hospital permits of the accommodation of eighteen ward and ten private-room women, with cribs for thirty-two babies. While free patients are admitted to the wards, all who can are expected to pay. Private rooms rent at rates ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 per day for bed, with additional charges according to circumstances. "The purpose of this institution is to render help to women at time of confinement, irrespective of creed, nationality or color; to provide facilities for the instruction of physicians and students of medicine; to establish and maintain a training school for nurses; and to provide facilities for the instruction and training of women to be professional nurses."

The resident physician is assisted by a resident staff of four men who have received their medical degree, and who must have had at least eighteen months of previous general hospital experience. Fourth-year medical students from college are given a three weeks' course under the supervision of the resident physician. During certain winter months, weekly clinics for Cornell and Bellevue

Medical College students are conducted by Drs. Edgar and Flint. Throughout the Medical College year, weekly bedside clinics for Bellevue students in groups of six are conducted by Dr. Rice. The three-weeks' student course includes practical teachings through demonstrations, attendance upon ante-partum examinations, and all deliveries when not out on the district where they are allowed to deliver cases under the direction of a staff man.

In the twelve years since the Hospital was opened, there have been 4,692 confinements within it, and 10,246 in its district.

A School of Nursing is conducted through affiliations with registered schools connected with general hospitals. The length of this course is three months, and covers both practical and theoretical teaching in obstetrics. All practical nursing work is taught by demonstrations conducted by the registered graduate nurses in charge of the several departments. Lectures, quizzes and classes in theory are given or conducted by members of the assistant attending staff, the adjunct assistant attending, the resident physician, the superintendent, and the supervisor of nurses.

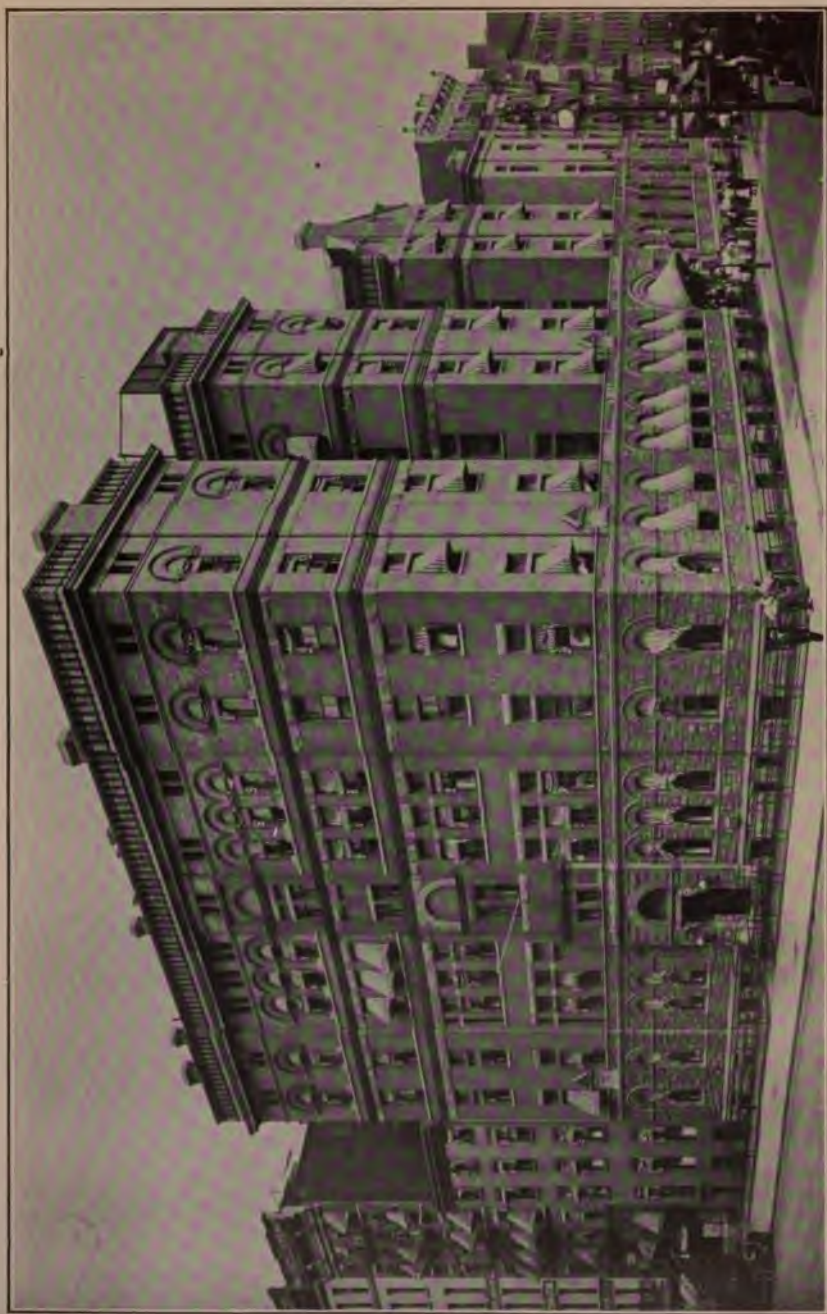
Jewish Maternity Hospital, New York.—The organization of this hospital on the east side of the City of New York, in 1906, filled a needed want for the relief of poor Jewish women during their lying-in period. It was incorporated April 11, 1906, and located at Nos. 270-272 East Broadway, its real estate holdings being valued at \$100,000. The officials of the board of directors in 1916 were: President, Rev. Philip Jackes; secretary, Dr. A. M. Hillowick; treasurer, Harris H. Uris; attending physician, Dr. A. J. Rongy; superintendent, Irwin Arrow. The hospital has accommodations for fifty mothers and fifty babies, and is free to any married woman who cannot pay.

St. Anthony's Hospital, Brooklyn.—The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis of St. Peter's Hospital opened in 1915 at Woodhaven, Long Island, a new hospital having a capacity of four hundred beds. It was for the tubercular patients of the parent hospital, which in the first year of its history was devoted entirely to the treatment of patients with acute ailments. The St. Anthony Hospital is situated on Woodhaven avenue, and is for tuberculosis patients only; private, semi-private, and free patients are received. The consulting staff is: T. A. McGoldrick, chief; C. P. Gildersleeve, J. A. Kene, T. M. Lloyd, J. D. Rushmore, and F. W. Wunderlich.

CHAPTER V

EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITALS OF GREATER NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, the pioneer institution of its kind in America, was founded in August, 1820, by two young physicians, Edward Delafield and J. Kearney Rodgers, who commenced in a humble way the relief of persons suffering from diseases of the eye, on the second floor of a building at No. 45 Chatham Square. In the first sixteen months 1,120 patients were treated, and of this number 801 were cured. The Legislature on March 29, 1822, incorporated the institution under the name of the New York Eye Infirmary. The following year there was a demand for the treatment of diseases of the ear, and a department for that purpose was added. The dispensary was removed in 1824 to No. 1 Murray street, and the following year to No. 139 Duane street, in a building formerly occupied by the old Marine Hospital of the New York Hospital. The dispensary was again moved in 1827 to No. 459 Broadway, and in 1834 to Elm street, at the corner of Walker street. New quarters were found and the work continued, in 1841, at No. 47 Howard street. The first permanent home of the Infirmary was secured in 1854 at No. 47 Mercer street. This property was purchased and used until 1856, when owing to inadequate quarters the present site on the corner of Second avenue and 13th street was secured and a new building erected. Here a daily clinic was established, and accommodation for indoor patients was provided. The purchase of this lot and the erection of a commodious building on Second avenue were accomplished by an appeal to the public for voluntary subscriptions; \$30,000 was realized. In 1864 the official title was changed to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. A Throat Department was added in 1873, and received authorization from the Legislature the following year. The cornerstone of the present main building was laid in March, 1890, and the following year a hospital wing containing seventy beds was opened for the free treat-



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ment of patients. The Platt Pavilion for contagious diseases of the eye was erected in 1900, and three years later the Schermerhorn Pavilion for treatment of diseases of the ear was built. The Infirmary at the present time occupies a six-story building, covering eight city lots, fully equipped with all modern appliances for treatment of the eye and ear. There are schools for instruction of graduates of medicine, also for nurses for special training in the care of diseases of the eye and ear. The institution has a staff of twenty-eight surgeons, forty-eight assistant surgeons, twenty-seven clinical assistants, a house staff of eight physicians, two pathologists, and about 120 officers and employees. There are 172 beds for patients.

The Throat Department was discontinued in 1902 on account of the growth of the Eye and Ear Department, and because of insufficient funds and accommodations. The work has increased in volume yearly, and with the exception of three months during the prevalence of an epidemic fever in 1822, the doors of the Infirmary have never been closed to patients from the date of its inauguration to the present day. The total number of patients treated to September 30, 1915 is 1,435,316, and there has been in late years a daily average of 700 patients.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital.—The New York Ophthalmic Hospital, now located at 23d street and Third avenue, New York City, was incorporated April 21, 1852, "for the purpose of affording facilities for the instruction of medical students in the treatment of all diseases of the eye." Its founders opened the hospital in the interest of the allopathic school of medicine, and it was so maintained, "although with indifferent success, so far as achieved results were concerned." It must be said, however, that throughout the fifteen years of its existence as an allopathic institution the medical staff was composed of able physicians and specialists of the "regular" school, "but through some cause the work accomplished did not meet the highest expectations of the founders. Indeed, during the entire period mentioned less than 15,000 patients were treated, an average of less than one thousand yearly." Therefore, the directors were induced "to change the methods of medical treatment," to some extent influenced to this by Dr. Timothy Field Allen, a prominent homœopathic physician. Acting on his advice, the hospital directors resolved to reorganize the

medical department and place the institution under homœopathic supervision; and in June, 1867, "the then attending board of surgeons were given permanent leave of absence, in lieu of dismissal, and a resolution was passed that homœopathic methods of treatment be thereafter employed, under the immediate charge of Dr. Allen," and Dr. C. Th. Liebold. Two years later the treatment of diseases of the ear was added to the special purposes of the institution, the articles of incorporation having been amended to bring this sphere of operation within the powers of the institution. Still later, as advanced practice taught that the throat was intimately associated with aural troubles, a department of laryngology was established, in 1875.

In 1879, by legislative act, the directors of the hospital were empowered upon the recommendation of the board of surgeons, "to grant and confer the degree of *oculi et auris chirurgus*"—surgeon of the eye and ear—upon students found qualified to receive such degree. The standard of qualification in this department of special medical instruction was high, and the degree difficult of obtainment. In addition to the regular courses in diseases of the eye and ear, special students were instructed in diseases of the nose and throat, the teaching being both didactic and clinical, to whom certificates of attendance were awarded, subject to their having completed the course, and complied with all the requirements of the institution. Many of the students were also undergraduates of the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

The Ophthalmic Hospital was first located in Stuyvesant Place, where it remained until 1858, removing then to No. 63 Third avenue, where it was conducted for two years. In 1860 the hospital was removed to larger quarters at Fourth avenue and 28th street. In 1872 it removed to its present location, Third avenue and 23rd street, where an imposing structure had been erected. The cornerstone of the new building was laid October 5, 1871, and when the building was finished in 1872 its upper floors were occupied in conjunction by the hospital and the New York Homœopathic Medical College. The purchase of the land and erection of the hospital building involved the corporation in debt; but this was removed through the munificence of Mrs. Emma A. Keep, widow of Henry Keep, who endowed the institution to the extent of \$100,000 as a memorial to her husband. The college was maintained in the hospital building until the close of the session of 1888-89, when it re-

moved to its own new building at 63rd street and Avenue A, but the more than seventeen years of joint occupancy "constituted a period of profitable and pleasant association for both schools."

When the hospital under the increased powers conferred by the Legislature became an educational institution in fact, "a regular faculty of instruction was appointed"; it consisted of: C. Th. Liebold, M.D., Professor of Operative Surgery; Timothy Field Allen, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmoscopy, and Diseases of the Optic Nerve and Retina; Henry C. Houghton, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Diseases of the Internal and External Ear; George S. Norton, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Uveal Tract and Glaucoma. Among the lecturers also identified with the school were: Drs. D. B. Hunt, William E. Rounds, F. H. Boynton, Charles Deady, N. L. McBride, and Charles C. Boyle, each of whom held the degree of O. et A. Chir. Drs. Hunt, Rounds and Boynton were made professors in 1881.

Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, New York.—The New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute was established May 18, 1869, at Nos. 44-46 East 12th street, with a capacity of thirty beds. There was a dispensary connected with the institute, and all diseases of the ear and eye were treated. The institute was incorporated February 18, 1870, reincorporated July 3, 1873, and its name changed to its present title in June, 1913, from which time only diseases of the eye have been treated. The hospital was named in memory of Dr. Herman Knapp, who had been connected with the medical staff since its inception. The hospital has the following departments: a dispensary, a school of ophthalmology and otology. The benefits of the institution were to be given gratuitously to patients unable to pay, and others for compensation, but all moneys received were to be applied to the support of the institution.

At the present location of the hospital, on the southwest corner of West 57th street and Tenth avenue, there was constructed in 1913 a new building. This is in the immediate vicinity of Roosevelt Hospital, the Sloane Hospital for Women, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and other hospitals. The building is seven stories in height, with a basement and sub-basement. The exterior is of the Italian renaissance style of architecture, the building is of Harvard brick, laid in Flemish bond, and has limestone and granite trimmings. The executive

surgeon in charge of the hospital is Dr. Arnold Knapp. The real estate holdings of the institution are valued at \$430,000.

Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.—On May 5, 1869, a bill was passed by the legislature of the State of New York entitled "An act to create the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital." By the terms of the charter, William Paton, William Butler Duncan, William Harmon Brown, S. M. Blake, David S. Egleston, William Walter Phelps, Walter Edwards, Jr., James A. Roosevelt, E. G. Loring, Jr., Daniel B. St. J. Roosa, Charles Lanier, George T. Strong, William B. Crosby, Daniel E. Hawley, Anson G. P. Dodge, William E. Bliss, Cornelius R. Agnew, and their successors, were appointed a body corporate by the name of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. The second section of the charter states that "the object of such corporation shall be the establishment of a hospital in the City and County of New York for the treatment of indigent persons suffering from diseases of the eye or ear." This section was amended later, and now reads "diseases of the eye, ear, nose or throat." Section three of the charter provides that "The affairs of the corporation shall be conducted by a board of directors to consist of not less than seventeen nor more than fifty persons—the said maximum of fifty to include the surgeons of the hospital." The effect of this clause of the charter has been to give the surgeons a voice in the active management of the hospital, and to keep the lay members of the board of directors in touch with the medical needs of the hospital.

The first meeting of the board of directors was held at the residence of Mr. William Butler Duncan, at Fifth avenue and 28th street, and Mr. Duncan was chosen chairman, and Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, secretary. A committee was chosen to draft and report by-laws and to prepare a seal for the corporation. At the same meeting it was voted that the title to lots at the corner of 41st street and Park avenue, which had been in the name of Dr. Agnew for hospital purposes, should be transferred to the corporation. It was also voted that an appeal should be made to the public for funds.

At the second meeting of the board, held September 27th, 1869, it was voted to hire a dwelling house at 233 East 34th street, and to fit it up as a dispensary and provisional hospital.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors held June 21,

1873, the Nose and Throat Department was instituted, and at the meeting of May 8, 1876, a Department of Nervous Diseases was created.

From the beginning, the hospital was constantly embarrassed for want of funds, and had great difficulty in securing sufficient to pay its running expenses and the interest on its mortgage. On October 7, 1879, Dr. Agnew received a check from the Hon. E. D. Morgan for \$25,000. With this the mortgage was paid off, and for the first time there was a balance in the treasury.

In the meantime the work at the temporary hospital on 34th street had been growing steadily. The number of patients had increased from 1,717 the first year to 4,168 for the year ending October 15, 1879. The facilities of the hospital were taxed to the utmost, and at a meeting held November 11, 1879, a committee was appointed to take steps to prepare plans to build a hospital on the Park avenue site. This committee was authorized to proceed with the work as fast as money could be secured for the purpose. The committee carried on its work so successfully that by the autumn of 1881 the new hospital building was completed and was taken possession of for hospital purposes. The report of the architects showed that the total cost of the building was \$126,498.31, of which the sum of \$19,373.08 remained unpaid.

At a meeting of the directors held on February 15, 1883, resolutions were adopted on the death of Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, containing the following clause. "To the charity, foresight and generosity of our late associate is largely due the erection of the new hospital building. His gift of \$25,000 freed the hospital site of debt. His additional gift of \$25,000 made the immediate construction of the building possible."

At a meeting held on March 15, 1884, it was announced that a bequest of \$50,000 had been received from the estate of the late Edwin D. Morgan. This bequest again freed the hospital of debt.

In the year 1888 the number of out-patients treated at the hospital was 10,366, and the number of indoor patients was 586, so that the capacity of the hospital was taxed; and in February, 1889, it was voted to take the necessary legal steps to purchase a building adjoining the hospital site at 102 East 41st street, at \$30,000. At a meeting in November, 1891, it was announced that the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, amounting to \$23,168.28 had been received, of which a part would be used to pay the indebted-

ness on the property at 102 East 41st street, and the balance added to the permanent fund.

In May, 1897, it was voted to make alterations in the building at 102 East 41st street, to provide rooms for the superintendent and nurses and servants, and for other hospital purposes, at a cost of \$11,000. This left several rooms vacant in the main building, and it was voted that these should be used for private patients. The Departments of the Eye and Ear were separated in 1893, and four surgeons were elected to take charge of the Ear Department. In 1897 it was voted to discontinue the Department for Nervous Diseases, as the rooms used by that department were needed for the Throat Department. One of the rooms vacated by the Department of Nervous Diseases was fitted up as an operating room for the Throat Department.

In 1901 the number of out-patients was 21,758, and the number of indoor patients was 1,823, and again it was seen that provision must be made for future growth, and at a meeting on May 20, 1902, a committee was appointed to investigate suitable sites for a hospital, and in November of the same year a committee was appointed to raise \$200,000 by subscription for the purpose of building a new hospital. It was thought that at least this sum would be required in addition to the sum which might be realized from the sale of the property then occupied. This land had increased greatly in value, and it was felt that a larger site on less valuable land ought to be secured. In December of 1902 an offer of \$50,000 was received from Mrs. Marie A. Heye, Mrs. Marie Clemens Heye, and George C. Heye, on the condition that \$150,000 more could be secured by January 1, 1904, and that a ward of ten beds for the use of children be established to be known as the Gustav Heye Memorial Ward.

In March, 1903, an offer of a gift of \$50,000 was received from Mrs. Anne R. Thomas, Mrs. Eleanor Thomas Beekman and E. R. Thomas, on the condition that a ward of ten beds in the new hospital be established and to be known as the Samuel Thomas Memorial Ward. In May, 1904, an offer of an additional gift of \$40,000 was received from E. R. Thomas, and at the same meeting the committee on site was authorized to purchase four lots on 63rd street and five lots on 64th street, for the sum of \$112,500 or less. At a meeting held June, 1904, a building committee was appointed to employ an architect and let contract for building and equipment.

In April, 1904, a bill was signed by the Governor by which the name of the Hospital was changed to "Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital." In February, 1905, an offer of a gift of \$25,000 from Frank Tilford was received.

In March of the same year a contract for the new hospital was signed for the sum of \$476,117. In May, 1905, the sale of the old hospital site at \$420,000 was authorized, the site to be delivered in eighteen months from time of signing contract. The new hospital erected under this contract was of six stories, but was so planned that three stories might be added if it should be found necessary. The plans provided for a floor capacity of 76,000 square feet against 37,000 square feet in the old building. The capacity for beds was more than doubled, having a total of 150 beds as compared with 70 in the old building. The clinic capacity of the new building was about four times that of the old building. With this great increase of capacity, it was thought that there would be room for expansion for many years, but, with the increased facilities, the work of the hospital expanded rapidly until in 1915 there were 50,871 outdoor patients treated and 9,274 indoor patients.

Again it seemed necessary to enlarge the capacity of the hospital. An additional lot had been purchased on 63rd street, in anticipation of this making the frontage on 63rd street one hundred feet, equal to that on 64th street. In 1916 an anonymous donor offered \$125,000 on condition that an equal amount be raised by the end of the year for the purpose of erecting a building for the housing of the nurses and employes of the hospital, and to increase the facilities of the hospital in other ways. At the meeting in November, 1916, it was announced that the necessary amount had been subscribed, and it was voted to build upon the 63rd street lots at a cost not to exceed \$380,000. This work was completed in 1917. The value of the buildings and equipment is now over \$1,000,000, exclusive of the value of the land.

There are one hundred and twenty-eight physicians upon the attending staff of the hospital, of whom fourteen are surgeons, twelve are junior surgeons, seventy-six assistant surgeons, and twenty-three clinical assistants. There are ten physicians upon the house staff. The number of nurses is fifty. The hospital maintains a Post-Graduate School for the instruction of physicians in the special branches—eye, ear, nose and throat, and also a Post-Graduate School for Nurses.

Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.—During the early part of the last century a number of the larger cities established hospitals or infirmaries for the special treatment of diseases of the eye and the ear. In the spring of 1867 Dr. Arthur Mathewson suggested to his friend, Dr. Homer G. Newton, that they endeavor to interest influential people in Brooklyn in behalf of an institution for the eye and ear. A leading part to this response was taken by Simeon B. Chittenden, and at a meeting held at his residence on the evening of March 2, 1868, preliminary steps were taken to further the enterprise. Subsequent conferences were held, and finally a location was obtained on the northwest corner of Washington and Johnson streets (a site now occupied by the Post Office), and was fitted up for a temporary dispensary and hospital.

That such an institution was needed in Brooklyn is evidenced by the fact that nearly 1,500 patients were treated the first year. Therefore the directors were obliged to consider the question of more commodious quarters. At the January meeting in 1869 an agreement was made to purchase the property at No. 208 Washington street; this building was remodeled and used for a hospital until 1882. Though the State of New York in 1871 granted to the hospital State aid, the check was returned, accompanied by a resolution of the directors that the institution had decided not to partake of their generosity.

In 1872 a clinic for diseases of the throat and skin was established, under the direction of Dr. Samuel Sherwell, who continued in active service more than forty years. The Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital was the first in the world to establish a throat clinic in connection with the other work of the hospital. The department for the treatment of the nervous system was established in 1877 by Dr. John C. Shaw, who continued chief of the clinic until his death in 1900.

In the course of a few years it became evident that a larger building was necessary. The construction of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1881 compelled the hospital to find a new location. The Juvenile High School building on Livingston street was finally purchased, the acquisition of which was due to the activity of the Rev. Richard S. Storrs and the generosity of George I. Seney, who contributed \$25,000. Extensive alterations and repairs were made, and late in the fall of 1882 everything was completed, and the hospital entered upon a wider sphere of usefulness. At this time the

hospital was treating annually 5,000 patients, which in a few years ran up to 7,000. This required enlargement, and an addition was built to the building in 1891. The widening of Livingston street in 1906 destroyed about one-quarter of the hospital building. To overcome this loss an adjacent structure, formerly occupied by the Commercial High School on Schermerhorn street was purchased. The work of reconstruction was begun in July, 1906, and completed the following spring. Though this greatly enlarged the accommodations of the hospital, it was only a few years before it was again overcrowded. The annual report for 1912 shows that since the hospital opened its doors more than 450,000 patients have received treatment, and since then the average patients treated annually were nearly 25,000.

The Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital has been fortunate in having as president of the board of directors men of exceptional qualifications. The first president, Simeon B. Chittenden, held office for fifteen years. He was succeeded in 1883 by Dr. Edward R. Squibb, who served one year. Dr. Squibb's successor was Cornelius D. Wood, who continued in office sixteen years. He was followed by Carll H. De Silver, who continued as president from 1900 to 1909. The next president was Dr. Frederick H. Colton, who remained in office until his death in 1912. The vacancy was filled by the election of Simeon B. Chittenden, son of the first president of the board of trustees.

Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.—This hospital, located at 351 West 34th street, New York City, was founded in 1874, and has been conducted at the same address almost since its establishment. The institution is non-sectarian, is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and in its second decade of work treated about 1,000 cases yearly, as well as many out patients.

Its present accommodation is twenty-five beds. Diseases of the throat, nose and ear are treated. The superintendent in 1917 was G. B. Hope, M.D.; consulting surgeon, T. A. Smith; surgeons, G. B. Hope, D. MacDonald, N. S. Roberts, E. F. Denison; assistants, J. M. O'Brien, J. Knox, J. Wheeler.

Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.—This Infirmary, founded in 1882, was the first institution of that special character established north of 41st street, New York City. It was organized by Dr. R. E. Swinburne and a company of friends, and opened

without display January 9, 1882, in a "little store," No. 80 East 125th street, "back of Brown's plumbing shop."

The first officers were: H. C. Gibson, president; W. C. Renwick, vice-president; J. McLoughlin, treasurer; E. H. Ogden, secretary. The surgeon was Dr. R. E. Swinburne, and Drs. J. Shrady and A. N. Brockway were also identified with the institution at its inception. The founders "started out with the ideal of a conscientious charity, seeking to provide scientific treatment for the poor, diseased in eye, ear, throat or nose," and although during the early years the administrators were many times checked in their designs by the slenderness of the means available, the work went steadily forward. In 1889 the trustees purchased "the old Brady house and corner," at 127th street and Lexington avenue, and to that location the infirmary was transferred. These "very humble quarters," although affording only two rooms, "six by ten and fourteen by ten," "seemed palatial after those vacated." It was, however, only intended to make temporary use of the rooms at the Brady house, as the trustees hoped to early interest the public sufficiently to enable them to procure the necessary funds to build a large hospital on the site. The trustees however were not destined to soon bring their designs to consummation; in fact, they had to content themselves with the old Brady house for twenty years, as it was not until the year 1908 that they were able to proceed with plans for rebuilding.

The first twenty years of the operation of the Infirmary was a period in which good work, and strenuous efforts, had its certain reward in making substantial the foundation of the institution, even though a series of disappointments in respect to the building fund delayed the accomplishment of the plans of the trustees. In the twenty-six years prior to 1908, more than 80,000 patients were given treatment, and it was therefore hardly possible that a service of that worthiness would fail to eventually interest public-spirited residents of the vicinity sufficiently to gain the needed support. And means eventually came whereby the long-needed building might be constructed. Plans were prepared for them, without cost, by Mr. J. Hollis Wells, architect, who gave this service "as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Charlotte Wells"; the ground was broken on the 14th of May, 1907. Six months later a fair was held which netted the institution \$1,700, and early in 1908 the new hospital was occupied.

With the increased facilities for service came an increased expenditure. The running expenses for the fiscal year 1907 were \$1,113.40; the house expenses for 1908 were \$4,164.43. However, the Infirmary has since been always able to find ways and means to continue the work at the full measure of possible expansion. From the time of the opening of the new hospital until the end of the fiscal year of 1915, the institution gave medical service to 71,117 patients. At that time, the property belonging to the infirmary was valued at \$100,000. The executive surgeon at present is Dr. Charles B. Meding; he has held the office since the death of Dr. Swinburne, in 1897.

The New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital.—There was established at Nos. 229-233 East 57th street, in 1891, a hospital for persons afflicted with diseases of the throat, nose, ear, eye and lungs. It was incorporated October 9, 1893, under the name of The New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital.

Clinics are held daily and forty beds are equipped for "Clinic of Specialists." In addition to clinics in diseases of the throat, nose, eye, ear and heart, clinics are also held in oral surgery, dentistry, women, children, urology, and all medical and surgical specialties. There were in 1916 seven hundred patients treated. The officers of the board of managers were: Henry D. Brewster, president; Lee M. Hurd, secretary; Frank L. Froment, treasurer. The executive surgeon is Edward J. Bermingham; the superintendent, Miss A. M. Miller.

Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary.—This was established in 1902, when it was incorporated, and received license from the Board of Charities to conduct an institution "for the care and treatment of all persons (unable to pay) suffering from diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat." None but the poor were entitled to free treatment at the infirmary, which was located at 660 East 142nd Street, New York City.

Many of the more prominent specialists of New York City have been identified in professional capacity with the infirmary, and the service from the outset was extensive. In 1905, when Dr. John Dalton was president, the institution treated 1,378 new patients, and upwards of 7,000 visits were made by patients to the infirmary during the year.

The demand for treatment increased rapidly, and the Ninth An-

nual Report (1911) stated that it was "absolutely necessary to secure a larger building within the next year or two," and that the directors had inaugurated a movement to establish a suitable and adequate building fund "for the erection of a modern hospital." At the end of the hospital year of 1911, \$800 had been subscribed to the fund, which was expected soon to be increased substantially. The house expenses for the year 1911 were approximately \$2,500, and as the revenue, under ordinary circumstances, was not more than sufficient to meet the current expenses, and special assistance was necessary to provide means of building. Eventually the Infirmary was moved to the more commodious quarters at No. 404 East 142nd street, at which address it has since been conducted.

The infirmary is equipped with fifteen beds. The consulting surgeons in 1917 were F. D. Skee, J. B. Rae, D. Macpherson, F. S. Lovell, H. Roth; and the consulting physicians, J. F. Holmes, W. G. Eynon, W. A. Dunckel, and J. J. MacPhee.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS HOSPITALS OF GREATER NEW YORK

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1901, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of medical research. The incorporators were William H. Welch of Baltimore, Maryland; Simon Flexner of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Theobald Smith of Boston, Massachusetts; Theophil M. Prudden, Christian A. Herter, Luther Emery and Hermann M. Biggs of New York, who became the first board of directors. The purpose of the corporation was medical research, with special reference to the prevention and treatment of disease. The charter was amended by the Legislature in 1908, increasing the powers of the corporation; it was to conduct, assist and encourage investigations in sciences and arts of hygiene, medicine and surgery and allied subjects in the nature and causes of disease and the methods of its prevention and treatment, also to make knowledge of the health of the public and the improved treatment of disease and injury. It had the right to use any means to those ends which seemed expedient, including research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies, or institutions appropriate thereto, and the aid of any other such activities, agencies, or institutions already established, or which may hereafter be established.

Mr. Rockefeller in 1901 pledged for the purpose of the institution \$200,000 for the purpose of medical research for ten years. At the end of the first year he promised an additional \$1,000,000 toward the building of a laboratory and the support of its work for the next nine years. This gift made possible the acquisition of the Schermerhorn estate, between Avenue A and the East river, and extending from Sixty-fourth street to a line north of Sixty-seventh street. A strip of land three hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide southward from Sixty-seventh street along the East river cliff was conveyed to the institution in June, 1904, by Mr.

Rockefeller. In this year the institute, which had hitherto applied its funds only in the form of grants to support the work of investigation in different parts of the world, could now complete the construction of its own laboratory, leased a small building at No. 127 East Fiftieth street, where, with a simple equipment, research work was made in pathology, physiology and chemistry. Here it began its first investigations in laboratories which it could call its own.

The formal opening of the new constructed laboratory, animal house and power house, took place on May 11, 1906. Hitherto the immediate needs and requirements of the institute had been generously met, as they developed, by Mr. Rockefeller, but in 1907 he established its work on a permanent basis by a gift of \$2,621,610 for endowment. The same year a hospital was erected. In 1911 a building of frame construction was erected at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, for use as a laboratory of experimental biology.

The work of the laboratories in 1913 had increased to such a point that additional facilities and buildings were required. Mr. Rockefeller again, in June, 1914, made a generous gift, and more land was acquired, so that now the institution owns three entire city blocks, lying between Sixty-seventh street on the north, Exterior street on the east, Sixty-fourth street on the south, and Avenue A on the west, including Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets within these limits. The property is about seven and one-half acres, and stands upon a cliff overlooking the East river. A new laboratory building, animal house and power house was erected.

To the endowment fund of the institute Mr. Rockefeller added \$500,000 on May 22, 1913, to establish a pension system for members of the scientific staff, and on April 16, 1914, a further contribution of \$1,000,000 to enable the institute to undertake animal pathology. To carry out this work a tract of about four hundred acres of land was acquired near Princeton, New Jersey. A small farm of one hundred acres near New Brunswick, New Jersey, had been acquired for the building and care of laboratory animals, but on the completion of the improvements on the larger tract at Princeton the smaller tract was abandoned.

In addition to the lands, buildings and equipment in New York, which approximately cost \$3,536,000, Mr. Rockefeller has contributed a total of \$10,561,000 for the maintenance of the Institute's

work. This does not include \$1,000,000 given for the equipment and endowment of a department of animal pathology, or the \$500,000 given to establish a pension fund. The Institute received a pledge of \$50,000 from James J. Hill, to be devoted to the study of hog cholera, and a legacy of \$200,000 under the will of Henry Rutherford for the support of investigations into the causes and nature of the disease known as cancer, and the methods of its prevention and treatment.

Under the amended charter, the institute is under the control of a Board of Scientific Directors, and on October 17, 1910, the newly organized board of trustees assumed the custody of the endowment funds and other property of the Institute. The original board of directors which had managed the affairs of the institute since 1901, became, without change of personnel, the new Board of Scientific Directors.

The publications of the institute are a monthly—*The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, edited by Simon Flexner, M.D., which previous to 1905 was published by Johns Hopkins University; *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, founded in 1905 by Christian A. Herter, is edited by H. D. Dakin, New York; Lafayette B. Mendel, New Haven; A. N. Richards, Philadelphia, and Donald D. Van Slyke, New York. It is issued monthly, and is the only journal in the United States exclusively devoted to the publication of the results of bio-chemical research. At irregular intervals results of investigations conducted in the laboratories of the institute, under the title of "Studies from The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research," are published. Under the head of "Monographs," scientific papers which are too extensive or require elaborate illustrations are issued at irregular periods.

Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute.—In 1907 the board of directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who had under consideration for some time the organization of a hospital, commenced the erection of a building on land adjoining the laboratories. The object was to include the study of disease in its clinical aspects under conditions as near as possible to laboratory standards of exactness and efficiency.

The hospital was to include two buildings—an isolation pavilion and the main building, consisting of eight floors and three basements. The hospital was opened and patients admitted for treat-

ment on October 17, 1910. The hospital is chiefly for work on problems that are primarily clinical, although even the chief instrument of progress may have to be the auxiliary experimental sciences of pathology, bacteriology, or psychology, including biochemistry and biophysics. The staff of the hospital is accordingly recruited from clinicians who can bring to the problems selected a special training in one or more auxiliary sciences. To this end, in addition to the clinical laboratories for routine examinations and diagnosis, the hospital is equipped with pathological, physiological and chemical laboratories of its own. The other function of the hospital is to provide facilities for the therapeutic application of results that have been obtained, whether from purely experimental investigations in the laboratories, or from clinical investigations in the hospital.

The construction of the hospital is fireproof throughout. The wards on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors are all eighteen feet wide and forty-eight feet long, containing seven beds. The medical and nursing staff are in charge of the director, who also has the title of physician to the hospital. He is associated in the care of the patients by a staff consisting of a resident physician and a number of assistant resident physicians. The medical director in 1917 was R. I. Cole; and the resident physician, H. T. Chickering.

Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, New York.—This institution was incorporated in 1884 as an unsectarian home to afford free shelter in sickness and to relieve invalids, residents of New York City, who, by reason of the chronic character of their diseases, were unable to procure medical treatment in any of the other hospitals or home. It was located in the early part of the present century, at West 138th street and Broadway, but subsequently removed to its present location on Gun Hill Road (East 216th street), near Jerome avenue.

The contributors of the Montefiore Home and Hospital at the opening of the institution consisted of 150 patrons and 350 members. In 1916 this was increased to 53 benefactors, 248 donors, 1263 patrons, 5462 members, and 25 life members. In addition to this there were 113 junior subscribers and 11 patrons in perpetuity. The endowment fund, at the beginning of 1918, amounted to \$953,892.28, the largest item of which was the silver jubilee fund of \$100,000, which was further endowed by Jacob H.



MONTIFIORE HOME AND HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city of New York.

Schiff by another \$100,000. The other principal donations that form a part of this fund are the memorial funds of Morris Loeb, Lewis S. Wolff, Lyman G. and Hattie Bloomingdale, Sol. R. Guggenheim, each being endowed for \$50,000; the Joseph B. Greenhut endowment amounting to \$55,000, and that of M. W. Mendel for \$64,000. This fund is invested in first mortgages on New York City property, and first mortgage bonds of railroad corporations of the United States.

The hospital is a member of the United Hospital Fund, formerly the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and in 1916 was placed at the head of the list of the beneficiaries from this city-wide fund, in return for the largest amount to free service rendered during that year.

The hospital maintains a country sanitarium at Bedford Hills, Westchester county; here a total of 638 patients were treated in 1917, deriving benefit from the beautiful surroundings and the rarified atmosphere. Each patient is offered an education, which directs the recipient to observe hygienic rules and regulations, thereby prolonging their own life and preventing the infection of others. The sanitarium is under the medical superintendence of Bernard Stivelman.

The officers of the hospital in 1918 were: Jacob H. Schiff, president; Henry Solomon and Leopold Stein, vice-presidents; Fred M. Stein, treasurer; Arthur D. Wolf, secretary. The medical director is Siegfried Wachmann. The medical and surgery staff consists of over seventy physicians and surgeons, headed by Simon Baruch, honorary member, and S. P. Goodhart, president. Drs. Simon Baruch, Frederic S. Dennis, Virgil P. Gibney, Carl Koller, Henry S. Oppenheimer, Charles L. Dana, Bernard Sachs, Felix Cohen, Leonard S. Rau, H. N. Vineberg, Harlow Brooks, Wolff Freudenthal, and George Elliott have been members of the staff a score of years.

In 1884, the date of the foundation of the institution, it was located at 83rd street and Avenue A, and had a capacity of thirty beds. A new building was erected at Broadway and 138th street in 1889, with a capacity of 108 beds, which was gradually increased to 292.

The City Institution moved to its present Home on Gun Hill Road, November 30, 1913. The new Montefiore Home and Hospital consists of a group of nine modern fireproof buildings, beautifully

located on the outskirts of the City, surrounded by attractive grounds. The Montefiore Home and Hospital admits so-called "Non-Hospital" and "Non-Old Home" cases; that is, people who are stricken with chronic disease, but who would be refused in General Hospitals on account of the protracted course of their illness. They are not, however, necessarily incurable. Through special facilities for treatment, this Institution has provided unusually complete and efficient departments in mechanical, hy-driatic, thermal and electro-therapy.

New York Pasteur Institute.—In September, 1888, the French government sent Dr. Paul Gibier to this country to study the epidemic of yellow fever then raging in Florida. After having remained in the South for a few months, Dr. Gibier came to New York on his way back to France. While he was in this city, several New Jersey boys, who had been bitten by a rabid dog, were taken to Paris to be treated at the Institut Pasteur. The fact that a long delay was thus to elapse before the little patients could receive their first treatment, impressed upon the Doctor's mind the necessity for having an establishment in the United States where the treatment could be given.

Upon his return to Paris, he submitted his idea to Pasteur; his plan was to establish in New York an Antirabic Institute where the method of the illustrious scientist could be carefully followed. Pasteur encouraged Dr. Gibier in this work, and gladly authorized his pupil and co-worker to give his name to the Institute which was to be founded in New York.

Dr. Gibier came to New York and established his office and laboratory at No. 178 West 10th street; the New York Pasteur Institute was thus founded in 1889. It is here that, provided with the necessary material given him by Pasteur, Dr. Gibier inaugurated the preventative treatment against hydrophobia in the New World.

Although more than 7,000 persons had at that time received the treatment at the Paris Institute, Joseph Meister, the Alsatian shepherd boy, heading the list begun on July 5th, 1886, there were many opponents to the method in different countries. The opposition at first met with here was, therefore, not unique, though quite marked, and in many instances surprisingly bitter and malicious.

Nevertheless, Dr. Gibier was not to be discouraged, and he remained at his post with the firm intention of propagating on this side of the ocean the work of Pasteur and his associates. With the assistance of a few eminent members of the profession: Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Dr. James E. Kelly, Dr. Alexander Liautard, and others, he founded the New York Bacteriological Institute, which was incorporated in 1890. The purpose of this Institute was to maintain a research laboratory for the study of communicable diseases, especially hydrophobia, tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc., and to provide funds for the gratuitous treatment of indigents applying to the Pasteur Institute. On February 25th, 1890, the first patient was admitted to the Pasteur Institute to receive treatment.

In 1893, the small house on 10th street proved to be entirely inadequate for the work which had to be done; the Institute was then transferred to Central Park West and 97th street. Much experimental work was done there. Organotherapy and serotherapy were first investigated on this side of the Atlantic in the laboratory of the Institute. It is the impulse given by the latter which stimulated the manufacture of antitoxins here. It was from the laboratories of the Institute, at 97th street, that the first diphtheria antitoxin made in this country was distributed through the States. It was also from its laboratories that were produced the first antitetanic antistreptococcic, antistaphylococcic sera and aseptic glycerinized vaccine virus in capillary tubes and on ivory points.

In 1898 the needs of the Institute necessitated its removal to the country, at Suffern, New York, where it owned an experimental station and a farm. An office was kept in New York at 313 West 23rd street for the reception and treatment of patients needing antirabic treatment. It was at the Suffern farm that Dr. Gibier was killed in a carriage accident in June, 1900.

The direction of the Institute was then taken by his nephew, Dr. George Gibier Rambaud, who had been his principal assistant since 1892, and who had graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia University in 1899. But Dr. Rambaud being alone to shoulder the entire responsibility, financial and otherwise, of the Institute, was obliged to confine its work to rabies and its treatment.

More than 20,000 patients have availed themselves of the serv-

ices of the Institute since its foundation. During the first ten years, under Dr. Gibier's direction, 1,307 persons received the Pasteur Treatment; of these nine died (mortality—0.68%). From 1900 to 1916, 3,198 patients received antirabic treatment; the treatment failed in but five cases (mortality—0.156%).

During the past eight years, 10,021 patients called at the Institute for advice and treatment. Of these 8,427 were, or represented themselves to be, poor; 134 were treated as public charges, the Institute receiving compensation from counties or towns, and 8,293 were free patients, for whom the Institute received no compensation.

Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, New York City.—Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, aided by his brother, Dr. Herman C. Frauenthal, on December 4, 1904, in an endeavor to help the great number of poor suffering from deformities and joint diseases, founded the "Frauenthal" Clinic, at No. 558 Lexington avenue, and to the enterprise of these two well-known New York City physicians may be attributed the establishment of the present Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, at 1915-1919 Madison avenue, New York City, and the Dispensary of the Hospital at 41 and 43 East 123rd street. The purpose of the brothers Frauenthal was to establish an institution wherein such scientific investigation could be made to determine why certain types of traumatic and infectious joint conditions became chronic, and to afford by scientific investigation the most efficient means of prevention and cure in the early stage of such conditions, and hence decrease the percentage of cripples resulting from chronic joint conditions and the ill effects of the destruction of the joints by these chronic joint diseases.

The establishment of the "Frauenthal" Clinic, however, was soon followed by the organization of the hospital association, and for the purpose of the enlarged plan of operation, the projectors purchased the building at No. 416 East Eighty-sixth street, which however proved inadequate to the demand of the crippled poor for treatment, and consequently plans had to be prosecuted to establish the institution in a larger building. The search for the suitable building ended in the decision to locate at 1917 Madison avenue, at which address the hospital has since been developed. Dr. Frauenthal had certainly known of a much needed hospital

facility in the city when he had decided to establish his "Clinic," for the demand for treatment at the hospital became such that within six months of locating at 1917 Madison avenue, arrangements had to be instituted to add the adjoining building, No. 1919 Madison avenue, to the hospital property.

The incorporators were on October 11, 1905, granted charter by the State, and on November 4, 1906, the hospital was opened with appropriate ceremonies. In course of time the directors of the corporation were forced to seek additional facilities, and thus came into possession of No. 1915 Madison Avenue, after the acquisition of which the three properties, 1915, 1917, 1919 Madison avenue, were converted from high-stoop houses to a practical hospital arrangement. With these facilities, the institution labored for another year, but with an increasing daily clinic averaging about 200 it soon became apparent that still larger facilities would be essential to materially allay the congestion which had so hampered the work of the hospital dispensary.

Through the splendid support of well-wishers and friends of the administrators of the institution, it was possible to purchase, for the purposes of the Dispensary, the property at 41 and 43 East 123rd street, at which location an admirable dispensary, which was dedicated on November 3, 1914, has been established. The building is of six floors and basement. In the basement are manufactured mechanical braces, and shoes for deformed feet. This is an essential feature in hospital work of this kind. On the first floor is the department for the correction of congenital dislocation of hips, bow legs, knock knees, paralytic distortions, etc.; also the executive offices. On the second floor are separate rooms for the examination of patients with various types of joint diseases, and for the application of splints. On the third floor, the front portion is devoted to treatment by massage and electricity of the various types of infantile paralysis; on the fourth floor is the Tyrnauer baking apparatus for the application of hot air to joints and muscles, in the treatment of muscular and articular rheumatism; on the fifth floor are two large gymnasiums, the walls of which are covered with mirrors for the mental concentration of the muscle effort. That department is one of the most important of the institution. Those cases which do not require operation or apparatus for improving their deformities, but rather a course of training for the development of weakened muscles which tend toward bodily

deformity, are treated. The results obtained by this system have been so superior that they have attracted considerable attention to the clinic among members of the medical profession. On the sixth floor are the chemical, bacteriological and pathological laboratories, very essential facilities in obtaining the highest efficiency in differential diagnosis and treatment. In the rear of the sixth floor is an amphitheatre operating room, constructed on the most modern lines of aseptic surgery. In conjunction, there is a pus operating room, plaster room, anæsthetizing room, sterilizing room; also an X-ray and photographic department.

The care of the Dispensary patients requires the services of twenty medical assistants, twenty-six masseuses and masseurs, nine physical culture teachers and eight nurses, almost all of whom are on a salary basis, so that the outlay in maintaining the two establishments, neither of which is endowed, is heavy, and entails a constant effort on the part of the administration to seek the continued support adequate to the ever-growing needs of this useful public service. Much credit is due to the administrative officers, and to the members of the various committees who have given so much time and money to bring about the creditable development it has achieved during the brief period of its operation.

New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary.—The New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary, 126-128 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, was established in 1867, to furnish medical and surgical treatment to poor people, with special reference to diseases and deformities of the spine and hip joint, and other serious diseases of bones requiring surgical and mechanical treatment. The hospital was designed to afford treatment particularly to children between the ages of four and fourteen, and while remuneration for the service was not an essential to treatment, no worthy case being refused consideration and treatment, it was expected that those who could afford to do so would reimburse the institution for, at least, the actual cost of the necessary apparatus. In its special field, the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary has for fifty years well performed a worthy work among the crippled poor of New York City, and many noteworthy cures have been effected under its original system of treatment and manipulation. The capacity of the hospital now, 1917, is sixty-six beds.

The hospital removed to its present location, No. 420 East Fifty-ninth street, in 1917, where they constructed a building equipped with all sanitary and medical improvements known to science.

The original intention of treatment was for children only; this has been amended and adults are now received. There is a dispensary service afternoons, with the exception of Sundays and holidays. The hospital maintains a country branch and industrial school, located on Mamaroneck avenue, White Plains. John R. Howard, Jr., is the resident superintendent. The surgeon-in-chief of the institution for nearly twenty years has been Dr. Russell A. Hibbs.

Neurological Institute, New York City.—This institute is located at Nos. 149-151 East Sixty-seventh street, and was incorporated in April, 1909, for the treating of persons suffering from nervous diseases. The officers of the board of trustees (the governing body of the hospital) in 1916 were: President, Robert P. Perkins; secretary, Sherman Day; treasurer, Harrison Wilson; superintendent, Esther F. Rivington. The dispensary in connection with the Institute was licensed January 12, 1910.

Memorial Hospital, New York.—The Memorial Hospital, for the treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases (formerly New York Cancer Hospital), which is located in a building of recent construction replete with all modern improvements and appliances, at Central Park West, and One Hundred and Sixth street, New York City, was founded in 1884, and became an incorporated institution on May 21 of that year, by "An Act to Incorporate the New York Cancer Hospital," then passed. Elizabeth H. Cullum, Phoebe L. Day, Anne R. Dahlgren, Justine Van R. Townsend, S. Matilda Clarkson, J. E. Parsons, H. E. Pellew, J. W. Drexel, R. T. Auchmuty, G. P. Andrews, W. T. Bull, C. Cleveland, J. B. Hunter, George L. Peabody, and F. P. Kinnicutt were the incorporators. Among the projectors of the institution were many New York City medical men, including Dr. J. Marion Sims. The institution was made possible by the liberal support of many public-spirited residents of the city, many subscriptions of \$10,000 or more being received, but in particular should be mentioned as principal founders: Dr. James Douglas, who gave the hospital \$100,000 in 1912, and in 1914 created a trust of some \$390,000, of which the hospital is the present beneficiary, and in other ways in-

creased the facilities of the hospital for research; Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, who in 1906 donated \$100,000 to the institution for research work; Mr. J. J. Astor, and General and Mrs. George W. Cullum, who come into the "Founder" class, by reason of their gifts to the institution of \$50,000 or more at one time.

One of the objects in mind at the foundation of the hospital for cancer was "the study of the disease." The need of experimental research in relation to the disease was one of the points emphasized by Dr. J. Marion Sims, in the circular sent out by those who organized the hospital; and at the laying of the cornerstone Dr. W. H. Draper, speaking for the medical profession, said that "the higher purpose of the hospital was to give the best possible opportunity for a scientific investigation of the causes and the treatment of the disease which has thus far baffled human interest and human skill."

On March 6, 1899, by special act of the Legislature, the name of the institution was changed from that of the New York Cancer Hospital to that of the General Memorial Hospital for the treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, the change of designation being decided upon "in the belief that the elimination of the direct use of the word 'cancer' would lead to greater use of its facilities."

On March 22, 1916, the word "General" was struck out, by sanction of the New York Supreme Court, "so that the special institution might not be mistaken for a general hospital."

The extent of the work of the hospital may be understood from the statistics contained in the report of the medical superintendent of the Memorial Hospital for the year 1915; these statistics are: Patients treated during year, 1046; Roentgen-Ray department, 390 new patients; Radium department, 288 new patients. The cost of maintaining the hospital for that fiscal year, excluding the expense of operating the Roentgen-Ray, Radium, Pathological, and Chemical laboratories, was \$74,644.25. The president of the institution in 1916 was Herbert Parsons, and the medical staff is a large one, its personnel including many of the leading specialists of America. The medical board consists of a consulting body of twenty-five New York City specialists, and about a similar number of other New York City physicians constitute the attending staff. James Ewing, M.D., was president of the medical board in 1916, Wm. B. Coley, M.D., was vice-president, and Stanley R. Benedict, Ph.D., was secretary.

The House of Calvary Hospital, New York.—This is one of the notable institutions in New York City that is devoted to those who are afflicted with special diseases, and its object is to receive the indigent poor suffering from cancer, lupus, or any other living bleedings wounds that are not contagious.

The hospital was established June 12, 1899, and incorporated April 27, 1900. It is located in the Borough of Bronx, at Featherbed Lane and McCombs Road. The estimated value of the hospital real estate holding is over \$200,000. The president of the governing body of the hospital in 1916 was John Cardinal Farley; the attending physician, Dr. George M. Lynch, a graduate of Cornell Medical College, class of 1908. The superintendent is Sister M. Amelia.

The New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York.—The New York Skin and Cancer Hospital is located at 19th street and Second avenue. It was incorporated in 1883, for the free treatment and care of the poor afflicted with skin diseases and cancer. Those patients that are able to pay are charged ten dollars a week. The hospital is equipped with fifty-six beds. The following at various times during its organization have served as superintendents: Miss Charlotte Cady and Miss S. Burns. The medical staff consists of some of the most noted physicians and surgeons of the city, among whom we mention Daniel M. Stimson, Willy Meyer, William M. Polk, Arthur B. Duel, Lewis S. Pilcher, besides many others.

Louisa Minturn Hospital, New York.—The Louisa Minturn Hospital, of New York City, was, at its inception in 1897, known as "The Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria." A hospital for the purpose was built at the foot of East Sixteenth street, New York City, at a cost of more than \$125,000. The funds for the purpose came wholly by voluntary contributions, and the intention of the projectors was "to provide at a moderate price (a hospital) for patients, whose residence in apartments, hotels, or boarding houses, makes their proper care and isolation difficult," and who were in a position to pay for the service. At the time of the establishment of the Minturn Hospital the only other hospital accommodation available for this class of patients was at the Willard Parker Hospital, and there only public wards were provided.

Strictly, the Minturn Hospital may be considered to have been founded in 1895, as the act of incorporation of "The Hospital for

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients" was passed by the Stat Legislature on April 24th of that year, section 1 of the act naming Louisa F. Minturn, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Paul Tuckerman, James J. Higginson, Frederic de P. Foster, John Winters Brannan, M.D., Cleveland Dodge, J. Mitchell Prudden, M.D., Alvah H. Doty, M.D., and George F. Crane "and such persons as shall or may hereafter, associate with them," as incorporators; and section 5 of the act specifically named F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Paul Tuckerman, James J. Higginson, Frederic de P. Foster, John Winters Brannan, M.D., Alvah H. Doty, M.D., and George F. Crane to constitute the first board of governors, provision being also made that among the governors should also be the president of the Board of Health of the City of New York, and the Commissioner of Health in the City of New York.

The First Annual Report of the Minturn Hospital was for the year 1899, and embodied in it is a list of subscribers to the Hospital Fund. About 450 names are listed, the principal subscriptions coming from: Mrs. J. W. Minturn, \$26,500; Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, \$10,000; "A Friend," \$10,000; Miss Eleanor de G. Cuyler, \$8,148.89; A. Corning Clark, \$6,000; C. Vanderbilt, \$6,000. The first officers were: J. W. Brannan, M.D., president; T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D., vice-president; Geo. F. Crane, treasurer; Paul Tuckerman, secretary; and the original medical staff included: R. J. Carlisle, F. M. Crandall, W. H. Draper, E. le Fevre, W. H. Katzenbach, and T. S. Southworth, visiting physicians; J. W. Brannan, R. H. Derby, W. H. Draper, A. Jacobi, E. G. Janeway, F. P. Kinnicutt and Alex. A. Smith, consulting physicians; E. Holbrook Curtis, G. Bacon, and G. H. Fox, consulting specialists; Edmund L. Dow, resident physician.

The plan adopted by the governors was to provide two distinct and entirely separate pavilions, one for scarlet fever, and the other for diphtheria patients. In its operation each pavilion constituted a separate institution, having its own staff of physician and nurses, servants, etc. There were no wards, each patient having a separate room.

Of the original medical board, Drs. R. J. Carlisle, W. H. Katzenbach, T. S. Southworth, J. W. Brannan, A. Jacobi, E. Holbrook Curtis and G. H. Fox are members of the present medical staff. The superintendent is Miss M. E. Fraser.

St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives, New York City.—The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis in 1880-1881 found it impossible to care for the large number of consumptive poor who constantly sought admission to their general hospital, then situated in East Fifth street. For this reason early in 1882 the St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives was opened in temporary quarters in East One Hundred and Ninth street, New York City, the accommodation there available being fifty beds. The house was soon found wholly inadequate for the purpose, and on January 1, 1889, the present hospital building was finished, and at once opened, and filled with patients. The hospital occupies the block between St. Ann's and Brook avenues, and One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets, New York City, and in 1910 a number of long-hoped for improvements were completed, including a four-storied pavilion, with roof garden, known as the "West Wing," and a building for children. Another building also was built, but not in the hospital block; it was erected on the grounds of the St. Francis' Hospital, across the street, and when completed was utilized for accommodation of the house staff. These improvements enabled the sisters to appoint a resident physician.

Dr. Charles M. Cauldwell, "who had been physician-in-chief, benefactor, and an invaluable adviser to the Sisters, from the establishment of the hospital," resigned his position in 1911, but continued his interest in the work, by accepting appointment as consulting physician. Frederick H. Dillingham, M.D., then became physician-in-chief, with C. M. Cauldwell, J. Dorning, F. E. Miller, consulting physicians; H. Wollner became physician-in-charge, and P. J. McKenzie, resident physician.

In 1917, the hospital staff was identical, excepting that Dr. H. Wollner was then resident physician, and some changes had taken place in the staff of visiting physicians, who, in 1915, were: E. S. Bishop, D. B. Brinsmade, E. A. Campbell, G. A. Carlucci, J. L. Dinning, J. R. Graham, J. F. Holmes, J. B. Huber, A. M. Jacobus, H. R. Lesser, C. M. Mann, G. H. Matthews, P. C. Pumyea, C. A. Rhodes, H. H. Rowlands, H. L. Shively, and R. E. Stetson. Specialists: E. M. Foote, M. J. Schwerd, J. B. Lynch, G. R. Elliott, F. H. Dillingham, J. H. Larkin, C. M. Fisher, and J. F. Buckley.

During the year ending September 30, 1915, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine consumptive persons were received into the institution, of whom 286 were Protestants, and 118 Hebrew.

The hospital buildings contain altogether five hundred beds, more than 400 of which are devoted to the accommodation of destitute consumptives, who are admitted irrespective of color, religion, or nationality. Patients who are able, are expected to do light work in the hospital during their stay. The St. Joseph's Hospital has no endowment fund, and with the exception of an appropriation annually from the City it is entirely dependent for its support upon the generosity of its benefactors, and the voluntary offering of the public.

The development of the work of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, at the St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives, may be appreciated by the following statistics: In 1882, 161 patients were admitted into the hospital; in 1892, 1,190; in 1902, 1,683; and a decade later, in 1912, the number of (in most cases destitute) consumptives received into the hospital, and benefited, had reached 2,039.

Seton Hospital, New York.—The Seton Hospital, for men consumptives, is conducted in a magnificent Italian Renaissance structure of brick, built at Spuyten Duyvil Heights, New York City, in 1892-93, at a cost of \$300,000, and designed to provide accommodation for 220 patients. The institution is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and for many years nearly all the beds were subsidized by the New York City Department of Public Charities. Although founded, controlled and directed by a religious order, the Seton Hospital is distinctly non-sectarian, the Sisters of Charity admitting tubercular patients of any or no creed, free, or for part or whole payment. A limited number of pay beds are to be had at from \$7 per week upward.

The Nazareth branch of Seton Hospital at Spuyten Duyvil was designed to care for tubercular women. It was opened in 1903, since which time not only tubercular women were admitted; but children of both sexes, under thirteen years of age, were received into the hospital and also orthopedic cases. The Nazareth branch has a capacity of 216 beds, many of which are occupied by poor people unable to contribute in any way to the expense of their care; but, generally, the beds are let at \$7 per week.

The consulting medical staff in 1917 consisted of Drs. T. M. Prudden, A. M. Shrady, C. Wagner, L. W. Crigler, F. E. Gardner, and H. S. Dunning.

Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.—This institution is operated on the broad principles of humanity. It dates its existence from 1882, and has offered to consumptive invalids of either sex and of every race, creed and color succor and solace, free of cost. A half dozen philanthropic men and women having learned that the doors of all city hospitals were closed against this class of sufferers, and that the almshouse was their only refuge, issued a call to the benevolent people of Brooklyn, with the object of discussing the ways and means to establish an institution for consumptives.

The meeting was held in Plymouth Church, and in due time a society was formed and later incorporated as the Garfield Memorial Home. In August, 1888, a dwelling house was rented on Washington avenue and placed in charge of a matron, one nurse and a servant. Eight months later, No. 219 Raymond street was purchased and occupied for several years. The work of the institution expanded as it became known, and the name was changed to the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. In the latter part of the eighties several lots were purchased on Kingston avenue between Douglass and Butler streets, and a three-story building of modern architecture was erected at a total cost of \$80,000. The building and grounds were purchased with a fund made up entirely of gifts from the charitable people of Brooklyn, and were first occupied in September, 1888. The annual expenses of the institution are defrayed by subscriptions, with the exception of a small State appropriation and a sum from the excise money.

The present location of the Home is on Kingston avenue, between Sterling Place and St. John's Place, and the president, in 1917, was Mrs. T. M. Wardwell.

The Home Hospital, New York.—This institution was maintained by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to treat tuberculosis, combined with poverty in the home, without breaking up the family unit. There were forty-eight modern apartments at No. 522 East Seventy-sixth street, overlooking the East river, devoted to the treatment of families, and none were received unless one of the breadwinners and one or more children had the tuberculosis. There were accommodations for about four hundred. Hospital, sanatorium and preventorium care was given, and sanitary homes, with well-lighted, ventilated, reasonable segregation, and constant medical and nursing care were given to the tubercu-

losis poor and their families. There was also a provision for an out-of-door school for the children, which was considered essential in the treatment. The superintendent was H. K. Smith, and the medical advisory board consisted of J. A. Miller, chairman, B. Waters, P. Van Ingen, E. C. Brenner, A. Nilson, L. Winter, L. R. Williams. The hospital was closed in February, 1918.

CHAPTER VII

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS

THE outgrowth of *The Samuel W. Bowne Memorial Hospital*, Poughkeepsie, was a tuberculosis camp which was opened on June 5, 1909, with a capacity of twenty-five beds, under the auspices of the Board of Health of the city of Poughkeepsie. The following year sufficient money was raised by private subscription to purchase the Pendell farm, located on an elevation between Violet avenue and the Creek road. This purchase consisted of thirty-two acres, a portion of which was an apple orchard and vineyard; there was also on the premises a farm house and barn.

The hospital building was commenced in March, 1911, and was for the use of tuberculosis patients only. During the construction period the camp patients occupied the farm house. The site is unsurpassed for beauty in the country; it commands an extensive view of farming lands. The Berkshire hills lying to the east, the Highlands to the south and west, and the Catskills to the west and north, afford a horizon view that challenges the admiration of the spectator, and for beauty of scenery rivals even the Alps in Switzerland.

The county and city originally planned to share the expense of the building, but this became unnecessary by the decision of Mrs. Samuel W. Bowne, of New York City, who gave the hospital building to the city of Poughkeepsie as a memorial to her husband. The building is near fireproof as possible, being constructed of hollow tile and stucco, and had a capacity of twenty beds, with administration rooms and dining room, kitchen and storeroom. An additional gift of \$60,000 was received in 1913 from Mrs. Bowne, which was expended in building wings, adding to the capacity fifty-five beds. Through the continued generosity of Mrs. Bowne a modern stucco preventorium, known as the Agnes Home, accommodating fifty-two children, was added in 1917 to the hospital

building, thus making the total capacity of the hospital one hundred and twenty-seven beds.

The superintendent is Dr. H. St. John Williams. The medical chief-of-staff is Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, who has for his assistants, Drs. H. L. Palliser, G. E. Lane, C. J. McCambridge, C. A. Crispell, A. L. Peckham, Aaron Sobel, R. W. Andrews, John A. Card, H. A. Gribbon, J. E. McCambridge, H. F. Owsley, H. P. Carpenter.

The Loomis Sanatorium, Liberty.—The Loomis Sanatorium is designed and equipped for the care of tuberculosis invalids presenting a fair prospect of recovery, and for patients who, for one reason or another, are predisposed to the development of the disease. It is situated on the southern slope of a range of high hills at an elevation of about two thousand feet above tide water, and five hundred feet above the village of Liberty, Sullivan county.

The railway station is on the main line of the New York, Ontario and Western railway, two and one-half miles distant from the sanatorium, one hundred and twenty miles from New York City. The sanatorium is arranged on the cottage plan, consisting of sixteen cottages, administration building, reception hospital, chapel, library, casino, and has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five patients.

The institution was incorporated February 17, 1896, under the name of the Loomis Sanatorium for Consumptives. The incorporators were Mary M. Irvin, Eleanor Jay Chapman, Anne M. Loomis, Ellin L. Lowery, J. Pierpont Morgan, William M. Polk, M.D., Henry F. Walker, M.D., Mary Edson Aldrich, Charlotte M. Goodridge, Elizabeth A. Bend, Edith S. Randolph, Annie D. Beekman, Alice S. Wilmerding, Alice Huntington, Mary T. Lewis, Elisabeth Cockcroft, Flora McD. Casey, Emily S. Waller, L. B. Embry Copenhagen, Adeline L. Prince, Josephine H. Brooks, Priscilla D. Sloane, Margaret T. Van Nest, Kate W. Winthrop, Charles McBurney, M.D., A. Alexander Smith, M.D., Charles E. Quimby, M.D., Henry P. Loomis, M.D., Charles T. Barney, Francis Lynde Stetson, William A. Duer, and John L. Cadwalader.

The death of Dr. Herbert Maxon King, the physician-in-chief, on June 24, 1917, was an inestimable loss for the sanatorium. He had devoted to the institution since 1902 his professional training and skill of a high order, and an executive ability which had built up the reputation of the sanatorium. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles

Wilson Mills, who had been his associate physician for a number of years.

The Trudeau Sanitarium, Saranac Lake.—The corporation and success of this institution (formerly the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium) is wholly due to the indefatigable labor of its founder, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau. It was in 1884 that an insignificant institution consisting of three small frame buildings was constructed on a remote hillside in the Adirondack Mountains, forty-two miles from a railroad. The buildings were heated by wood stoves, lighted by kerosene lamps, and the water supply was derived from the river by dragging a barrelful at a time up the hill as it was needed.

To this trackless wilderness came one suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis, who aimed to demonstrate the possibility of curing the disease by the sanatorium and open-air method, which had been advocated by Brehmer and Dettweiler in Europe. Thirty-five years ago pulmonary tuberculosis was looked upon as incurable, and there was no treatment which was recognized as effective, and the open-air and sanatorium method was unknown in America.

The first seven years of the life of the Sanitarium were obscure and precarious, and for a decade it was an all-absorbing struggle for existence. After that period, the institution continued to develop and perfect, as far as possible, the open-air method of treatment, holding in view, as it did, not so much the increasing of its capacity to the utmost limit as the perfection of its study and treatment of the disease by the new knowledge brought to light by laboratory researches and controlled by bedside observations and records. It early recognized the value of joining clinical and laboratory observations, and the distinctive features of the work of the Sanitarium have been locating and controlling sources of infection in the early detection and treatment of the disease by laboratory methods and the use of Dr. Koch's discovery of tuberculin, which has been used continuously, and its diagnostic and therapeutic value carefully studied. The published studies and records of the Sanitarium of the use of this liquid preventive have, without doubt, established its usefulness and its acceptance in the treatment of tuberculosis patients.

The Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium was incorporated in 1889, and the first members of the board of trustees were C. M. Lea,

D. W. Riddle, Drs. Alfred Loomis, and E. L. Trudeau. The first subscriber to the endowment fund was E. H. Harriman, who subscribed \$5,000. In 1908 D. Lorne McGibbons donated \$5,000, with which five acres of land were purchased, and a legacy of \$25,000 from the estate of Miss Hilda Tiffany made possible the erection of new buildings to replace the old, wornout and unsightly out-buildings. A new workshop was built in 1909, which was donated by Mrs. Walter L. Woodwin. This was a valuable asset, as it offered to the patients an opportunity of receiving instruction in bookbinding, illuminating, frame making, photography, copper and brass work, wood carving, and many other forms of artistic and practical work. The education of the patient in skilled workmanship adds greatly to the benefit derived by him through his stay in the Sanitarium. It provides moderate exercise, relieves the monotony of institutional existence, adds to its resources, and prevents him from becoming introspective, self-centered and unfit for work after he leaves the institution.

The *Journal of the Outdoor Life* is regularly published by the Sanitarium, in which are incorporated the views of experts and specialists on subjects relating to tuberculosis. The spirit of inquiry and research initiated by Dr. Trudeau and made possible by the Trudeau Foundation, is to-day more active and more original work is being done at the institution than at any time in its history. The treatment with tuberculin in the past few years has largely given way to the use of artificial light and X-ray treatment, which, in principle, resemble, and in some respects takes the place of tuberculin. The artificial pneumothorax has also been employed in some cases. The officials for 1917 were: William B. Jones, president; Edward R. Baldwin, vice-president; James A. Miller, secretary; George S. Brewster, treasurer. The superintendent was Charles R. Armstrong and the resident physician Frederick H. Heise.

Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital, Kingston.—The New York State Board of Health Department and the State Charities Aid Association held in May, 1909, in the New York State Armory in Kingston, a large tuberculosis exhibit. Lectures were given, and an organization was effected and named the Ulster County Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis. The officers were: President, Joseph M. Fowler; vice-presidents, E. F. MacFadden, Isaac Weiner, Rev. R. L. Bartsell, W. A. Dederick, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth;

secretary, Dr. Mary Gage-Day; treasurer, Cornelius Hume. The president appointed six sub-committees.

Ulster county was the first in the State to get its county tuberculosis hospital organization in working order. The hospital was opened in May, 1910, and the capacity of the camp and the hospital was twenty-five beds. The board of supervisors, after the report of the first year's work of the hospital was filed, made an appropriation of \$5,000.

Dr. Van Hoevenberg resigned after a year's service, and Dr. Alden C. Gates became his successor, a position he now fills. With the aid of several donations, in 1911 the site of the hospital was purchased, and in the fall of the following year the board of supervisors increased the appropriation of the camp and hospital. The benefits of the hospital are absolutely free to all residents of Ulster county unable to pay, but the board of managers desiring to do the greatest good to the greatest number, fixed the price of \$10 per week for non-residents.

Stony Wold Sanatorium, Lake Kushaqua.—The incorporation of this institution dates from April 1, 1901. It was founded for self-supporting women and little girls suffering from incipient tuberculosis. It was in 1900 the Chi Kappa Club, a group of young women engaged in philanthropic work in New York City under the direction of Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, decided to have a rummage sale, the proceeds to be devoted towards the founding of a sanatorium. The sum of five hundred dollars was raised, and in 1901 a committee of one hundred was formed for aggressive work. Auxiliary societies were formed in different parts of the State, thereby interesting a large number of charitable women in the enterprise.

The Stony Wold Sanatorium constitutes a village within itself; the buildings consist of an administration building, dormitory, Stony Wold hall, store and post office, model cow barn, hay barn, piggery, smoke house, cold storage and ice house, woodworking shop, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, paint shop, saw mill, incinerator, employees' dormitory, children's school and play house, five rest shacks, seven cottages, industrial settlement house, also a schoolhouse built by the town of Franklin for the children of the employees. The value of real estate and buildings is estimated at \$335,438.23, on which there is no mortgage.

The medical director, Dr. Malcolm F. Lent, in his report for 1917, shows that the total number of patients treated during the year was 237, of which 141 were discharged, and the number of sanatorium days is given as 37,102. The president of the board of directors is its founder, Mrs. James Edward Newcomb; the honorary vice-presidents are Mrs. George F. Sheady, Miss Leary, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, Mrs. Sylvan Bier; the vice-presidents are Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Miss Cora P. Van Wyck, Mrs. Frank J. Sprague; the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Arthur Coppel; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles G. Kerley; treasurer, Edgar L. Marston; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee. The Sanatorium is a private and semi-charitable institution; is supported by membership; \$10 contributed annually constitutes a member; \$25 annually a patron; \$50 annually a donor, and \$100 or more annually a founder. The Auxiliaries furnished funds for the support of patients. There is also an invested endowment and special fund that amounted in 1916 to \$89,324.16.

Sanatorium Gabriels, Gabriels.—The Sisters of Mercy who were engaged in charitable and educational work in the border counties of Northern New York for nearly half a century, by their personal observation of the Adirondacks wilderness recognized that it was the promised land for consumption's victims. Under the most adverse circumstances its natural curative influences were accomplishing wonders in helping those who were afflicted, and the Sisters saw that with a well organized system, cures could be effected. It was towards the close of 1894 that the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, of Ogdensburgh, New York, bishop of the diocese, interested himself in this most worthy charity, and urged the Sisters to attempt the building of a sanatorium. Two Sisters ventured in the spring of 1895 into what was then an undiscovered region of a veritable wilderness. They had no capital, only their faith and courage, and their success in the work they undertook reads like a fairy tale. They brought from their convent only fifteen dollars in cash; a friend built a little cabin; another presented a donkey and cart, and during one whole season these two nuns lived in this pioneer cabin. A site was finally obtained through the generosity of Dr. W. Seward Webb, and the aged pioneer, Paul Smith, one hundred acres being donated. To this tract the State afterwards added six hundred acres more; this was

granted as a free recreation ground for the patients, the title to the land remaining with the State. Subscriptions began to pour in, building operations were started, and on July 26, 1897, the institution was formally thrown open to receive sufferers from the great white plague. The heating, ventilating, plumbing, drainage and water supply are the best known to modern science. Already \$140,000 has been expended on the buildings and improvements.

The Sanatorium is located at Gabriels, Franklin county, a station on the Adirondack branch of the New York Central railroad. Around it lie the mountains of the Adirondack region; in view are Mount Marcy, White Face, Mount McGregor, and not far away the beautiful Lucretia Lake spreads its waters. The site is an undulating plain, beginning with a broad park, and rising gradually to a beautiful hill, "Sunrise Mount," which protects the valley from the wintry north winds. The Sanatorium is for the reception of incipient cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and advanced cases. The institution is educational in character; the patients become members of a propaganda, the object of which is to assist in the warfare against a disease that annually causes more deaths than any other malady. They are instructed in every detail regarding the prevention of tuberculosis, and they go forth to the world's masses well fortified with the necessary knowledge to make their influence felt in this immense field and to act as units or missionaries, sowing the seed of their training upon fertile soil. The institution is non-sectarian. No distinction of creed or color is made, and since its opening thousands of cases have been treated. The treatment employed is the conservative dietetic-hygienic, supplemented by tuberculin, artificial pneumothorax, and the newer forms of treatment in selected cases. The Paris Exposition awarded a medal to Sanatorium Gabriels for the arrangement, construction, water supply, drainage, warming and ventilation of its several buildings.

Oswego County Sanitarium, Orwell.—Since 1914 has developed at Orwell an establishment for the treatment of tuberculosis such as redounds creditably to its projectors, amongst whom Dr. James L. More is granted first place, his wise and capable promotion prompting general acknowledgment and co-operation. The first year's operation of the sanitarium had scarcely been before it was recognized that considerable extension was

sary to the building, and a new annex was commenced, which when completed would give the institution a total capacity of forty-eight beds. The annex was estimated to cost about \$10,000, including lighting and adequate heating, but even that substantial additional accommodation will probably not long suffice, as at present all accommodation is rapidly filled, from a long waiting list.

The sanitarium, which is a little more than a mile from the Richland, New York, railroad station, stands on an elevation of 850 feet, insuring pure air at all seasons. The Sanitarium grounds are more than 100 acres in extent, well-timbered, and with well laid out lawns and driveways. In the main building is accommodation for twenty-four patients, but this will be doubled by completion of annex which will be devoted to the use of children, the care of children suffering from the incipient or advanced stages of tuberculosis, wither of glands, bones, or lungs, being an important feature of the work at the sanitarium. In the children's ward the trained nurse in charge must also be educationally qualified as an instructor so that the children's general education might be continued while under treatment.

The medical report for the year ending September 30, 1916, showed that sixty-one patients had been admitted during the year, of whom thirteen were discharged and thirty-three left voluntarily. There were five deaths and fifteen patients reported unimproved, eighteen improved and thirteen arrested, which, defined, meant that the constitutional symptoms, including expectoration and bacilli, had been absent for at least six months. The county treasurer appropriates about \$25,000 annually to cover the maintenance of the institution, which is ably administered by the following board of managers: James L. More, M.D., president; Albert S. Barker, vice-president; H. Putnam Allen, James Gallagher, and Clifford R. Hervey, M.D., and (until Jan. 1, 1916) Harvey A. Albertson, M. D. The superintendent is A. Garfield Dunbar, M.D.

Rainbow Sanatorium, Rainbow Lake.—This Sanatorium stands on the shore of Rainbow Lake, one-eighth of a mile from Rainbow station, on the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad. It is located three hundred and seventy miles from New York City, one hundred miles from Montreal, and eleven miles from Saranac Lake. The altitude of the site is 1708 feet above sea level; the summer nights are always cool, and though the tem-

perature in winter may go many degrees below zero, on account of the dryness of the air the cold is borne without discomfort. The sandy soil, numerous lakes, the winds, the cool nights, the thousands of pine, hemlock, spruce, balsams and tamaracks, all combined, make the Adirondack air for purity, sweetness and health-giving qualities without a peer in the world.

The Rainbow Sanatorium is owned by the Independent Order of Foresters, and was opened July 20, 1910, for the free treatment of its members suffering with beginning pulmonary tuberculosis. The property contains six hundred acres, fifty of which is lake, fifty cleared, the balance woodland. The main building is three stories in height, with a wing attached. Four hundred and fifty patients have been admitted since the opening to January 1, 1918. The board of directors are W. H. Hunter, president; T. Millman, vice-president; George E. Bailey, secretary; J. W. Geneway, Dr. M. J. Davies, Dr. G. H. Oliver. The resident physician is Dr. J. Seymour Emans.

Mountain Sanatorium, Binghamton.—The Mountain Sanatorium is located on a hill of fifteen hundred feet elevation, one-half mile east of the State Hospital. The view from the east presents the beautiful scenery of the Susquehanna river, while to the west the Sanatorium overlooks the city of Binghamton.

The Sanatorium was established in 1913, and for the year ending November 30, 1917, there were eighty-three patients cared for. The superintendent is Dr. W. A. Behan, and the board of managers Dr. J. J. Kane, president; Dr. A. J. Stillson, vice-president; Dr. W. A. Behan, secretary and treasurer; David Warner, H. A. Williams, Orson L'H. Britton.

Pawling Sanitarium (formerly Lakeview Sanitarium), Troy.—The board of supervisors of Rensselaer county appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of a county hospital to be used for the treatment of contagious diseases and tuberculosis. The hospital was erected on county property, adjacent to the Alms House, and placed under the management of the superintendent of the poor.

The hospital was opened August 9, 1910, as the Lakeview Sanitarium, and it was then decided that it should be devoted exclusively to tubercular patients. The institution continued under the management of the superintendent of the poor until 1912, when, by an act of the county tuberculosis hospital law, it was reorganized

and put under the direct control of a board of managers appointed by the board of supervisors.

The newly appointed board assumed control October 1, 1912, and the management was placed in the hands of a resident superintendent. Since its opening 1029 cases have been admitted. The sanitarium is located in the suburbs of Troy. The Lakeview Sanitarium was replaced in 1918 by a group of six buildings, with a capacity of 200 beds, at a cost of \$350,000, its name being changed to the Pawling Sanitarium. The present superintendent is Dr. Frank E. S. Reynolds; the board of managers are William L. Thompson, president; Reuben H. Irish, vice-president; Herman C. Gordinier, secretary; Tracy D. Taylor, Dwight Marvin.

Summit View Sanatorium, Gloversville.—The Fulton county's Tuberculosis Hospital is situated four and one-quarter miles north of the city of Gloversville. The site is ideal for a tuberculosis hospital, having an abundance of sunshine, the best quality of water, and being well protected from the winds by the forests of pine, balsam and maple.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients, August 5, 1912, and there were thirty-seven patients treated in the first year. The hospital aims to give to those suffering with tuberculosis the best possible chance of regaining their health and to protect the public by segregating advanced cases, also to teach patients so that on their return to their homes they will avoid spreading the disease in the community. The superintendent is Dr. Woodard Shaw.

Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, formerly Iola Sanatorium, Rochester.—This is a county institution and was established in 1911 as the Iola Sanatorium, with a capacity of thirty-five beds. It is the home for ambulatory and infirmary bed cases. It consists of three pavilions, one assigned to children, and has a present capacity of two hundred and seventeen. In connection with the hospital a clinic is maintained at No. 75 Chestnut street, Rochester, where all applicants are examined, and where discharged cases are transferred. At the Sanatorium an open-air school is conducted in co-operation with the Board of Education. The superintendent is Dr. John J. Lloyd; the board of managers are Dr. Edwin H. Wolcott, president; William T. Keys, vice-president; Max L. Holt and Dr. Charles R. Barber. The resident

physicians are Charles A. Parcells, Beatrice Slayton, R. J. Campbell.

Montgomery Sanatorium, Cranesville.—This sanatorium was established as a county hospital under the provisions of chapter 341, laws of 1909, and opened September 15, 1913, for treatment of patients in all stages of tuberculosis. Buildings to the value of over forty thousand dollars were erected at Cranesville, a short distance from the city of Amsterdam, and in the year 1916 sixty-five patients were treated, seven being paying patients. The board of managers of the institution are Herbert P. Gardner, president; Thomas F. McCaffrey, vice-president; Walter A. Gage, Dr. James S. Walton and Charles Stover, all residents of Amsterdam, with the exception of Mr. Gage, who resides at Canajoharie. The superintendent of the institution is Dr. V. M. Parkinson.

Glen Ridge Sanatorium, Schenectady.—The Glen Ridge Sanatorium is a county institution, established in 1911 for the treatment of patients residing in Schenectady county, suffering with tuberculosis. The officers of the board of managers of the institution in 1916 were: President, W. W. Davis; secretary, treasurer and superintendent, Dr. Peter McPartlon.

The sanatorium is beautifully situated a few miles from the city of Schenectady, on a farm of seventy-five acres, there being fifty-five acres under cultivation. The site and buildings are valued at \$100,000. There were treated, in 1916, at this institution, 151 patients, only three of whom paid hospital fees.

Edward Meany Sanatorium, Taughannock Falls.—This is a Tompkins county institution, and was established in the summer of 1912 for the treatment of tuberculosis. It receives all stages of the disease, and has a capacity of thirty beds. Taughannock Falls is located a few miles north of the city of Ithaca, on the banks of Lake Cayuga. It is of a high elevation and is an ideal spot for the location of a tuberculosis sanatorium. The president of the board of managers, in 1916, was Dr. H. E. Merriam, the secretary and superintendent, Dr. W. K. Quackenbush. The county treasurer attends to the financial affairs of the sanatorium. Residents of Tompkins county are admitted free when they are unable to pay.

The Estelle and Walter C. Odell Memorial Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Newburgh.—This sanatorium was founded July 1, 1910, by Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., its object being to treat the dependent tubercular patients in the city of Newburgh. Its growth was rapid, and on November 15, 1912, Governor Odell presented the grounds, buildings and equipment to the county of Orange, free of debt, with but one stipulation, and that was that the incorporated name should be as above. The sanatorium is located on West and South streets. The board of managers, in 1917, consisted of the following physicians: Charles E. Townsend, president; Andrew C. Santee, vice-president; Raymond A. Miller, secretary and superintendent; Henry Nelson, Hilton J. Shelley, Thomas F. Gunning.

Oakmount Sanatorium, East Bloomfield.—This institution was established January 28, 1911, as a county sanatorium for the treatment of patients residing in Ontario county, suffering with tuberculosis. It is beautifully situated on a farm of fifteen acres in the town of East Bloomfield, and by its natural scenery and surroundings is an ideal spot for those who are suffering with the white plague.

The president of the sanatorium, in 1916, was Rev. J. T. Dougherty; the secretary and attending physician, Dr. S. R. Wheeler; the matron, Miss Ella M. Wright.

Sunny Crest Sanatorium, Auburn.—This institution is not established under the county hospital law, but receives county patients. The poor of the city of Auburn are treated free. It was established in 1913 as a city institution for the care of tubercular patients. The board of managers are: President, Edwin G. Week; secretary and treasurer, G. W. Hudson. The attending physician is Dr. A. F. Hodgman; the matron, Miss Ida M. Van Wie. The property of the sanatorium is valued at \$45,000.

Homestead Sanatorium, Middle Grove.—This is a county institution, established by the board of supervisors of Saratoga county in 1915, for the prevention and care of tuberculosis patients in that county. The governing body is a board of managers, and in 1916 the officers were Andrew M. Ryan, president; Dr. P. J. Hirst, secretary, treasurer and superintendent. The valuation of the hospital property is estimated at \$77,000, and there were treated,

in 1916, thirty-seven patients of whom thirty-one were not charged any hospital fees.

Municipal Hospitals, Buffalo.—The city of Buffalo established, in 1904, for the care of smallpox patients, at No. 770 East Ferry street, a new hospital to replace the Old Quarantine Hospital, which had become unfit for use. This was afterwards devoted to the treatment of children suffering with tuberculosis, also those addicted to alcoholism, drugs, and venereal diseases. An open-air school is operated under the direction of the Department of Education.

The Ernest Wende Hospital, situated at Broadway and Spring street, is for the treatment of acute communicable diseases.

The Buffalo City Hospital, situated at No. 462 Girder street, is for the treatment of adult tuberculosis and psychopathic patients.

The Municipal Hospital for incipient tuberculosis, known as the J. N. Adams Memorial Hospital, is located at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus county. The superintendent is Dr. Clarence L. Hyde.

The Onondaga Sanatorium, Syracuse.—This institution is a county hospital, beautifully located adjacent to the southern part of the city of Syracuse, in a romantic glen known for years as Hopper's Glen. It is devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis, and has a capacity for one hundred patients. The board of managers consists of Dr. A. Clifford Mercer, president; Stephen C. Cheney, vice-president; Dr. William J. Mulheran, Dr. Dwight H. Murray, Ernest L. Edgerton. The institution was turned over to the board of managers by the board of supervisors of Onondaga county, October 2, 1916. The present superintendent is Dr. Harry J. Brayton.

Yonkers Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, Yonkers.—This institution is located in Nepera Park; it was established in 1910 and opened for the treatment of patients October 12, 1912. Here advanced cases of tuberculosis are treated. The governing body is the Yonkers Hospital Commission, and its officers, in 1916, were: Henry Moffatt, president; Fred S. Taylor, secretary; Albert E. Van Houten, treasurer. The attending physician is Dr. Charles A. Sweet, the superintendent Mrs. Letitia E. Shaughnessey. Applications for admission are made to the Commissioner of Charities. Its real estate holdings are valued at \$60,000.

Besides those above mentioned there are the Rocky Crest Sanatorium at Olean; the Jefferson County Sanatorium at Watertown; the Suffolk Sanatorium at Holtville; the Central Federation of Labor Pavilion of Albany; the Sprain Ridge Sanatorium at Yonkers; and the Workmen's Circle Sanatorium at Liberty.



CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN CITIES AND VILLAGES OF NEW YORK

ALBANY HOSPITAL.—It has been truly said that “One index of the intelligence and public spirit of any community is the manner in which it provides for the need of its sick and poor,” and judged by this standard the Albany Hospital has just reason for taking pride in its past and present record.

Albany, since the time when the fugitive Jesuit, Father Jogues, was given protection by the Dutch dominie and physician, Megapolensis, has been noted as a centre of medical learning and refuge for suffering humanity, being one of the pioneers in the movement to found institutions for the care of the sick in this country. In 1829, when the city numbered less than twenty thousand inhabitants, Dr. Alden March delivered a lecture on the necessity of a public hospital in Albany, but for many years efforts were unavailing in providing for this great need.

In 1845 a determined movement was made by Dr. Alden March, Dr. Thomas Hun, Dr. James H. Armsby, and other progressive citizens, culminating, April 11th, 1849, in the Legislature passing an Act of Incorporation. Under this act the governors matured a plan, affording those who contributed money the opportunity of participating in the benefits of a hospital, or extending these opportunities to those who might appeal to their benevolence.

The incorporators named by the act were Marcus T. Reynolds, John L. Schoolcraft, Erastus Corning, Amasa J. Parker, Greene C. Bronson, James D. Wasson, William James, Ezra P. Prentice, Arthur H. Root, Samuel Pruyn, Joel A. Wing, Clark Durant, John Taylor, Barent P. Staats, Franklin Townsend, Stephen O. Shepard, Dyer Lathrop, Thomas W. Olcott, James Gould, Friend Humphrey, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John C. Spencer, Abel French, T. Romeyn Beck, James P. Boyd, Harmon Pumpelly, Ralph Pratt, Thurlow Weed, Jacob H. Ten Eyck and Charles B. Lansing.

On the 24th of December, 1849, Hon. Greene C. Bronson was appointed chairman, and John C. Spencer secretary, of a previously appointed committee to prepare a plan of organization and by-laws, reporting a capital of \$20,000 or more, would be necessary to meet the imperative needs of the city, and that suitable legislative aid could not be obtained until a suitable building with proper accommodations was provided. Plans were formulated to solicit the amount named, a temporary location secured on Lydius street (now Madison avenue), corner of Dove; however, this worthy project remained more or less dormant until July 10, 1851, when the first board of governors was elected.

Realizing the importance of having a well-organized hospital, the friends of the Albany Medical College, aided by generous citizens, by subscription, raised the sum of nearly \$45,000.

The first staff consisted of: Attending surgeons, Alden March, M.D., James MacNaughton, M.D., James H. Armsby, M.D., and John Swinburne, M.D. Attending physicians: Thomas Hun, M.D., Joel Wing, M.D., Mason F. Cogswell, M.D., and Howard Townsend, M.D. House physician, Adrian F. Woodward; assistant and apothecary, George S. Benson; superintendent, Richard Bygate; matron, Mrs. Richard Bygate.

The first location was only temporary, for soon after the jail building, on the corner of Howard and Eagle streets, was purchased, remodeled, and prepared for use, the necessary funds for this work being contributed entirely by individuals.

For comparison we may note that St. Luke's Hospital, in New York City, was incorporated in 1850, the Troy Hospital in 1851, and the Boston City Hospital as late as 1861.

The first legacy, \$500, was left by Miss Margaret Ten Eyck, and received May 2, 1854. Following this, legacies were received from James Schuyler, \$2000, and Joel Rathbone, \$1000, these being added to the invested funds of the hospital.

While possession of the new building, corner of Eagle and Howard streets, was obtained in 1851, yet it seemed to have taken quite a time to make the necessary changes, and to move, it being mentioned that not until 1854 was everything complete. At first the building consisted only of the central portion, but an addition on Howard street was almost immediately erected.

September 12, 1863, the *Albany Journal* states: "The Albany Hospital has been in successful operation twelve years. Like most

similar institutions of our city, it is the result of individual enterprise and liberality, having been supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions. Thirty gentlemen of Albany have contributed one thousand dollars each, and more than fifty persons, most of them ladies, have given one hundred dollars each to the same object. Nearly four thousand patients have received the best of care and medical attention in this institution." The medical staff and officers remained the same until 1865.

Very soon the increased needs required further enlargement of the Howard street wing, which was made in 1864-65, giving a number of private rooms, with an excellent amphitheatre for an operating room, where clinical lectures were given to the students of the Albany Medical College, a fine room in the basement affording necessary accommodations for a chapel and outdoor department.

The papers of June 21, 1862, give a long description of the arrival of the steamer *Elm City*, with 346 sick and wounded soldiers aboard, under the direction of Col. Bliss, of New York. Most of them came from the White House, and were wounded in various battles and skirmishes about Richmond, Va., during the previous month. As many as possible were cared for in the Albany Hospital proper, and the rest in the newly constructed Ira Harris Hospital, built on ground now occupied by our present institution. All during the Civil War the capacity of the Albany Hospital was taxed to its utmost, as Albany was one of the main points where the sick and wounded were cared for as they were sent to and from the front. The physicians and surgeons who specially gave their services at this time, in addition to those already mentioned, were A. V. Hoff, J. R. Boulware, John V. Lansing, Uriah G. Bigelow, James E. Pomfret, Samuel H. Freeman, J. S. Mosher, Joseph Lewi, William H. Bailey, H. R. Haskins, Barent P. and P. P. Staats, George T. Stevens, Henry March, H. Young, H. Myers, and, during the first year of the war, Medical Cadets Vander Veer, Pruyn, Huested, Hazen and others; also medical students Tilden, Hailes, Tucker, Bonesteel, and others.

The governors of the hospital made every effort to keep abreast of all advances in medicine and surgery, and as specialties developed made additions to the medical staff to meet these requirements.

Here the left subclavian artery was successfully tied by Dr.

James H. Armsby, and twice afterwards, an operation requiring such skill that it is seldom attempted even in this day of brilliant and daring surgery.

In 1870-71 the Eagle street wing was added, providing for accident wards, additional public wards, a children's ward, and a few additional private rooms. However, this additional construction proved to be a source of great financial embarrassment, absorbing all of the available funds, with not sufficient income to meet increased running expenses. This, together with dissensions in the medical profession, lack of support by the public, and accumulation of debts for the next few years, came near ending the existence of the institution. From 1869 to 1876 there were many changes in the board of governors, also the medical staff by reason of death and resignation.

Owing to lack of funds the medical and surgical service had nearly come to a standstill, the Eagle Street wing had been closed, the billboards contained notices that the sheriff would sell the furniture, etc., at public auction, and everything looked dismal.

The Medical Staff held a meeting in June, 1877, when a committee was appointed to examine into the financial condition of the institution. They reported, September 30, 1877, the total indebtedness for food, taxes, interest, etc., amounted to \$12,685.20; the mortgage debt, \$24,000.

In February, 1879, a bazaar was held, and the net receipts amounted to \$11,796.56. This, together with additional subscriptions, enabled the governors to pay the lesser mortgage debt of \$14,000, also to place the building in a good sanitary condition.

The attorneys of the various judgment creditors generally remitted their costs, the sheriff very generously doing likewise.

The new board, elected January 24, 1878, endeavored to accomplish what may be briefly stated as follows:

- 1st. To combine thoroughness and efficiency with the greatest economy.

- 2d. To provide attractive and homelike rooms and wards.

- 3d. To enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the people of Albany and vicinity.

- 4th. While the first desire has been to provide advantages for the care of the sick, equal to those of any hospital in the country, an effort has also been made to pay the mortgage indebtedness.

The report of the visiting committee for December, 1878,

showed the number of patients had increased from seventeen in January, 1878, to forty-six, December 31, 1878.

During this period many rooms and wards were furnished through the generosity of friends and by twelve of the churches, the clergy as a body having given the institution their heartiest support during this period of discouragement.

Owing to the special efforts of Mr. Archibald McClure, a few trained nurses were brought from Europe, the nucleus of the present splendid nurse training school.

Many famous men visited this institution, not only from this country but from abroad. Among the latter, from England, were Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Lawson Tait, who gave a clinical lecture and operated in the amphitheatre; also Dr. Joseph Bryant, the author of Bryant's "Practice of Surgery." Here, not only for Albany, but the surrounding country, was solved the problem of operations within the peritoneum. Here, in 1893, was introduced the first mechanical sterilizer—autoclave—purchased by Dr. A. VanderVeer, and brought from Germany by Dr. Willis G. Macdonald. Previous to this sterilization was accomplished in the most primitive manner.

The first ambulance ever used in Albany was given to the hospital by Mrs. Walter Hurcomb, as a thanksgiving offering for the recovery of her daughter, and first put into service September 18, 1884, and has been in constant use, occasionally needing very thorough repairs, but even at this date sound and likely to supplement the other vehicles many times. There is also now in service at the Albany Hospital, with ample accommodations for the same, not only the original ambulance, but an invalid carriage, the gift of Mr. Walter L. Lawrence, of Brooklyn, with horses; an ambulance for contagious diseases, and a thoroughly up-to-date new, thoroughly equipped vehicle, all of which are constantly in service. The ambulance house provides ample accommodation for the drivers and families, the ambulances and a fine lot of horses occupying the first floor of the stable.

The Albany Hospital Aid Society was organized February 10, 1897, by the ladies of Albany, its object being to assist in enlarging the capacity of the Albany Hospital, and in the establishment of a training school for nurses.

In 1898 Mr. Matthew W. Bender, a prominent citizen of Albany, gave the sum of \$22,000 for establishing The Bender Hygienic

Laboratory, and later an endowment of \$12,000. This laboratory has been closely connected with both the college and hospital, most of the microscopical, bacteriological and pathological work being done here.

Steps were taken by the board of governors and the medical staff to abandon the old hospital property, and secure the location of a new modern plant. The location must carefully be considered, and the first real encouragement came when, by Act of the Legislature, the Board of Park Commissioners were authorized to grant an easement to the hospital in perpetuity for the use of the land upon which the present buildings were erected. A resolution was passed and three of the board of governors were appointed to meet with a like number from the Medical Staff to take into consideration the condition of the old hospital, also the feasibility of organizing a Training School for Nurses, this committee composed of the president, secretary, and one other member of the board of governors. This joint committee was composed of Mr. James McCredie, Hon. William L. Learned, Mr. Gustavus Michaelis, Albert VanderVeer, M.D., Henry Hun, M.D., and Samuel B. Ward, M.D.

Outside of the annual appropriation for the care of the sick belonging to the City of Albany, this institution had been entirely supported by the generosity of its friends and the income from pay patients, and there now arose the problem of raising the necessary funds for the erection of such buildings as the work of the hospital demanded.

The pioneer subscriber of \$10,000 was the gift of Mr. James B. Jermain, and public-spirited citizens now gave of their money and efforts until a sufficient fund was raised to warrant commencing the work.

The administration building, the four pavilions and the Nurses' Home were completed in 1899, the semi-centennial of the incorporation of the Albany Hospital.

The architect, builders, and building committee, together with the ladies of the Albany Hospital Aid Society, were so faithful in their great undertaking that on May 1, 1899, less than one year after the laying of the cornerstone, on June 23, 1898, by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, the exodus of patients, staff, etc., from the old hospital began.

A very serious problem presented, regarding not only hospital furniture proper, but the proper equipment of the operating, steril-

izing, dressing and instrument rooms, cases for instruments, instruments and surgical supplies, as well as for wards and private rooms. Various methods were suggested, and here again the good ladies of Albany came to the assistance of the institution in organizing the second bazaar, during the week of December 11, 1899.

Elaborate preparations were in progress for weeks, the Bazaar opened with addresses by several illustrious sons of Old Albany, the earnest efforts of the participants were crowned with success and the Albany Hospital received the handsome sum of \$16,826.35 towards the furnishing fund. In addition to this sum the interest of many people was aroused so that later they furnished private rooms or wards. Proper inscriptions have been placed on the various tablets in the hospital, showing in whose memory and by whom wards and rooms have been furnished.

The hospital has been and is always ready to place the amphitheatre at the disposal of the various medical societies for medical meetings, and for entertaining the members of the profession. In June, 1902, a meeting of the American Surgical Association was held here, and many valuable papers presented bearing upon hospital subjects. These are to be found in the files of the "Albany Medical Annals" for that year.

Many patients are treated in the Out-door Department who are not sick enough to require a bed in the hospital, in connection with the eye, ear, throat, nose, and skin clinics and many minor surgical and medical cases.

It was proposed by the medical and surgical staff, and heartily endorsed by the Medical Society of the County of Albany, as well as the county board of supervisors, that a pavilion be constructed for the care of mental diseases.

"Liberal provision has been made by the State for patients suffering from mania and melancholia, and the county authorities very properly do not feel they are justified in duplicating this expense; therefore Pavilion F offers temporary refuge during the complicated process of a commitment to a State Hospital, many cases fully recovering." As a novelty in hospital work, the pavilion has attracted widespread attention, the governor recommending the construction of like institutions in other cities. A liberal appropriation for enlargement was made by the county, not only for classification of a larger number of admissions, but in order that turbu-

lent cases might be received without giving offense to those who desired quiet.

We had run behind to the amount of \$19,000, and when the subject was presented to the board of governors the sum was raised by individual efforts, and no appeal made to the public.

There were no proper accommodations for the care of contagious diseases in the city of Albany, which was fully appreciated by the hospital and city authorities, and so soon as the necessary funds were forthcoming a new building, Pavilion G, was constructed, being ready for the reception of patients in 1906. At times since the building has been crowded to its capacity. This service has devolved valuable experience for the nurses connected with the Training School, giving them a practical knowledge not often attained by pupils in training. There are private rooms in which patients can be placed under the care of special nurses and their own family physician, if so desired. At present, patients suffering from poliomyelitis are receiving skillful attention here. Provision for smallpox patients has been made by the city authorities in another part of the town.

It had always been a source of regret and sorrow to the board of governors that the by-laws of the institution did not permit the admission of tuberculous cases, some, however, being cared for in Pavilion E,—the isolation ward—but always provoking much criticism from non-sympathetic patients and their friends. During the spring, summer and fall of 1909 a number of tents, supplied by the generosity of sympathetic friends, were located on the hospital grounds, between Pavilion G and the County Hospital, where a number of patients were cared for, it being very inspiring to note the earnestness with which the nurses from the training school entered into this scheme. However, this method could not be carried out during the severe weather of our northern winters, and it was decided by the hospital authorities that a more permanent structure was demanded, to be located in the county of Albany, not too far from the central administration of the institution. At a meeting of the Board of Governors, December 28, 1909, it was voted to take over the Red Cross Camp, where the construction of housing and caring for this class of cases demonstrated the expense was greater than they could well meet, and to arrange with the county authorities to have the Albany Hospital take care of all cases of tuberculosis. Joint committees representing the Albany

Sanitarium and Red Cross Camp, the Albany Hospital and the County of Albany, entered into the following agreement:

1. The Albany Hospital to contribute the sum of at least \$30,000, the same to be expended in the construction and equipment of permanent buildings.

2. The Albany Sanitarium and Red Cross Camp to contribute its land, buildings and equipment.

3. The Albany Hospital to operate and maintain the property, with additions to be made thereto, as a Sanitarium for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

On May 12, 1912, the new tuberculosis hospital, situated about two miles out of the city, was opened, since which time the number of patients has steadily increased, the buildings enlarged, a nurses' home constructed, modern equipment installed, and to-day there is no better institution in the country for the care of these unfortunate persons. Great generosity is shown in the contribution of articles adding to the comfort of those who necessarily are in the open most of their stay, in the entertainments given from time to time, automobile rides, Protestant and Catholic services, etc.

In asking for improvements in the old hospital, 1896, the subject of nursing was earnestly discussed. There was no school for training, all nurses received salaries, and, for the sake of economy, they were few in number.

The board of governors acted favorably on the recommendation of the staff, and the Nurses' Training School soon became a reality, being incorporated April, 1897, with Miss Emily MacDonnell as first superintendent. Through the generosity of one of the old Albanians a Nurses' Home was constructed in connection with the present hospital buildings, but so early as 1907 it was evident larger quarters were demanded for the steadily increasing number of nurses necessary for the work of the different departments in connection with the Albany Hospital. The same committee on building and finance, serving during the erection of the Tuberculosis Pavilion, were continued to proceed with the new Nurses' Home. Liberal subscriptions followed, and the work progressed so favorably that May 23, 1914, the formal opening and reception took place. Here all nurses are given the comforts and privileges of a real home, and this building adds much to the working capacity of the Albany Hospital.

The financial history of the Albany Hospital furnishes an ex-

cellent example of what splendid results can be accomplished by the beneficence of private citizens, the running expenses during the entire life of the institution being largely met in the following manner:

1. An appropriation from the City of Albany for the care of city cases, but not sufficient to meet the actual expenses.
2. An appropriation from the county of Albany towards the care of county patients in Pavilions F and G.
3. The State of New York, and various cities and towns, paying a sum towards the expenses of employees and inhabitants of such places.
4. Income from pay patients.
5. Income from endowment fund.
6. The Annual Appeal. From the first five sources there is never received sufficient funds to meet running expenses, and annually the citizens of Albany are called upon to make up the deficiency.

The expenses of the hospital have naturally increased very decidedly with the added number of patients treated, and the better care and facilities afforded them. The luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of to-day, and this nowhere more true than in medicine and surgery.

Since 1908 the governors have exercised such an amount of firmness that not until 1913-14 was there a recurrence of a floating debt, the erection of the Tuberculosis Pavilion thus creating a deficit.

In touching upon this subject let us not fall into the common error of judging the quantity of work done, regardless of quality. Let us consider, however, whether or not the increased outlay for the Albany Hospital has been better justified by the better results obtained, and the increased comfort of patients. To this query there can be but one affirmative answer, in regard to the present plant of the Albany Hospital.

While hospitals are primarily of value for the care of the sick, there is still another use, i.e., a splendid opportunity is afforded the younger generation of physicians and nurses to study diseases in all its forms. In this respect the Albany Hospital has been particularly fortunate in having at its doors a Medical College whose professors and students can make use of the great source of clinical and pathological material. These two institutions were founded

at about the same time, the professors of the one having been attending physicians and surgeons of the other.

The Bender Hygienic Laboratory, Albany, N. Y., is an institution designed for "bacterial investigation and scientific research," and is the gift of the late Matthew W. Bender, of Albany. In 1895 Mr. Bender becoming interested in the hygienic problems of the day, consulted with his physicians as to how he might best advance the cause of scientific medicine in this community. It was decided to erect a laboratory for purposes of research to assist physicians in the diagnosis of disease and to train men for laboratory work, and Mr. Bender defrayed the entire cost of its construction. At that time the Albany Medical College had no pathological or bacteriological laboratory building, and close association between the two institutions was made by appointing the director of the Bender Laboratory to the professorship of pathology and bacteriology in the Albany Medical College. Part of the new building was adapted for teaching purposes, the entire top floor being arranged for student use, and on the ground floor an amphitheatre containing eighty seats was built. In order to equip the laboratory with scientific apparatus, the faculty of the Albany Medical College contributed their salaries for one year. The building was dedicated Tuesday, October 27, 1896.

The laboratory is located on South Lake avenue, in the western part of Albany on grounds provided by the city, adjacent to the Dudley Observatory. The building is isolated in a small park, and there are no surrounding buildings to obstruct the view or light. A corporation was created to administer the fund left by Mr. Bender, and from the members of the corporation a board of trustees, composed of six members, were elected to control the affairs of the corporation. The building was completed in October, 1896, and Doctor George Blumer of the Johns Hopkins Medical School was appointed director.

Organized at a time when the necessity for public health laboratories was being appreciated by the larger communities and State governments, the Bender Laboratory was quickly engaged by the city of Albany and the New York State Department of Health to make the various diagnostic examinations so essential in public health work. For many years the laboratory carried on the State work, which also included water analysis and the manufacture of

antitoxins, the latter under the direction of Dr. H. D. Pease. Finally, however, this work outgrew the facilities of the Bender Laboratory, and a separate institution was deemed necessary and obtained in 1905, and the Bender Laboratory retained for a number of years as a consultant. This was an excellent arrangement, since it frequently happened that the staff of the State Laboratory was too small to care for a sudden increase in routine, or a portion of the staff would be withdrawn for epidemiological work elsewhere in the State. When this occurred the State work was quickly transferred to the Bender Laboratory and the reporting on specimens received, suffered no delay. Thus from the day of its organization, the Bender Laboratory has proven of inestimable value to the physicians in Eastern and Central New York. An institution organized from purely altruistic motives to assist in the diagnosis and eradication of disease, the laboratory contributing largely to the advancement of scientific medicine in and about Albany. Within easy working distance a well-equipped general pathological and bacteriological laboratory proved a great boon to the medical profession. Here specimens were referred for diagnosis and advice obtained regarding obscure ailments.

The laboratory was designated as the pathological department of the various hospitals of Albany, and so occupied the position of a central laboratory serving institutions having a total of approximately one thousand beds. This arrangement enabled each hospital to receive the advantages of complete laboratory services at very slight expense, and the standards maintained by the institution have served as a source of inspiration and comfort to the true workers in the profession.

As previously stated, a large portion of the building and part of the time of the staff was devoted to teaching the students of the Albany Medical College. Classes in general pathology and bacteriology, surgical pathology and neuropathology, histology and clinical microscopy have been conducted for many years. In recent years, classes in experimental physiology and pharmacology were added. The large routine managed by the laboratory proved a distinct advantage to the students, since the numerous specimens received and post-mortem examinations made were utilized for teaching purposes. Because of the affiliation with the teaching in the Albany Medical College, several members of the faculty of the latter institution were elected to the board of trustees of the

laboratory. The registrar of the school assumed charge of the major portion of the income of the laboratory and made necessary expenditures for apparatus and certain salaries. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory. The medical college received the advantages of an excellent laboratory building while the laboratory, which had but a small endowment, was given the opportunity to grow and make its worth known to the medical profession. The fees paid by the students for laboratory courses were retained by the college.

Dr. George Blumer was appointed the first director of the laboratory in 1896, and under his supervision the necessary apparatus and equipment was purchased, a staff selected and the teaching begun. Doctor Blumer remained in charge until 1903, conducting the affairs of the laboratory wisely and efficiently. He was extremely successful as a teacher, and created among the profession a lasting confidence in the laboratory. During his directorship numerous papers were published, chiefly pathological and bacteriological studies. Doctor Blumer resigned in 1904 and was succeeded by Dr. Richard M. Pearce, who remained in charge till 1908, when he was appointed Professor of Pathology at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. Doctor Pearce increased the equipment of the laboratory and improved the system of keeping records and accounts. The routine work increased rapidly, and the earnestness with which this phase of the activities of the laboratory was performed made the institution of great benefit to physicians in active practice. The publications of Dr. Pearce and his assistants were numerous and valuable, and greatly enhanced the scientific reputation of the laboratory. The problems investigated were chiefly along pathological and chemical lines. Doctor Pearce was succeeded by Dr. S. Burt Wolbach, who in June, 1909, was appointed Pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital. In July, 1909, Dr. Thomas Ordway of Boston was appointed director of the laboratory, and remained in charge until June, 1912, when he resigned to become physician-in-charge at the Huntington Hospital, Harvard Medical School. Doctor Ordway accomplished much in the organization of the staff and in bringing about a more simple system of financing the laboratory. He called attention in his annual report for 1911 to the financial arrangement with the Albany Medical College. The growth of the Bender Laboratory demanded a consideration of its finances, and

a number of suggestions made by Dr. Ordway were since put into effect with marked benefit to both the laboratory and the medical college. Whenever possible, the income above expenditures has always been used in improving the building, purchasing additional appliances and increasing the teaching facilities. That this plan won the approval of the medical profession is indicated by the fact that the routine number of specimens received more than doubled since 1912.

Doctor Ordway was followed by Dr. Harry S. Bernstein, who after completing his training at the Boston City Hospital became first assistant at the Bender Laboratory and director in 1911. Doctor Bernstein proved to be an able administrator, and introduced many changes of great value and improved the methods of teaching the laboratory courses. Doctor Bernstein resigned in August, 1914, to become Pathologist to the Rhode Island State Board of Health, and was succeeded by Dr. Ellis Kellert, the resident physician at the Huntington Hospital, Harvard Medical School, and formerly an assistant at the Bender Laboratory.

In 1915, radical changes were made in the organization and methods of teaching of the Albany Medical College. Closer affiliation with various institutions in Albany was sought, and among other things the school asked for control of the Bender Laboratory. The college was committed to a policy of small classes, and the running expenses were assured by the board of trustees for a period of five years, during which time an attempt was to be made to secure adequate endowment. Since, however, the Bender Laboratory was a self-supporting institution, performing a useful function in the community, and since there was no certainty that the college would obtain sufficient endowment to enable it to go on, it did not seem a proper time to incorporate the laboratory with the medical school. Because of these differences the college withdrew the financial support and classes, thus bringing about the first great change in the history of the institution.

The Bender Laboratory, in addition to the original investigations usually in progress, makes diagnostic examinations for the various hospitals and the physicians of Albany. In addition, a large amount of work is performed for medical men and small hospitals about Albany. The city has an annual arrangement with the laboratory to make public health examinations. This work includes Wassermann tests, examination of sputum, throat culture

milk, Widal reactions and any special test called for by the health officer. The chemist of the Bender Laboratory is in charge of the laboratory of the filtration plant of the city of Albany.

The staff comprises the following members: Dr. Ellis Kellert, director; Dr. Byron E. Chapman, first assistant; Dr. LaSalle Archambault, neuropathologist; Mr. G. E. Wilcomb, chemist; and six non-medical assistants. The following are members of the board of trustees, under whose direction the laboratory is conducted: Mr. Harry H. Bender, president; Dr. Edgar A. Vander Veer, vice-president; Dr. George E. Gorham, secretary; Mr. Willard M. Douglas, treasurer; Dr. Henry Hun, and Mr. James B. McEwan.

Albany City Hospital and Dispensary.—On April 9, 1868, the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary was incorporated, although a previous organization had been in existence since 1867. A new incorporation was effected October 30, 1872, when the name of the Albany Homœopathic Hospital was adopted. The dispensary and hospital occupied the same building, although in a sense distinct organizations. By an act of the legislature in 1875 they were united under the name of the Albany City Hospital and Dispensary. For many years the hospital was located at No. 128 North Pearl street, Albany, but eventually was removed to its present situation, No. 165 North Pearl street. The institution was maintained mainly by voluntary contributions from residents of the city, this income being to some extent supplemented by aid from the city administration.

For the year 1917-1918 the medical staff of the hospital was under the direction of J. I. Dowling, chief-of-staff, and about thirty physicians and surgeons comprised the attending staff of the dispensary. The present name of the institution was adopted previous to 1914.

St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.—The St. Peter's Hospital, located at the corner of Broadway and North Ferry Street, Albany, was founded in 1869, and opened in that year in a building erected by the Patroon for his son, Stephen Van Rensselaer, who occupied it for several years. When the property passed into the possession of the hospital associators, the building was enlarged and formally opened in November, 1869, the family of Peter Cagger contributing largely to the charity.

The institution was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who broadly administered it, admitting destitute sick, irrespective of religion, up to the limit of the available capacity of "charity beds." All patients who could pay in whole or in part for their treatment were expected to do so.

The proximity of the hospital to the railroad brought many accident cases to the institution, and in the first fifteen years of its operation the hospital tended over 20,000 persons.

Albany Hospital for Incurables.—This hospital was established at Kenwood Heights, a suburb of the city of Albany, in September 1884; its primary object was to provide care and medical treatment to those suffering from chronic and incurable diseases. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in October, 1884. The hospital enjoys a beautiful site in the residential section of the city, and has for years maintained its usefulness as one of the deserving institutions of the Capital City. Its property value was estimated, in 1916, at \$110,000, and during the year 107 patients were treated.

Child's Hospital, Albany.—The Child's Hospital of Albany was founded in 1875, under the auspices of the Cathedral of All Saint (Episcopal), and under the direction of the bishop of the diocese. It was opened on March 26 of that year, and placed in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus. Its first patients were two crippled children, and its accommodation a small and uncomfortable house, rented from month to month. In 1884 it occupied two excellent buildings, at Hawk street, below Elk, the building being erected specially for the purpose, and providing accommodations for seventy-five children. Over 150 children were treated in the hospital during 1883, and many more were tended in the outpatient department. A child's nursery for babies under one year old was established.

Though the hospital was under the professional care of the Diocesan Sisterhood, aided by the gratuitous attendance of many city physicians, the administration was controlled by a board of lady managers of many congregations.

A summer hospital, named St. Christian Hospital, is maintained at Saratoga Springs; the visiting staff consists of Douglas C. Morita and John B. Ledlie; the consulting staff are the physicians connected with the Child's Hospital at Albany.

Maternity Hospital and Infant Home, Albany.—This is a sectarian institution, and was incorporated in April, 1913, and consolidated with The Frances Elliott Austin Maternity Hospital and Infant Home, June 4, 1913. The maternity department is known as the Anthony N. Brady Maternity Hospital.

The management is under the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity. Not only a maternity Hospital is conducted, but also an infant's home for medical care and surgical treatment and care of nursing children. A home for destitute orphans is also maintained, children being admitted at infancy and retained until six years of age. There is also a day nursery and summer home, and outings are provided for the children.

The imposing and extensive buildings of the institution are located on North Main avenue, and represent a value of \$600,000. The governing body is a board of directors, and in 1916 the Rt. Rev. T. F. Cusack was president, Rev. Joseph Franklin secretary. The present superintendent is Sister M. Laura Eckenrode, the resident physician J. H. Bowers.

Buffalo General Hospital.—The history of any country or any movement is the history of human effort, and that of the Buffalo General Hospital is no exception. A body of men met in the rooms of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, November 21, 1855, to perfect plans of organization for the establishment of a hospital. Those present were Charles E. Clark, George S. Hazard, Bronson C. Rumsey, William T. Wardwell, Roswell L. Burrows, Phineas H. Strong, Charles H. Wilcox, Thomas F. Rochester, Sanford B. Hunt, William Gould, James N. Newman, John Root, Charles C. F. Gay, James Sams, Charles H. Baker, and Sanford Eastman. Steps were taken to perfect an organization and to incorporate a society for the purchase of founding a hospital as a general charity, to afford gratuitous medical and surgical relief to indigent persons. There were to be three different kinds of membership—annual members with dues of \$5; life members contributing \$100 in any one year; life beneficiary members contributing \$500 in any one year.

At a meeting held December 9, 1855, the following officers were selected: Charles E. Clark, president; Andrew J. Rich, vice-president; R. L. Burrows, secretary; George S. Hazard, treasurer. It was not until two years later that the trustees felt they had such

encouragement to warrant the purchase of a site. A lot on High street, running through the block to Goodrich street, was purchased April 10, 1857, and a few days later an adjoining lot, extending the line to Oak street, was acquired. Plans for the first building were accepted, and a building committee appointed. In the fall of 1857 a portion of the building was finished, but owing to insufficient funds no more work was done until February, 1858.

The building was dedicated June 24, 1858, ex-President Millard Fillmore presiding. The first recorded patient was a Scotchman named John Russell. The United States government, in 1862, not having adequate hospital facilities, contracted with the hospital to care for soldiers and sailors. The hospital from that time till the close of the war continued to be a military one, and during the last summer of the war tents were erected on the grounds to increase the hospital accommodations. The nursing was largely done by volunteer citizens, who gladly gave their services.

In the spring of 1869 the hospital was used entirely for men, but at that time a committee of ladies assumed control, and rooms and wards were assigned on the north first floor for the use of women. The next decade were years of struggle and disappointment. On account of the lack of funds and financial support the sale of the hospital for factory purposes was seriously considered.

The first additional building to the hospital was added in 1876, a small one-story cottage, to be used for contagious diseases. In the fall of 1878 the ladies held a fair in the Nims House, which netted \$3500. This was the nucleus of the fund raised to erect the present center or executive building. Other entertainments brought the fund up to \$7,626. The trustees raised \$16,487, which, with the sum the ladies had collected, paid for the present executive building. The building was completed, free of debt, October 1, 1880.

It was about this time that the laity and the profession began to recognize the crude methods in practice in caring for the sick. The Buffalo General Hospital Training School for Nurses was organized in 1877. The initiative in its organization was taken entirely by the Ladies' Association, to whom its success in early years can be attributed.

Up to 1884 no provision was made for sick children, and in that year Mayor Jonathan Scoville made a gift of \$2000 for a children's ward. The opening of this ward, May 13, 1884, seemed to touch a

chord in the hearts of the people, and abundant supplies and money were received by contributions for the endowment of beds. The location of the ward, which was the best that could be secured at that time, was not altogether desirable, and during the summer months the children were treated in tents. The maternity building was erected on the extreme northwest of the grounds in May, 1885. It was a temporary location until better quarters were available in the new east building. The same year the Gates College, a gift of Mrs. George B. Gates, was erected. This was but the beginning of Mrs. Gates' benefactions. In the following year she installed a new elevator in the executive building; from that time her gifts were most generous and substantial in character.

The Kimberley Cottage, a memorial to John L. Kimberley, was erected in 1888 by the gifts of Mrs. Kimberley and William H. Walker. This building was for contagious diseases, and was removed in the spring of 1895 from its original site to the northeast corner of the grounds. The Training School, which occupied the third floor of the executive building, was removed in 1889, through the generosity of Mrs. Gates, to a brick building on the north side of the lot. This building, to which later another floor was added, accommodated thirty-four nurses.

The trustees of the hospital felt the time had come when the hospital should be considered as a unit, and plans were laid out for an entirely new plant. In 1895 the east wing was begun at an estimated cost of \$250,000; two years later the work was suspended because of no funds. The building, exclusive of the north wing, was ready for occupancy March 29, 1899, not, however, without heavy debt. The board of trustees, through its president, S. M. Clement, in 1903 raised \$185,242.50, which, besides paying the accumulated debts, provided a fund for betterments and new construction. From this fund there was constructed an addition to the nurses' home, the capacity being increased to sixty-six single rooms, also an assembly room, gymnasium, library and lecture room. An important building event in 1909 was the construction of the Harrington Hospital for Children, built from a fund provided in the will of Devillo W. Harrington. It occupied a lot directly across Goodrich street, from the main buildings of the hospital, with a capacity for sixty-five children. The Stevens Gymnasium was finished and fully equipped by Mrs. Frederick S. Stevens. The Pardee Laboratory, a gift of Charles W. Pardee, was opened in

1910. Besides the development of the plant there has been progress made along scientific lines, which has been in keeping with the advance steps of medical and surgical skill. Many men of note have been connected with the staff of the hospital, among them Austin Flint, Julius F. Miner, James P. White, Thomas F. Rochester, and many others occupied conspicuous positions.

Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.—The Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity was established in June, 1848, by the Rev. John Timon. Ground was purchased where the buildings now stand, on Main street, near Delevan avenue, in 1872, and the cornerstone of the main building was laid with earnest ceremony by the Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, on August 16, 1875, and the hospital formally dedicated on November 5, 1876. The total cost of the establishment of the hospital was \$168,368, and when opened it was placed under the supervision of thirteen Sisters of Charity, who were aided by some of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city. Among the physicians and surgeons identified with the institution, as members of the regular attending staff, in the earlier days of its operation were: Drs. John Cronyn, W. H. Heath, D. W. Harrington, T. F. Rochester, G. W. Mackay, and A. M. Barker. The buildings were commodious, having in 1887 accommodation for nearly 500 patients. In that year the total number of patients received into the hospital was 1,345, and the daily average 160.

After forty years of noble work the institution in 1917 was still carrying on its valued charity and on a larger scale than ever. The medical staff in 1915-16 consisted of Drs. H. S. Buswell, E. S. Toble, T. J. Walsh, C. E. Abbott, physicians; E. J. Meyer, E. M. Dooley, J. J. Burke, L. G. Hanley, F. O. Gorman, surgeons; L. Hanley, V. A. Decot, H. Weed, J. J. Mooney, W. S. Renner, C. M. Brown, G. W. Wende, A. D. Diehl, A. J. Colton, C. S. Jewett, J. W. Bayliss, C. W. Bethune, E. S. Tobie, C. A. Bentz, A. W. Bayliss and C. J. Berrick, specialists.

The Emergency Hospital, a surgical branch of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, is located at the corner of Pine and Eagle streets. Its former location was the northwest corner of South Division and Michigan streets. The medical staff in 1917 consisted of: Sister Vincent Watkins, superintendent; Drs. E. J. Meyer, J. Burke, V. Kenerson, L. M. Francis, consultants; J. L. Gallagher, C. J. Carr, L. Beyer, D. F. White, physicians, with G. C.

Fisk, associate; F. J. Carr, F. W. McGuire, J. H. Carr, J. P. Brennan, surgeons, with P. H. Whalen, J. I. Kearney, W. S. Lynch, associates; W. L. Phillips, H. W. Cowper, E. A. Forsyth, J. Spangenthal, F. S. Crego, L. Kaufman, J. L. Lew, A. A. Thibaudau, G. R. Turk, specialists, with J. D. Drake associate in ear, nose and throat department.

Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital.—The history of this institution dates from the year 1872, when an application to the trustees of the Buffalo General Hospital for a separate ward to be set apart for such patients as preferred homœopathic treatment, the expense to be borne by friends and patrons of that school of medicine, was refused by the trustees on the ground that the charter of that institution prohibited practice there of any other than the representatives of the allopathic school. This refusal may have been justifiable under the strict construction of the charter, but it had the effect to stimulate action on the part of friends of homœopathy in the establishing a hospital which should be entirely under homœopathic control.

An organization was perfected and an act of incorporation was obtained on June 25, 1872. A site was procured at No. 74 College street, and the first homœopathic hospital was opened in October, 1872. Two years later the original property was sold and the present location at Lafayette and Linwood avenues was purchased. Suitable buildings were erected and a nurses' home and nurses' school were established. No contagious diseases are taken. The hospital, with its auxiliary buildings and associations, is one of the most praiseworthy charitable institutions of the city, and in the public estimation occupies a position of importance. It has been the beneficiary of several notable donations, and entertainments in its behalf have always attracted the favor of the substantial element of the community.

Charity Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Buffalo.—The Charity Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital of Erie County, situated at 166-168 Broadway, corner Michigan avenue, Buffalo, was incorporated in 1891, the certificate of incorporation being dated at Buffalo, December 3, 1891, on which date Hamilton Ward, Justice of the Supreme Court, approved of the instrument and consented to its being filed. The document stated the purpose of the incorporators to be the establishment of a hospital, infirmary, or home in the

city of Buffalo, "for the reception, care, maintenance, giving of medical and surgical advice, aid and treatment of persons afflicted with maladies, or physical injuries, or physical weakness, but more particularly for the care and maintenance of the poor afflicted with all kinds of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat; such services to be given gratuitously to the poor." The certificate named the following to form the first board of managers of the corporation or society for the first year of its existence: Frank W. Abbott, M.D., William K. Allen, Charles B. Armstrong, Wilson S. Bissell, Alvin A. Hubbell, M.D., Fayette Kelley, Augustus B. Kellogg, E. Corning Townsend, and Benjamin H. Grove, M.D. These gentlemen signed the instrument, as did also the following as incorporators, on the nineteenth day of November, 1891: J. B. Andrews, M.D., Wm. W. Hammond, Walter D. Greene, M.D., Walter H. Johnson, M. B. Folwell, M.D., Benjamin F. Taber, John H. Bullymore, Henry J. Mulford, M.D., Wm. H. Glenney, Michael Nellany, John P. Diehl, George Wing, Ernest Wende, Elmer Starr, J. Adam Lautz, William Hengerer, William H. Johnson, W. Meadows, and Harvey D. Blakeslee.

During its twenty-six years of operation, up to October 1, 1915, which is the last report available for this writing, the charity organization has done good work. Many of the incorporators are still identified with the institution, and Dr. Benjamin H. Grove is now the executive medical officer of the medical staff of thirty-two physicians and surgeons. The total number of patients treated in hospital during the year ending September 30, 1915, was 3,875; total number of treatments, 12,659; total operations, 1,076. Since the opening of the hospital 48,260 patients have been treated therein; total number of treatments since opening, 230,146; diseases treated since opening, 61,491; operations since opening, 11,528.

Michael Nellany was president of the board of managers for the year 1915-16; members ex-officiis of the corporation then were Hon. L. P. Fuhrmann, mayor of the City of Buffalo; Otto H. Wende, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Erie County; and Arthur W. Hurd, M.D., president of the Medical Society of the County of Erie.

German Deaconess Home and Hospital, Buffalo.—The organization of this institution was the result of a meeting held in February, 1895, at the St. Paul's German United Evangelical Church. The

Deaconess Association was then organized with the object of gathering and training young women and widows for works of Christian charity, and of founding and maintaining institutions for such work. A building was rented at No. 27 Goodrich street for hospital purposes, and the first patient admitted November 14, 1895. Within a year a permanent building was constructed on Kingsley street, near Humboldt Parkway. This was dedicated and occupied November 21, 1896. The main part of the building provided for a home for the deaconesses and working women of the institution; the east wing was reserved for a hospital; the west wing for aged and friendless men and women. The hospital and home were in charge of Miss Ida Tobschall from the opening of the institution until her resignation in 1908. The hospital later was located at No. 563 Riley street. The consulting staff in 1917 consisted of: Drs. Conrad Diehl, C. R. Cullinane, H. C. Buswell, J. P. Barr, D. A. Morrison, A. W. Hengerer, E. J. Meyer, T. E. Soules, M. C. Breuer, I. M. Snow, E. S. Tobie, H. E. Stadlinger, G. L. Fischer, W. H. Mansperger, B. C. Johnson, H. E. Hayd, G. J. Haller, R. H. Johnson, J. F. Whitwell, I. W. Potter, A. H. Noehren, Albert Frey, N. W. Bodenbender, C. G. Lee-Wolf, G. W. Seitz, C. M. Brown, G. A. Hitzel, E. G. Starr, A. G. Bennett, A. E. Diehl, M. J. Downey, R. O. Meisenbach, J. G. W. Knoll, F. M. O'Gorman, F. A. Mendlein, Robert Hebenstreit.

Mercy Hospital, Buffalo.—In a building adapted from a private residence on Tift street in September, 1904, the Sisters of Mercy opened a hospital. The work of this order in Buffalo dates back to 1860, when at the solicitation of Bishop Timon they came from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and took charge of a parochial school in St. Bridget's parish. Their sphere of labor, however, had been educational until the hospital service was taken in hand. The Mercy Hospital Aid Society was organized, which obtained a large membership, and gave financial and sympathetic support to the hospital. A new brick building was erected and a training school for nurses established. The consulting staff of the hospital in 1917: W. C. Callanan, V. Kenerson, F. J. Carr; and surgeons: E. M. Dooley, W. J. O'Connell, F. M. Boyle, E. M. Tracy, E. F. Healey.

Dean Memorial Hospital (formerly German Hospital), Buffalo.—The German Hospital, Buffalo, was incorporated on November 22, 1895, and its original board of directors consisted of: Charles H.

North, president; Charles H. W. Auel, vice-president; Jacob J. Lang, treasurer; M. J. Chemnitz, secretary; Charles Duchmann, financial secretary; Emil Jackson, August J. Simon, Alexander Kercher, and Michael Schwarzmeier.

In the summer of 1896, at a general meeting, a resolution was passed "to open a dispensary for the free treatment of the poor," and the board of directors was authorized to take action to effect its establishment. To conform with constitutional restrictions, a new board of directors was elected, the election taking place on September 4, 1896, and resulting in the reconstitution as follows: Charles H. North, C. H. W. Auel, Charles Duchmann, who were to hold office for a period of three years; Jacob J. Lang, M. J. Chemnitz, and Jacob Stein, who were to hold office for two years; Edwin G. S. Miller, Ottomar Reinecke, and William Simon, whose term of office was to be one year. In October, 1896, the directors rented a building, situated at No. 621 Genesee street, and made extensive alterations to bring it into convenient use for dispensary purposes. An appeal to the public brought valuable donations, including furniture, drugs, clothing, surgical instruments, etc. The undertaking, however, entailed a heavy expenditure, mainly occasioned by the extensive sanitary alterations it was found necessary to make to the building. On December 14, of that year, the free dispensary was opened, staffed by the German physicians and surgeons of the city; among them were Drs. C. H. W. Auel, Gustav A. Pohl, Max Breuer, Edward C. Koehler, Henry Osthues, F. Thoma, J. Ullman, Henry G. Bentz, M. Hartwig, J. G. Meidenbauer, H. Mynter, Sigman Goldberg, L. Schroeter, Charles Weil, W. C. Krauss, William Meisburger, Alois Jokl, J. Kraus, G. Wende, E. Wende, E. E. Blaauw, L. Howe, G. F. Cott, J. Spangenthal.

The experience gained in the dispensary convinced the directors that they should immediately endeavor to erect a hospital, inasmuch as so many more cases came before their notice than could possibly be treated in the limited space available in the dispensary. The project was brought much nearer realization when through the instrumentality of Mr. Edwin G. S. Miller the heirs to the estate of the deceased Gerhard Lang offered the Association a very valuable lot as a site for the hospital on the west side of Jefferson, south of Genesee street under most favorable conditions, and also promised to contribute \$5,000 toward the building fund. This offer the directors gratefully accepted, and employed an architect,

Mr. George J. Metzger, to prepare plans which, when finally accepted, provided for the erection of a building of three stories and basement, of fire-proof construction, and so arranged that more stories might later be added as the need arose. In January, 1898, the directors advertised for bids for the building of certain portions of the hospital, and on March 16th following let the first contract. But the Spanish-American War that soon followed brought about a very unwelcome interruption, with the uncertainty of the money market greatly hindering the plans of the directors. However, on October 15, the first sod was turned, and on Sunday, November 27, 1898, was laid the corner stone "of this plain, but noble monument of German unity and German charitableness," the German societies and residents of Buffalo taking prominent part in the exercises. The German residents loyally supported the hospital, as individual members, paying yearly dues of \$6.00; and to complete the erection of the hospital, which entailed the expenditure of about \$50,000, it was proposed to issue bonds in the amount of \$20,000 in denominations of \$25, \$50, and \$100 each. The subsequent sale of bonds was reported to have been very encouraging. Eventually the hospital was ready and its opening added an important unit to the charitable institutions of the city of Buffalo.

The medical staff of the German Hospital, in 1917, included: E. S. Toble, L. Howe, J. Goldberg, M. D. Mann, C. H. W. Auel, consultants; and an attending staff of thirty-one physicians, in addition to the house staff.

Children's Hospital, Buffalo.—The first meeting for the organization of this hospital was held at the residence of Mrs. George Truscott, No. 335 Delaware avenue, in the spring of 1902. There were present, at this meeting, besides the hostess, Miss Martha T. Williams; Mrs. Bainbridge Folwell, Mrs. Emily B. Alward, Mrs. William Hamlin, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Lester Wheeler, Mrs. George H. Lewis, Mrs. T. T. Ramsdell, Mrs. Samuel S. Spaulding, Mrs. Joseph Hunsicker, Mrs. Bernard Bartow; Messrs. Sherman S. Rogers, George L. Williams, G. H. Lewis; Dr. Bainbridge Folwell and Dr. Bernard Bartow.

At a second meeting held May 21, 1902, it was reported that a house, No. 219 Bryant street, had been purchased by Mrs. George T. Williams and Miss Martha T. Williams, that all necessary repairs would be made and the building was given free of rent for

the use of the hospital. Articles of incorporation were signed a few days later, and an organization effected. The first officers chosen were Mrs. George Truscott, president; Mrs. George Lewis, vice-president; Miss Martha T. Williams, treasurer; Mrs. Henry Watson, purveyor, and Mrs. Bernard Bartow, secretary. Drs. Folwell, Bartow and John Parmenter were elected to the staff of the hospital. It was in September, 1892, that the Children's Hospital, with a capacity of twelve beds, was formally opened. These accommodations proved inadequate to the needs of the hospital, and through the second generous offer of Mrs. and Miss Williams an addition to the building was built, permitting a capacity of forty beds. This addition was completed in November, 1893. The expenses of carrying on the hospital were small at the end of the year; there was, however, a substantial balance in the treasury. The savings were invested in 1896 in a Nurses' Home, the adjoining property having been purchased. In the same year Miss Williams erected, in memory of Dr. M. B. Folwell, the first contagious pavilion.

There was no material increase in the plant of the institution in the next few years, but in 1905-6 the necessity of a further enlargement became imperative. Various sites were considered, but the question was definitely settled by an offer of Miss Williams to deed to the Children's Hospital the building it then occupied, provided the institution remained in Bryant street. This, with the munificent gift of Mrs. Charles Pardee, who offered to erect a new hospital, settled the matter. A large lot adjoining the Nurses' Home was purchased for a greater expansion. The new hospital was completed and ready for occupancy in October, 1908. A campaign to raise funds for a new Nurses' Home and pavilion was held in 1911, and over \$90,000 realized. Four building lots were purchased on Hodge avenue, and on this site stands the Service Building, or Bingham Memorial, erected by the generous bequest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bingham in memory of their daughter.

The Children's Hospital and Association, organized in 1906, has been one of the most valuable adjuncts of the hospital work. Through this agency the social service was started, this institution being the first to engage in this work in Buffalo. The Training School for Nurses was incorporated a few years after the opening of the hospital. At the close of its twenty-five years of existence the

Children's Hospital is in possession of a magnificent plant of four large buildings, with accommodations for one hundred patients. Its wards and private rooms are always full. The endowment fund amounts to \$150,000. In addition to the names already mentioned, large bequests have been received from George H. Lewis and James N. Adams. The staff officers for 1917-18 are Dr. Frederick J. Parmenter, president; Dr. Arthur G. Bennett, vice-president; Dr. Thew Wright, secretary and treasurer. The officers of the Children's Hospital for 1917-18 are: Mrs. William Warren Smith, president; Mrs. Jesse C. Dann, first vice-president; Mrs. Frederick L. Pratt, second vice-president; Mrs. Arnold B. Watson, treasurer; Mrs. Clinton R. Wyckoff, secretary.

St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Buffalo.—On June 3, 1848, the Sisters of Charity first came to Buffalo at the request of Bishop Timon—three for St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and three for the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. After the cholera epidemic many children and infants were left without parents, who had died in the hospital during the epidemic of cholera, and also from other diseases. These helpless infants, left without parents or homes, excited the sympathy of the good bishop, who, after the example of the great apostle of charity, St. Vincent de Paul, left nothing undone to procure a home for them. At first these infants were cared for in a wing of the hospital, but this proved too great an inconvenience, so Bishop Timon again solicited Emmitsburg for Sisters to open an infant asylum. Accordingly, three Sisters came to Buffalo and remained at the hospital until arrangements were made for the proposed asylum.

The institution was incorporated January 12, 1852, with a board of directors, viz: Bishop John Timon, John Walsh, Francis Kimmitt, Matthew Garrigan, John B. Collins, Daniel Vaughn and Stephen Bettinger, for one year, and the corporate name was to be Buffalo Widows' Asylum. Its corporate object was to establish, to found and sustain an asylum for poor widows, poor lying-in women and for infants. It was decided at a meeting of the board of directors, December 8, 1852, to maintain the infant asylum in the hospital until permanent quarters could be provided.

October 1, 1853, subscription books were opened for the purpose of raising funds to build an asylum. October 13, 1853, Peter Alfonso Le Couteulx donated part of the present site on Edward

street for the use of widows of the city of Buffalo, making it a condition that there should be erected on the premises in less than five years an asylum for widows in which also, if thought proper, foundlings and lying-in women of said city may be received. Three frame cottages were removed from the hospital grounds to the Edward street lot, and these buildings were opened for use in June, 1854. The west wing was erected in 1855 and the center building in 1858. The chapel was dedicated by Bishop S. V. Ryan in 1878. Two lots were bought in 1899 and added to the grounds of the asylum. By a gradual change all the male members of the organization were eliminated and the Sisters assumed full charge.

The land was mortgaged in order to erect more spacious and commodious buildings, and with kind donations from the State, improvements were made. In 1897 the two divisions of the asylum were consolidated by an order of the Supreme Court, under the name of St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital. At present there is a Training School for Nurses in connection with the hospital, where young women desiring this class of work are taught the scientific care of babies, children, and maternity cases.

The hospital has a very efficient staff of specialists in both lines of work. On the maternity service, Dr. Irving W. Potter, Dr. Edward E. Haley, Dr. J. W. Bayliss and Dr. Regina Flood Keyes take turns. Their services are entirely free to all city and ward patients, giving them the very best of their skill and attention. Dr. Thomas J. Walsh, Dr. J. H. Donnelly, and Dr. J. W. Bayliss take turns on the children's service. Ear, nose and throat specialists: Dr. J. J. Mooney, Dr. Clayton Brown. Oculist: Dr. H. M. Weed. Other members of the staff are: Assistant obstetricians, Dr. H. C. McDowell, Dr. L. F. Anderson, Dr. H. K. De Groat; Dr. Prescott Le Breton, orthopedic surgeon; Dr. J. P. Brennan, surgeon; Dr. Arthur C. Schafer, epidemiologist; Dr. C. A. Bentz, pathologist; consultants, Dr. C. F. Abbott, Dr. Pierce J. Candee, Dr. L. G. Hanley, Dr. James W. Nash.

The Maternity Department is becoming more popular each year. Any reputable doctor may bring his patients here and they are given the best of care, together with the privacy so desirable in these cases and the lack of which prevents patients from going to a general hospital. There are two floors with a capacity of fourteen and twenty-three feet, respectively; each floor has two delivery rooms and a nursery attached.

In another department, entirely separate, is a place for the unmarried patients, where the strictest privacy may be maintained if so desired, having a delivery room attached. They are given all the care and kindness shown to the other patients, and are often reclaimed to a life of real usefulness.

The Infant Asylum accommodates from 125 to 130, ranging from birth to six years or school age, when they are transferred to one of the orphan asylums if not adopted. Many children are adopted into good homes; the Sisters visit the homes before the placement and several times after, when they may be legally adopted if the home and foster parents are found suitable. Many poor children are cared for, too, at the expense of the city and county.

Lafayette General Hospital, Buffalo.—The incorporation of the Lafayette General Hospital took place October 12, 1910. It is located at No. 113 Lafayette avenue, and its real estate and personal buildings are valued at \$60,000. All classes needing medical and surgical service are treated irrespective of any age limit, except contagious and mental diseases. The governing power of the institution is vested in a board of directors; the president of that body is Dr. Herriot C. Rooth, a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College, class of 1894; the secretary and treasurer is Hugh McIntyre; the superintendent, Kate Baxter.

Buffalo Woman's Hospital.—Among the notable and valuable institutions of the city of Buffalo is the Buffalo Woman's Hospital, located at No. 191 Georgia street. The superintendent of the hospital is Mrs. Harriet D. Storck, the chief of medical and surgical staff, Dr. Earl P. Lothrop. His associates are Drs. Maud Josephine Frye, Richard J. Pearson, Alfred H. Clark, Timothy F. Donovan, Allen A. Jones, Almon H. Cooke, James W. Putnam, John Fitzgerald Fairbairn, William W. Plummer.

Erie County Hospital, Buffalo.—This institution is attached to the Erie County Almshouse and is located at No. 3399 Main street, on the almshouse farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres. The medical superintendent is Dr. J. D. Howland, and the staff consists of over fifty resident physicians of the city.

Buffalo Columbus Hospital.—The location of this hospital is at No. 298 Niagara street. It was established June 8, 1908, and incor-

porated June 10, 1909, for medical and surgical aid. The business affairs of the hospital are controlled by a board of directors. The president of the board in 1916 was Dr. Charles R. Borzilleri, the secretary, Dr. L. Franklin Anderson; the treasurer, Dr. Joseph G. Bellanea. The medical director is Dr. Charles R. Borzilleri.

Rochester General Hospital.—In 1847, at which time the city of Rochester, New York, had a population of only 30,000, certain of its prominent and representative citizens formed an association for the purpose of establishing a hospital suited to the city's requirements. The organizers, as an outcome of their deliberations, made application to the State for authority, and the State, through its Legislature on May 7th of that year granted a charter of incorporation to eleven Rochester citizens, who, with twelve other responsible men, were to constitute the directing board of the institution thus established, the corporation to become known as the Rochester City Hospital.

A meeting of incorporators was held on the 11th of June, 1847, and at that meeting the provisional directorate was confirmed and increased to twenty-three by the election of twelve more residents of the city. Two committees from their number were appointed, one to procure statistical information relative to the objects of the corporation, which at that time had not become sufficiently authoritative to be deemed final, the other to endeavor to establish the essential financial foundation, or the nucleus of it, by prosecuting all possible efforts to obtain from the State, through its Legislature, an appropriation of \$20,000 toward the initial cost of land purchase and erection of buildings, and also to apply to the State for a grant of two thousand dollars per annum for two years to defray the expenses of the institution. The endeavor failed, but was again renewed on November 28, 1848, only, however, to be met by another refusal, after which decision by the State Legislature, the directors recognized that the full burden and responsibility would rest with them. An official report, justifying the action of the directors, in applying to the State, as described, reads: "The difficulty in raising large sums was great, and it was natural that a share in the bounty of the State, for a public charity, should be sought as a primary step." The application meant a period of suspense, and this, coupled with the discouragement of a refusal, probably accounted for the fact that nearly three years elapsed

before the next meeting of directors was held, on November 10, 1851.

The Rochester Female Charitable Society, an organization long established, apparently co-operated with the directors in the endeavor to bring the hospital into being and operation. It is stated that early in 1851 the Society petitioned the common council to obtain the Western Cemetery on Buffalo street, with an area of nearly four acres as a site. Numberless difficulties arose to cause a further delay of nearly two years in the proceedings. On July 28, 1853, the directors resolved "that a suitable building ought not longer to be delayed," and determined to institute a campaign to secure subscriptions in the district to the extent of \$10,000. They also decided to take legal counsel as to the rights of the directors to erect a hospital on the lot conveyed by the city; its exact location however is not now determinate. A year later, the hospital directors, on September 18, 1854, entered an earnest remonstrance against the action of the common council in proposing to purchase a hospital lot on Court street. In the meantime the suggested acquisition of space at the Western Cemetery proceeded to develop satisfactorily, and some time later the common council was informed that "if the money needed for the Court street plot" was given to the hospital directors, they would undertake without any expense to the city to erect a building on the cemetery grounds, upon which they had already expended \$1,000 for fencing. Eventually the corporation came into possession of the deed to the cemetery ground. The hospital also benefited appreciably by the city sale of real estate known as the Alms House property, and in 1859 received material assistance from the Charitable Society. In that year a committee was appointed to solicit outside subscriptions toward a hospital building that would be an ornament to the city and supply a deficiency which had so long existed in our public institutions. On September 14, 1859, the construction of the main building and one wing was authorized.

The foregoing description indicates to some extent the causes responsible for the delay of more than a decade in consummating the project of establishing a hospital "with one hundred beds." Many further difficulties had to be surmounted, however, before the institution could be considered to have safely weathered its early storms of financial disturbance. The first legacy received was \$750 in 1860 from the estate of Mrs. Ruth Mumford. The

Charitable Society contributed \$1,200 from its corporate funds and also procured outside subscriptions. The Firemen's Association contributed \$1,500, and other subscriptions, though tardy and not of large amount, brought the resources of the hospital to within \$4,000 of its liabilities, which sum was finally obtained on mortgage security. By January 30, 1862, the main building was completed at a cost of \$14,277.90, and one of the first uses to which the directors volunteered to put it was that of receiving sick and wounded soldiers of the Civil War. It was not, however, until 1864 that the government had occasion to avail themselves of the tendered service; then it sent several hundred invalid soldiers to the hospital, the capacity of which was thereby overtaxed so that some had to be temporarily accommodated in tents on the lawn.

The furnishing of the hospital opened in 1862 was not effected without considerable difficulty, mainly financial; this however was eventually overcome as had been previous difficulties, and on January 29, 1864, the central building was ready and opened. Almost immediately thereafter the need of additional accommodation became apparent, and to provide another wing the directors decided to forthwith initiate another campaign, this time to procure \$15,000. In the meantime however the work of erection was entered upon, and the wing completed in 1866 at a cost of \$20,000; and subsequently, in 1872 the west wing, at a cost of \$27,342.10. In the financial campaigns thus made necessary, the institution continued to receive most valuable co-operation and personal labor from the Charitable Society, the ladies composing, which collected for the hospital many thousands of dollars. In fact, they became so indispensable to the hospital that it was finally determined to entrust the internal administration of the institution to a committee from the society, which committee was then, and has since, been designated the board of managers, an administrative body still operative and still vital to the maintenance of the institution. The board of managers for the year 1915 consisted of thirty ladies, of whom Mrs. Arthur Robinson had the honor of presidential position.

After the completion of the main hospital buildings no further building operations of notable magnitude occurred until 1883, when two pavilions for the housing of patients suffering from contagious diseases were erected; in 1885 the laundry was built; in 1886 the children's pavilion; in 1889 the Magne-Jewell out-

patient department; in 1890 the operating pavilion; in 1899 the Nurses' Home; in 1901 the pathological laboratory; in 1907 the James C. Hart Memorial Building, in addition to many other undertakings during the period of lesser importance.

In 1907, however, the institution appeared to have reached its apex of usefulness, and excepting at an expense seemingly impossible, the hospital could not further advance. Its buildings were not fireproof; were not adapted to the most effective work, under modern conditions; and the condition of its existing and prospective exchequer delivered a prohibitive negative to all suggestions of worth-while expansion, nor was the financial outlook promising. In 1909, however, through the princely generosity of Mr. George Eastman, the aspect entirely changed, and soon thereafter new plans formulated necessitated radical change. Adjoining property, comprising about two acres, was purchased; on one portion a Medical Annex of three connected wards was placed; on another a large building for heating, and the laundry. Then followed the construction of the two pavilions of five stories each, with roof gardens, all the buildings being appropriately and adequately fitted and all of them being of fireproof construction.

The presidents of the board of directors, since the inception of the hospital, have been: John B. Elwood, 1847-1864; Geo. H. Mumford, 1865-1871; Aaron Erickson, 1872-1880; Daniel W. Powers, 1880-1894; William S. Kimball, 1894-1895; Rufus A. Sibley, 1895-1896; Samuel Wilder, 1897-1900; Henry G. Danforth, from 1900 to the present.

One valuable adjunct of the hospital is its Training School for Nurses, which was established in 1881. The first class of nine pupils was selected from 27 applicants, and four of these nine were graduated. In 1882 there were 15 nurses to 85 patients, and for five years the night force was two nurses. In 1881 the instruction was practical work and one lecture weekly; in 1883 class recitations and service in the diet kitchen were added; in 1899 came massage, and lessons in bandaging; then anatomy, physiology, and materia medica. In 1900 the course was changed from two to three years; in 1906 the probationers were first received in classes and given a preliminary course of instruction before they were sent on duty in the wards. The preliminary course of two weeks was continually lengthened, until in 1910 it became three months. In 1903 the Training School was registered with

the Regents of the State. The dome of the old Administration Building was the nurses' home until 1899, since which year it has occupied the Memorial Home, the present capacity of which is 77. The graduating class of 1915 numbered 24, and the Nurses' Alumnae Association, formed in 1894, is quite an active organization. The name of the hospital was changed to its present title in 1910.

St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.—The St. Mary's Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, located at the corner of West avenue and Genesee street, Rochester, was founded in 1857 by Sisters of Charity, who came from Emmitsburg at the invitation of the Right Rev. Bishop Timon. The hospital was opened on its present site, but the first buildings used for the purpose were two stables that then stood on the site and which were so altered as to serve temporarily the intended purpose. The doors were first opened for the reception of patients on September 8, 1857; in 1858 the buildings were enlarged, but even then were inadequate. The administration of the institution was in charge of Mother Superior Hieronymo, and the first medical board consisted of: Edward M. Moore, surgeon and president; James W. Carey, physician; George G. Carroll, assistant surgeon; Charles E. Ryder, oculist.

The hospital developed steadily and was of much service to the community, but on February 15, 1891, the entire building was gutted by fire. Immediate steps were taken to remedy the loss. A subscription was immediately started to enable the sisters to rebuild. On the evening of the day following that of the fire the members of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce met, and in a few days large sums of money were handed to the hospital authorities. Rebuilding was soon commenced, and in September of that year the hospital again was open. In December, 1891, the first staff of visiting physicians was organized: Drs. J. W. Casey, G. G. Carroll, T. A. O'Hara, and Howard, physicians; Drs. E. M. Moore, E. M. Moore, Jr., E. W. Mulligan, and H. T. Williams, surgeons.

In September, 1892, the Training School for Nurses was opened, and in the first fourteen years of its operation, succeeded in graduating seventy-three pupil-nurses. In 1898 a new operating pavilion was established; it contained ten fully equipped rooms. A pavilion for contagious diseases was later erected; also in 1903 a

maternity department was established; followed in 1906 by the building of a chapel of Gothic architecture.

During the first fifty years of its existence 43,141 patients were treated in St. Mary's Hospital, including over 3,000 soldiers during the Civil War.

The Perpetual Help Society of St. Mary's Hospital was formed in February, 1891, soon after the hospital fire, and the Society, the members of which are all ladies of the city and vicinity, has since been of much help to the institution. Another organization of material assistance to the hospital is the Society of Seton Workers, formed in February, 1905, under the direction of Miss Engert, with the object of sewing for the poor in the wards of St. Mary's Hospital.

The medical and surgical staff of St. Mary's Hospital, in 1917, comprised over thirty physicians and surgeons, of which professional body, the following were the officers: T. A. O'Hara, president; Jos. B. Culkin, vice-president; Philip Conboy, secretary and treasurer. Sister Clementine was superintendent.

Rochester Homœopathic Hospital.—This, one of the best institutions of its character in the State, is the outgrowth of a meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society held at Rochester in the spring of 1886. After discussing the desirability of establishing a homœopathic hospital, a committee consisting of Drs. Sumner, Adams, Buell, Wolcott, Carr, Fowler, Dayfort, Spencer and Lee was appointed to select a site for a hospital building and arrange for its erection. Nothing, however, definite was accomplished until May, 1887, when thirteen interested persons were incorporated as trustees of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital. The first meeting of the board was held December 4, 1888; a lot was secured, buildings were erected, and the institution opened September 18, 1889, with four splendid buildings—hospital, nurses' house, dispensary and laundry. The nurses' school was opened December 1, 1889. Donations aggregating the sum of \$30,000 were received in 1890 from Don Alonzo Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Sibley, which enabled the hospital to free itself of debt. Two years later the trustees secured an additional tract of land, consisting of eight acres, and a series of modern hospital buildings was commenced, the new but popular cottage plan of construction being adopted. The work was completed and the new buildings

opened for the reception of patients November 21, 1894. This series of buildings were known as the Watson Pavilion, Sibley Pavilion, Watson Surgical Pavilion, Hollister Building, Brothers Cottage, the morgue, and the kitchen building. The department of bacteriology was established in 1896, and the new maternity ward was built in 1899.

Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester.—The history of this institution dates from the year 1888 when certain homœopathic physicians of Rochester became satisfied that the practice of medicine as approved by the majority of members of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society was not in accord with the strict teachings of Hahnemann. They thereby withdrew from the society and organized the Rochester Hahnemann Society. In a circular issued they advocated the founding of a hospital agreeable to the strict principles laid down by the founder in the "Organon," the physicians chiefly instrumental in its founding being Drs. J. A. Biegler, Julius Schmidt, W. Johnson, William Brownell, A. B. Carr, V. A. Hoard, and Alexander C. Hermance. The hospital was incorporated on April 4, 1889, and six days later, on the natal day of the founder, was formally opened.

The original building was the former residence of Judge Selden, and was refitted for its intended new occupancy. Through the generosity of Mrs. Appleton, a daughter of Louis Staneslaw Hargous, of Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of \$35,000 was given to the trustees "as a memorial of the professional services of Dr. Biegler," one of the founders, to her family. That munificent gift and another of \$10,000 from Susan Jeanette Hargous, enabled the trustees to purchase the property and start the hospital on a sound financial basis. In appreciation of these benefactions the hospital was given the name of the Hargous Memorial Hahnemann Hospital of Rochester, but later the two first words were dropped and the present name came into use.

From this modest beginning the institution has grown to be one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the country. The later development of the hospital was made possible by the gifts from R. A. Sibley, of Rochester, and George Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Company. The hospital now had a capacity of 150 beds, an administration building, with superior medical and surgical departments, and a modern maternity building, complete

in every detail. A pathological department has been added, under the charge of a paid pathologist, and plans were passed in 1916 for the erection of a laboratory building for the pursuance of research work. The hospital has a training school, with capacity for forty nurses, the home being separate from the hospital proper and very completely furnished. The institution has two motor ambulances and a free dispensary is also maintained.

The Infants' Summer Hospital, Rochester.—The Infants' Summer Hospital was the realization of the plans of Dr. Edward M. Moore and his son, who were impressed with the curative powers of the pure air of Lake Ontario and the benefits to be derived for infants by a residence there under ideal conditions of proper food and care. It was established as a pure charity, and all infants and their mothers were cared for without charge.

The location is ideal, it being situated in a salubrious locality on a bluff overlooking the lake, just west of the village of Charlotte. The hospital was opened in July, 1867, on the Greenleaf farm, tents being used, and all infants suffering from cholera infantum were received with their mothers and cared for. The first permanent buildings were erected in 1888 on land contributed by Colonel H. S. Greenleaf. Later additional land was purchased and buildings erected to provide ample accommodations for all who applied. During the thirty years of the life of the institution all proper cases to be cared for have been received. The generous givers of Rochester have always responded to its appeals, and have provided funds for all requirements. Louis N. Stein in 1900 erected and furnished a complete nurses' home. Frederick Cook bequeathed the hospital with \$10,000. The buildings are all connected, and are on the same level. The wards are detached buildings, four feet apart, with a wide overhanging roof and broad piazzas. The services of the physicians who were among the founders of the hospital, and of others since then, have been unsparingly given. The chairman of the staff in 1917 was Wesley T. Mulligan, the attending physicians, Warren Cox Daly, William E. Dake, John Aikman and Owen E. Jones.

Monroe County Hospital, Rochester.—This institution is a part of the Department of the Monroe County Almshouse and is under the direct supervision of the county superintendent of the poor. It is located at No. 1460 South avenue, adjacent to the Almshouse.

The hospital buildings are valued at about \$110,000. The annual expenses average over \$90,000, and the fiscal year from October 1, 1917, to October 1, 1918, there was a total of 1,785 patients treated at the expense of maintenance of about five dollars a week. The resident medical superintendent is Dr. L. J. Somers; the house superintendent, Lucy Flansburg.

Rochester Public Health Association.—The charter of 1900 substituted a Commissioner of Public Safety for the old Board of Health. He had control of nuisances of all kinds. In 1901 the city was visited by an epidemic of rabies, and in the summer of 1902 small-pox broke out simultaneously in several parts of the city. The outbreak found the city unprepared; a few little old buildings on the river road between the Erie and Lehigh railroads were provided for the care of patients, and a temporary hospital, consisting of tents and platforms, was hurriedly erected. The epidemic continued during the winter, and the need of adequate quarters was severely censured by the public. The conduct of the health authorities was investigated, and temporary quarters were established for the small-pox patients.

After the small-pox epidemic, the hospital stood idle for a year. Then, with the aid of the Rochester Public Health Association, the hospital was converted into an institution for the care of incipient and moderate cases of tuberculosis. At the end of the year the experiment was so successful that the city assumed the expense of caring for cases of tuberculosis under the direction of the health authorities. A medical school inspection was established in the summer of 1904, systematically visiting the schools, attempting to exclude children suffering from transmissible diseases. Children whose parents were not able to secure medical or dental aid were sent to a dispensary organized by the Board of Health Association, where their difficulties were corrected free of charge. The hospital of the Rochester Public Health Association is located at 106 Plymouth avenue, and the medical director in charge in 1917 was Dr. Edward S. Amslen.

Rochester Municipal Hospital.—This institution is under the control of the Department of Public Safety. It was established in 1902 for infectious and contagious diseases. The hospital occupies buildings valued at \$100,000 on the Waring road. The superin-



SAINT JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SYRACUSE

tendent is J. Ward Thompson; the resident physician, P. A. Bly; the visiting staff, George W. Goler, Joseph Roby.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.—This institution was founded in 1869 by the Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order of St. Anthony Convent of Syracuse. Property was purchased on Prospect Hill, April 12, 1869, the purchase price being \$12,000; a brick structure three stories high was built and connected with the former buildings on the lot, which had been a saloon and dance hall. The hospital was opened May 6, 1869, Sister Dominie being placed in charge.

The citizens of Syracuse were solicited for contributions and responded generously. The hospital was incorporated February 21, 1870, and Sister Dominie was succeeded by Mother Bernadine, who remained in charge of the hospital until 1889, with the exception of one year, when Sister Dominie, having been appointed Superior, held the position during that time.

The hospital was enlarged in 1882 by additions to the south and west sides, and in 1888 additions on the north and east were added, thereby increasing the capacity of the hospital to one hundred and twenty beds. From the organization of the hospital to 1888, 6,100 patients had been cared for. The Training School for Nurses was opened in October, 1898, under the jurisdiction of the University of the State of New York. The Alumnae Association was organized and incorporated in 1903. During the years 1911-12 the citizens of Syracuse subscribed \$400,000 to relieve the hospitals of the city from indebtedness, and of this amount the St. Joseph's Hospital received \$90,000.

St. Joseph's Hospital is located on a slightly hill at the corner of Union and Prospect avenues, facing a beautiful city park. Its site including buildings, fixtures and appurtenances, is valued at \$250,000. The officers of the St. Joseph's Hospital Aid Society in 1917 were: Charles W. Snow, president; Edward Joy and Gates Thalmeimer, vice-presidents; Wing R. Smith, secretary; John R. Clancy, treasurer. The president of the hospital staff is David D. Tolman; F. H. Flaherty, vice-president; W. A. Curtin, secretary. The hospital is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. Among the prominent members whose death has deprived the hospital of their services, mention is made of Drs. R. W. Pease, H. D.

Doctors. Henry L. Elmer, Nathan Jacobson, Scott Owen, V. H. Brown.

Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.—The Hospital of the Good Shepherd at Syracuse began its career in February, 1873, and in that year was incorporated. It was founded by the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop, as a charity extended not only to the sick, but also to the old, the homeless, and the poor unfortunate from whatever cause. However, within a few months it assumed the character of a hospital, a retreat for the sick. At this time the population of the city was 40,000, with no paupers and with comparatively few dependent poor. It was the city's second hospital, for already a hospital under the Catholic Society of St. Francis had been built and put in operation.

The arguments used by Bishop Huntington in the search for funds to build and support this free and new hospital enterprise were largely suggested by the spur of Protestant rivalry rather than by the felt needs of the community. A little house in Fayette street was loaned for the purpose for four months; then the equipment was moved to a similar house on the corner of Hawley avenue and Howard street, where it remained until, by gift of land by Judge Comstock and of money to the amount of about \$20,000, a hospital building of moderate proportions was erected on Marshall street, near the University, and was dedicated December 8, 1875. A staff was appointed at this time, and the nursing was confided to a religious order of Deaconesses and to women "who offered themselves for the loving and most noble ministry to the sick and suffering." Besides the above gifts, heart and energy constituted the assets of the institution. The first report was published in 1878. During these five years of the hospital's existence it had served 401 patients, of which 243 were medical and 158 were surgical. The expenses and income of the fifth year were \$3,776.98 and \$3,798.28 respectively, leaving a balance in favor of the hospital of \$21.30. "Oaks from acorns grow." The hospital had 25 beds. The same room served as a drug room, store room for surgical apparatus and operating room. There was also an attractive chapel, and a chaplain for the regular morning and evening services. In the 70's, hospital construction was becoming more and more obedient to sanitary laws and to the growing theory that the proper function of a hospital was the care and cure of the

sick as the chief end of the institution. Other men alive to the new trend found their way to places on the board of trustees. One of them, William B. Cogswell, gave a munificent sum which led to the supplanting of the first wooden structure by one of brick and concrete, supplied with modern sanitary appliances, operating rooms, rooms for laboratories, etc., and wards for private and public patients. It was planned for the accommodation of 175 patients. This up-to-date building was put into use in June, 1898. What seemed quite perfect at that time, has since then suffered material changes and additions. Its present accommodations are for 300 patients. With this evolution in the construction of hospitals, because of the work of Pasteur and Lister, there came also the necessarily radical improvement in the immediate care of the sick. The new ideas and practices forced the enlistment of youth with its strength and enthusiasm, and intelligence free from prejudice, and at once there developed in hospital work schools of instruction in the art of nursing based on scientific knowledge. A new profession was born which became honored and rewarded. The year 1860 saw the first school for nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. In the United States agitation began in 1868. The first school in this country was started in Boston in 1863. This was followed by one in Bellevue, then by one in New Haven and another in Boston, in 1873. The Hospital of the Good Shepherd graduated its first class on November 17, 1887.

Although the Medical School of Syracuse University had been organized and in operation since 1872, its management was wholly distinct from and uncontrolled by the University. As yet there was no reason for its association with the University other than that of reputation which by it accrued to each institution. Both were financially moribund. The time was ripening for the college to appreciate that there was no reason for its existence unless it embraced the advancing idea of the value of laboratories and of hospital wards for clinical instruction. Heretofore the hospitals of the city had been open to students, but their facilities were meagre and their importance was exaggerated for attraction. Gradually they came to realize the mutual benefit from a wider use of sick wards for instruction, and the extension of post-graduate study led to the appointment of the hospital's first interne in July, 1897.

Not long thereafter public opinion began to take form in expression of the necessity of clearly defining the relation which

hospitals bear to society, and of the essential value of clinical instruction in the education of those who aspired to become practitioners of medicine and surgery. It was seen that henceforth the benefits of laboratory instruction in the broad sense of the term should be extended to the class and not to a favored few. Gradually the hospital of the Good Shepherd extended its facilities for study of cases until in 1913 specialists and apparatus were sufficiently provided for X-ray investigation and for the practical needs of pathological laboratories. The hospital was served almost entirely by teachers of the Medical School of the University. The influence of these, seeing the advantage that would accrue to both School and University by the intimate relation of University ownership and control, was successful to accomplish this end, and in 1915 the hospital became the property of Syracuse University. It now serves the poor of the city of Syracuse, the well-to-do as a refuge for the more advantageous treatment of their ills, and the Medical School for instruction of students.

The hospital has been contemporaneous with the blessings bestowed by the genius of Pasteur and their application by Lister and the following generations in the advancement of the knowledge and treatment of disease.

JOHN VAN DUYN.

Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.—The Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children, an institution which now treats in its hospital over 2,000 patients yearly at an annual maintenance cost of more than \$60,000, commenced its charity humbly though earnestly in 1887, its projectors being a number of charitably-inclined women, residents of the city of Syracuse. Their object was to furnish a place where maternity patients and children could be cared for, as no hospital in Syracuse at that time had the facilities to accommodate and treat these classes of patients. The hospital report for 1912, the twenty-fifth year of its existence, contained a brief historical summary of the institution, and from that record much of what follows has been taken. Before incorporation it was found necessary to enlarge the scope of the proposed work, and treat all diseases of women, as the city was too small to afford a large enough number of maternity patients to enlist the interest and activities of the more prominent members of the medical profession.

The hospital was incorporated on the 25th April, 1887, under

the name of the Syracuse Women's Hospital and Training School for Nurses on a strictly non-sectarian basis. The by-laws adopted permitted a staff representing both schools of medicine. A fund of about \$2,000 was raised, principally by the fourteen incorporators contributing \$50 each with help from churches of the city. The first location of the hospital was in a small house situated on the corner of South Gaddes and Elliott streets, and this was opened for the reception of patients on the 23rd of November, 1887.

In 1888 the hospital was removed to a beautiful residence on the corner of James and Sedgwick streets, to a house owned by Mr. Erastus F. Holden, a benefactor of the hospital. He placed it at the disposal of the institution, rent free for a period of two years, before the expiration of which period the corporation had purchased a house located on the present hospital site, to which the hospital was removed in August, 1890. Seven thousand, two hundred dollars of the purchase price of \$8,700 was allowed to remain on mortgage, and to make it suitable for hospital purposes, about \$2,000 was spent in alterations to the house. The Ten X Ten Circle of the King's Daughters raised \$2,000 and built an adjoining cottage, known as Silver Cross Cottage, in which the children were housed and cared for. As an auxiliary to the hospital the Harmony Circle was organized in November, 1888, its special object being to support two free beds, and aid in various other ways.

Fire destroyed the main hospital building on December 13, 1893, and the hospital was in January temporarily removed to a large house on East Washington street, and efforts were exerted to secure the means to rebuild. Mrs. Erastus F. Holden offered to give \$15,000 to build a children's pavilion. The *Syracuse Post* gave valuable assistance to the project, a special edition of their paper, February 2, 1895, which they donated to the cause, realizing for the hospital \$9,098.61, which was the first money actually received for the building fund. This, with a gift of site by Mr. Erastus F. Holden, enabled the trustees to proceed with their plans. In the summer of 1895 construction work was commenced, on November 23rd of that year the cornerstone was laid and the new hospital was opened on December 1, 1896. The building and furniture entailed an outlay of \$95,000.00, mortgages for \$60,000 being negotiated, one for \$30,000 being taken by Mr. Holden.

Two legacies were received in 1905, one of \$50,000 from Mr. James J. Belden, and one of \$51,174.89 from Mr. John Lyman.

These bequests enabled the trustees to effect many needed improvements to the plant; a new pavilion for surgical and obstetrical cases was built, and the mortgage for \$30,000 held by Mr. Holden's estate was satisfied. Fifty feet of land adjoining the hospital property was also purchased. Another bequest in 1905 was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Green Kelly; the legacy when realized, amounted to \$55,259.92, and established an unrestricted endowment fund, which later was added to by Mrs. Anne Gere Belden, who donated \$10,000, and by Mrs. Meade Belden, who gave \$5,000 to endow a child's bed. Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hazard, in memory of their son, Robert Sedgwick Hazard, in 1910 built and completely equipped a laboratory for the hospital at a cost of \$10,000. Harmony Circle celebrated its twentieth anniversary in 1908 by erecting at a cost of \$2,000 an open air pavilion for the care of children, and has since spent \$1,650 in improvements.

Up to 1912 the hospital had graduated from its Training School 157 nurses; the school was registered by the University of the State of New York, and certificate granted by the Regents on January 31, 1905.

The hospital was reincorporated in 1902, and the name changed to its present form; and a further enactment by the Legislature, in 1909, extended the powers of the institution enabling it to undertake the treatment of special diseases in persons of both sexes; and in the same year an infirmary for men and women was established for the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat.

During the first two years of the operation of the hospital only 144 persons were treated; in the fiscal year 1911-12 the number was 1,927. The work was begun in 1887, with a fund of \$2,000, and in 1912 the institution owned property valued at \$210,000, and its only indebtedness is the bond and mortgage of \$47,000. Since that date much of the indebtedness has been cancelled, as the result of a campaign instituted by a Citizens' Committee.

Psychopathic Hospital, Syracuse.—This hospital is under the control of the Department of Safety of the City of Syracuse. It was organized in 1910 as the first municipal psychopathic hospital. It was created to fill a demand for a humane place to care for city patients pending their removal to hospitals for mental diseases, for the observation of cases until such time as their mental status could be determined, and also for such patients brought in from different

sources, of their own volition, by friends, by police courts, when it was a question of their mental condition.

The hospital is located at No. 120 Nixon street, and is of limited capacity, as it is not contemplated that any patient would make a long stay. The staff consists of a physician, superintendent, who is a nurse, a male attendant, besides the housekeeping employees. The annual number of patients cared for varies from 180 to 250. Since its organization there have been three physicians in charge, Drs. H. G. Locke, R. L. Leake, and the present incumbent, Dr. B. C. Loveland.

Syracuse Homœopathic Hospital, Syracuse.—For many years prior to 1895 a strong sentiment existed among physicians and laymen in favor of a homœopathic hospital. The project for various reasons from time to time was deferred until it became evident that such a hospital was an urgent necessity, and the Onondaga Homœopathic Medical Society began an earnest work for the organization of a hospital. The result was that the Syracuse Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated December 30, 1895. The forty incorporators and charter members represented the intelligence, business ability and wealth of Syracuse, which augured a successful future for the institution. An organization was effected January 21, 1896, and the following officers were elected: A. C. Chase, president; E. H. Powell, O. D. Soule, vice-presidents; D. H. Gowing, secretary; Anthony Lamb, treasurer.

A site was procured at No. 116 East Castle street, on which was a dwelling house, which has, from time to time, been added to, new buildings having been erected, and at the present time the hospital is among the prosperous institutions of Syracuse, being equipped with all modern appendages which constitute an up-to-date hospital. The superintendent is Miss L. R. Sherwood. The staff is: Surgeons, James H. Irish, Willard C. DuBois; assistant surgeons, Winfred L. Potter, Lucas S. Henry; attending physicians, Robert C. Scott, Raymond W. Graham, Salvatore Coliva; specialists, Gordon W. Hoyt, John M. Keese, Frederick Hooker, H. Leland Fifield.

Crouse-Irving Hospital, Syracuse.—Among the worthy institutions of the city of Syracuse is the Crouse-Irving Hospital, located at No. 720 Crouse avenue. The hospital was established in 1910 under the name of the Irving Hospital, and was opened for the

reception of patients May 1, 1912. It was incorporated under its present title June 3, 1913. The value of its site and buildings is approximately \$225,000.

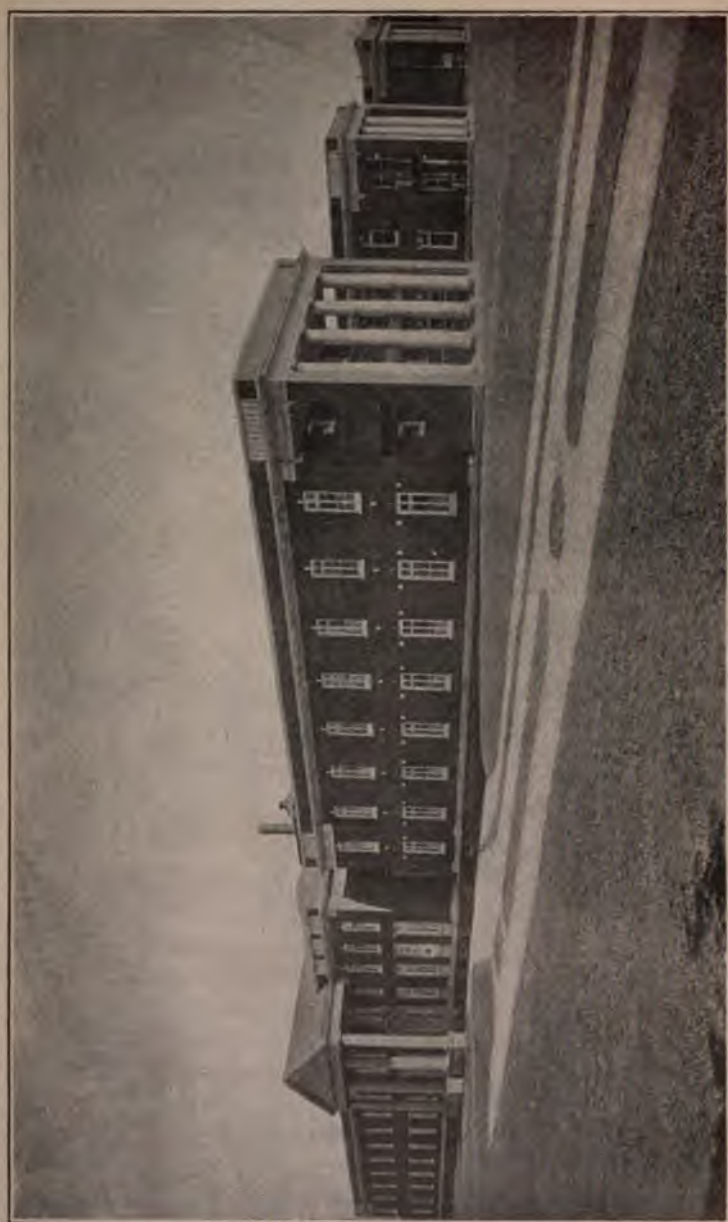
City Hospital, Syracuse.—The city of Syracuse maintains a Municipal Hospital located at 416 Teall avenue. It is for the care of all contagious diseases, and is under the control of the Board of Health Department. The estimated value of the hospital buildings is \$130,000. The attending physician, in 1916, was C. Floyd Burrow; the superintendent, Miss Melinda M. Andre.

Troy Hospital, Troy.—The foundation of the Troy Hospital dates back to 1845, when the city was compelled to erect temporary buildings for the care of fever-stricken emigrants who came from Ireland during the famine of that year. The majority of these subjects were Roman Catholics, and Rev. Dr. Peter Havenmans interested himself in their behalf, with the result that money was contributed for a hospital.

The cornerstone of the pioneer hospital in Troy was laid at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, by General John E. Wool, August 15, 1848. The building was completed in 1850, and was placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, who to the present time have conducted its management. At the time of the construction of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, the noise attendant upon the passage of trains necessitated another location, and a new site was purchased on Eighth street, at the head of Fulton street. The cornerstone of the new hospital was laid June 28, 1868 by Bishop Conroy, and the following year it was occupied for the first time.

The hospital renders treatment to all cases except insanity and contagious diseases. The institution in late years acquired a new home, and is now located at Nos. 66-68 Oakwood avenue. Sister Blanche has filled the position of superintendent for a number of years. The consulting staff of the hospital in 1917 was David W. Houston, W. P. Mason; the visiting staff, Zotique Rosseau, Michael Keenan, Melville Dickinson, Calvin E. Nichols, Walter T. Diver, John H. Reid, John Rainey, Frank M. Sulzman, Edward Stapleton, Eugene F. Connolly, John I. McShane, Louis B. Mount, John J. English.

Samaritan Hospital, Troy.—This institution was founded mainly through the instrumentality of Edmund D. Ferguson, M.D., on



SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, TROY

June 9, 1896, and was opened for the reception of patients on October 25, 1898. It was formerly located on Eighth street, and removed to its present site on Burdett and People's avenues, opposite Beman Park, in 1914. The architecture of the new hospital is of the English Renaissance of the Georgian period, was planned and built in units, flexible enough to meet any conditions, and arranged with a view to the convenience and economy of administration, which gives the building a cheerful domestic character rather than cold formality, commonly found in institutional buildings. The building of the new hospital, which was commenced in 1913, was made possible through the munificence of George B. Cluett, Robert Cluett, Aida L. Van Schoonhover, Frederick E. Peabody, Mary L. Thurman, and Elizabeth H. Price. The Cluetts erected and equipped the administration building, three pavilions—men's women's and children's, and employees' building. The house for the nurses of the hospital training school was donated by Mary Lane Thurman. The hospital was indebted to Frederick F. Peabody for the erection and equipment of the laundry, heating and electrical plants. The Van Schoonhover Memorial Building was erected in loving memory of William Haight Van Schoonhover, by his sister, Alida Lansing Van Schoonhover. At the time of the erection of the new building, James H. Caldwell was president; Robert Cluett, vice-president; William F. Gurley, secretary, and Henry Calvin, treasurer. The building committee was: Thomas Vail, chairman; Frederick F. Peabody, James H. Caldwell, Walter P. Warren, Robert Cluett, Harry S. Ludlow, and William F. Gurley.

The hospital is a genial hospital, and its departments cover all the branches of medicine and surgery; a contagious ward building is isolated from other buildings of the group. There is a Woman's Auxiliary and a Training School for Nurses in connection with the institution. Henry S. Darby was chosen, in 1915, to fill the vacancy of secretary caused by the death of William F. Gurley. There is an able and competent medical and surgical staff headed by H. C. Gardiner, M.D., as chairman, connected with the hospital.

Leonard Hospital, Troy.—This hospital was established February 20, 1893, in Lansingburgh; later the village was annexed to the city of Troy. It was incorporated January 10, 1893, and is located at the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. The govern-

ing body of the institution is a board of directors. The president of the board, in 1916, was Paul Cook; the secretary, Thomas G. Peck; the treasurer, George F. Wood; the superintendent, Miss Jean Huber. The buildings and equipment of the hospital are valued at \$90,000.

Utica General Hospital, Utica.—One of the important events in the fifties in the history of Oneida county was the opening of the Utica City Hospital. It was in the year 1856 that the city of Utica built, at a cost of \$12,000, a three-story brick building on South street, to be used as a workhouse. Two years later, through the efforts of Dr. Ira D. Hopkins, this edifice was adapted to hospital purposes. It, however, served not only for an abode for the sick, but was a repository for drunkards and for various other purposes. The first attending physician was Dr. Ira D. Hopkins, and he was followed by Drs. J. E. Jones, T. M. Bergen, Moses Bagg, Alonzo Churchill, J. H. Glass, J. G. Kilbourn, J. F. Douglas, J. R. Boom, and H. E. Brown.

On the formation of the Charity Commission, the City Hospital went under its control, but no great change was made in its régime. Prior to 1886 the operating in the hospital was done in the wards, or in vacant cells and rooms. In that year one of the retention cells was converted into a permanent surgery, and though the appliances were somewhat primitive, the institution was kept in a clean condition and a large amount of good medical and surgical work was carried on. The city officials decided, in 1902, to reorganize the institution; the building was completely renovated, an operating room, pathological laboratory, porches, new flooring and plumbing, and many other improvements installed. The name of the renovated institution was changed to Utica General Hospital, and was placed in charge of a medical staff consisting of members of allopathic and homœopathic schools. A pavilion for contagious diseases was opened in 1904, and the following year a training school for nurses was started. The president of the medical staff in 1917 was W. B. Roemer; the secretary, H. H. Shaw.

The St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.—It was in the year 1866 that Mother Bernardina, of the Order of St. Francis, who for seven years had been teaching school and visiting the homes of the sick in West Utica, found an old woman who needed better care than could be given her in her hovel. The Mother rented a tene-

ment house on Columbia street, cleaned it up, and installed her one patient. From this humble beginning was founded St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the first private hospital in Oneida county. By unsparing exertions and hard work the Catholic ladies of Utica raised money by holding fairs, bazaars, balls and theatricals, to support and increase the funds of the hospital. Dr. Edwin Hutchinson was given medical charge, and had practically complete control of the institution from the foundation until his death in 1887.

It soon became evident that the small tenement was inadequate, and efforts were made to erect a suitable building. The new hospital was opened in 1887, and it was decided to have a larger attending staff, and Dr. Hamilton Quinn was appointed surgeon-in-charge. He was succeeded in 1895 by Dr. E. M. Hyland, the present incumbent. In the fall of 1895 the new surgery was opened, and the hospital had accommodations for forty-two patients. The present site of the hospital was purchased in 1910, consisting of thirteen acres on Genesee street, known as the Joseph Parker property. Here a modern hospital was erected, equipped with all modern conveniences. The hospital was incorporated February 7, 1870, and is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. Its medical staff includes the leading physicians, surgeons and specialists of the city of Utica.

St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.—The rector of Grace Church, Dr. Van Deusen, in 1867, appealed in a sermon to his parishioners for the foundation of a Home for Aged Women. This resulted in a donation from Truman K. Butler in the fall of 1869 of an unfinished house on Columbia street. The St. Luke's Home was opened and for three years the duties of the institution were confined to the aged, but in 1872 the adjoining building was added and a hospital department was founded. In response to an appeal made to the medical fraternity, fourteen physicians offered their services.

The first year the hospital had four patients, and for several years thereafter the history of the institution is somewhat hazy. The board of almoners of the home and the managers of the hospital department were united in 1879, thereby increasing the usefulness of the hospital, and twenty-two patients were cared for. A change was made in 1881; two visiting physicians were appointed, Dr.

George Seymour representing the regular school, and Dr. Charles E. Chase the homœopathic.

A turning point in the history of the institution was made in 1882, when the one-man system was adopted, by which a single medical director was given complete authority in the hospital. Dr. Willis E. Ford was appointed, a position he now fills. From that date the hospital has grown steadily in size and usefulness. The old building in 1887 became so overcrowded with its 214 patients that a new building containing twenty private rooms, two wards, an operating room and electrical plant, was built. A great advance was made in 1888 by the organization of the St. Luke's Training School for Nurses.

The hospital in 1892 had outgrown its quarters and a large addition was built, doubling the capacity, and including a children's ward. From 1894 to 1900 a summer hospital for infants suffering from cholera infantum was operated on the New Hartford road.

The family of Publius V. Rogers presented to the hospital in 1896 a well-equipped surgery, which was named the Rogers Memorial Operating Room. Few changes occurred in the next decade, except those necessitated by the rapid increase of patients treated. The overcrowded condition of the hospital, however, demanding a radical increase in capacity, and as the need became pressing, it was met by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor, who built and furnished completely the imposing new structure on Whitesboro street, near the western boundaries of the city. The new hospital was opened October 17, 1905. The Als Ich Khan Society presented a fund in 1906 for the support of a visiting nurse, and two years later the donors of the new hospital added a well-equipped isolation pavilion. The chief of staff in 1917 was W. E. Ford, and he had as his associates twenty-five of the prominent physicians, surgeons and specialists of the city.

Faxton Hospital, Utica.—The existence of this institution is due to the liberality of Theodore S. Faxton, who erected a hospital building during the years 1874 and 1875. The original charter required that the institution be opened to physicians of all schools. An amendment was adopted in 1879 placing two physicians in charge, one representing the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and the other the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Oneida.

The first surgeon-in-chief was Dr. Alonzo Churchill, and in 1879 Drs. Booth and Terry held these positions. It was early found that the demand for a hospital was not great enough to fill the available space, and in 1878 the two upper floors were converted into a home for aged men, the building serving this double function for several years. The next decade the growth of the hospital was slow, in the year 1889 only fifty-two patients having been treated within its walls. Two years later the entire institution was renovated; the following year Dr. James H. Glass was made a member of the visiting staff, also a training school for nurses was founded. Dr. Glass was appointed surgeon-in-chief in 1893, a position he now fills.

The year 1895 is noted for two facts—the withdrawal of the homœopathic staff and the appointment of Dr. J. Fred Douglass as resident physician. The Florence Nightingale Home for Nurses was opened in 1897, and an X-ray plant installed. The gift of the Fox-Hayward Memorial by Mrs. Helen Hayward in memory of her father and mother was completed in 1899, and supplied the hospital with a thoroughly up-to-date surgical plant. The rapid increase in the work of the hospital to 939 patients treated in 1905 made further accommodations necessary, and in November, 1907, the Nicholas F. Veeder Memorial was built from funds bequeathed by Mr. Veeder. This new wing contained a second complete surgical suite, a number of private rooms, a dormitory for private nurses, and a well-equipped pathological laboratory, the gift of Mrs. Edwin Thorn. A district nurse was endowed by Mrs. Robert Williams in 1903, and the next year the Williams Memorial building for the use of an isolation ward was built. This was, however, changed in 1910 into an obstetrical pavilion. The increased facilities of the hospital caused its increased usefulness, and in 1910 its private rooms and ward beds were occupied by 1,231 patients. The hospital has continued to grow in popularity and usefulness. Of the present staff of the hospital, Drs. James H. Glass, F. H. Brewer, W. H. Brownell, D. H. Roberts, F. J. Douglass, T. H. Farrell, F. D. Crim, F. W. Smith, C. Hune Baldwin, J. T. Gage, T. C. Gifford, Florence J. Staunton, J. W. Rayhill, F. Roberaccio, J. W. Fleming, and T. Wood Clarke, have been members during the last decade.

Amsterdam City Hospital.—The Amsterdam City Hospital, of Amsterdam, New York, was organized in 1889, under humble cir-

cumstances, and little capital. At the outset its capacity was small, too small for the need it was designed to supply, but in the second year its financial position was made good, and its capacity was then doubled. During that year, which ended on February 28, 1891, eighty-six patients were admitted to the hospital wards.

The institution had within the two years made very satisfactory progress; it had an association of sixty-three life members, and seventy-four annual members, who had made it possible to build the hospital building at a cost of \$10,000, and had maintained the service at full capacity with an annual maintenance cost of about \$2,300.

The hospital is located at 220-226 Guy Park avenue, and the superintendent in 1917 was S. E. Rogers. The consulting staff are: Physicians S. H. French, C. Stover; Surg. J. B. Conant, H. M. Hicks, Ocul. R. J. Knapp.

St. Mary's Hospital, Amsterdam.—There was established, April 20, 1903, in the city of Amsterdam, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, a hospital and dispensary, to be used and maintained for the care and treatment, without charge, of sick and injured persons, according to the resources of the corporation, as well as persons who may desire medical and surgical advice who are willing and able to compensate the corporation.

The hospital was placed under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and was duly incorporated April 14, 1909. It is located at No. 335 Guy Park avenue, and its personal and real estate holdings are valued at \$75,000. The officers of the governing body of the hospital in 1916 were: Sister M. Irene, president; secretary, Sister M. Clestine; treasurer, Sister M. Julia. The attending physician is Dr. E. C. Laporte; the superintendent, Sister M. Julia.

Auburn City Hospital, Auburn.—The Auburn City Hospital, Auburn, New York, was incorporated in July, 1878, and having corporate powers the projectors and incorporators worked indefatigably to carry through their purpose. Eventually, on April 20, 1879, the hospital was opened, and from that date to September 30, 1900, admitted 3,051 patients.

Active in its establishment in 1879, and in its maintenance for more than a generation, were Mrs. B. I. Ives, Miss H. F. Wheeler, Miss Titus, Miss Julia Carpenter, W. H. Seward, Byron Smith,

James R. Cox, M. M. Frye, M.D., and J. P. Creveling, M.D., the two last-named being members of the original medical board.

During 1915, the hospital year ending on September 30, fourteen hundred and eighty-four patients were admitted to the hospital. During the year there were 114 births in the hospitals, 91 deaths, and 920 operations.

The Training School for Nurses was organized in 1887, and grew to be quite an important organization, graduating about thirty nurses annually.

The president of the board of trustees of the Auburn City Hospital in 1915 was Charles A. McCarthy; the chairman of the board of managers was Mrs. C. P. Burr; the superintendent of the training school was Mrs. E. H. Ward, R.N.; the hospital superintendent was Miss Edith L. Kasson, R.N. The medical staff consisted of the following: Drs. F. H. Parker, J. M. Jenkins, and J. D. Tripp, consultants; and an attending staff of twenty-nine physicians and surgeons.

Southside Hospital, Babylon.—The Southside Hospital was incorporated April 9, 1913. Any patient is admitted, with the exception of those suffering with scarlet fever, diphtheria, small pox and gonorrhea. There are, however, two isolated cottages on the hospital grounds for the treatment of these cases. There were admitted to the hospital from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, 264 cases.

The officers for 1918-19 are: President, Colonel Alfred Wagstaff; vice-president, Webster C. Estes; treasurer, Elbert C. Livingston; secretary, Cecil C. Evers. The officers of the medical board are: President, W. A. Hulse; vice-president, J. S. Ames; secretary, A. C. Rice.

Batavia Hospital, Batavia.—It was mainly due to the ladies of the village of Batavia that a hospital was established in the early part of the present century. It was on July 1, 1900, that the Woman's Hospital Association of Batavia was incorporated. The purpose of the incorporation was to furnish the village with a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick and injured persons. A site was purchased on North street, and the present value of the real estate and its equipment is placed at \$90,000.

Highland Hospital, Beacon.—The Highland Hospital was founded May 1, 1872, as the result of a meeting held at the house of Henry Slack, M.D., at which were present General Joseph Howland, Judge J. J. Mamei, Rev. Dr. Masters, Rev. H. E. Duncan and Dr. Slack. At this meeting General Howland offered a house owned by him in the village of Matinecock, for one year, for use as a hospital.

The first trustees and incorporators were Joseph Howland, John J. Mamei, Henry E. Duncan, Walter Brett, Henry Slack, M.D., Lyman Robinson, and Samuel Y. Van Buren. The property given by General Howland for the use of the hospital was purchased in May, 1874. Two years later an addition was erected, nearly doubling the capacity of the institution. Ground was broken for a more spacious building on August 15, 1901, and the new home of the hospital was ready for occupancy May 1, 1902, since which time the institution has been continued in a prosperous condition.

On the incorporation of Beacon as a city in 1913, the hospital became located within the boundaries of that city. The officers of the board of directors in 1916 were: Ralph S. Tompkins, president; Inglish Stuart, secretary; Samuel K. Phillips, treasurer. The dean of the medical staff was Dr. George H. Williams. The present superintendent is Miss Vera M. Dietrich. The valuation of the real and personal property of the institution amounts to nearly \$80,000.

City Hospital, Binghamton.—The city of Binghamton found itself in the early part of 1887 without a public hospital. A number of interested citizens in that year met in the parlors of Hotel Bennett for the purpose of testing public sentiment in the matter, and a partial organization was effected. The incorporation of the Binghamton City Hospital was completed January 24, 1887. The incorporators were Radcliffe B. Lockwood, J. Warren Merchant, Henry Westcott, James K. Welden, James W. Manier.

It having become apparent of the necessity of a general city hospital, the common council of the city voted an appropriation towards its support. In January, 1888, property was leased, and seven years later permanent buildings were erected at Nos. 24-44 Mitchell avenue. The superintendent is Theodora H. Le Febvre; the staff surgeons are: Frank M. Dyer, Joseph J. Kane, William A. Behan, Charles A. Squires, Arthur S. Chittenden, George H.

Jenkins, William H. Hobbs; physicians: Stuart B. Blakely, John S. Kelley, Dewitt P. Bailey, Mary Ross, Samuel M. Alberton, Abram W. Stoutenburg; consulting staff: William A. Moore, George N. Hall, Frederick L. Forker, Frank W. Sears, Daniel C. O'Neil, Edward F. Day, Ray Beardsley, J. Wesley Sheffield; specialists: Joseph F. Roe, Sanford H. Kinne, Charles R. Seymour, Frank L. Allen, Ulysses S. Kann, John G. Corson, Myer S. Bloom, George H. Fox.

The Frederick Ferry Thompson Hospital, Canandaigua.—The Frederick Ferris Thompson Hospital was founded by Mrs. Thompson, and named in honor of her deceased husband. In the deed of gift to the shire town of Ontario county, she provided that no discrimination should be made in the admission of patients because of their creed or pecuniary condition, and she made generous provision for its maintenance.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients on September 1, 1904. The main hospital building is located on the site formerly occupied by the Ontario Female Seminary. It is a handsome three-story structure, being absolutely fireproof. It is equipped with all modern appliances for diseases and injuries, and has accommodation for forty-five patients. A pavilion for cases of contagious diseases is located on the same property, and contains beds for ten patients. A training school for nurses was opened in connection with Thompson Hospital on April 1, 1908. The Ontario County Bacteriological Laboratory was equipped by Mrs. Thompson in 1906, is located on the hospital grounds, and is operated at public expense for the benefit of the physicians and people of Ontario county.

The Canandaigua Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons, established as the Beahan Hospital in 1898, and incorporated under its present name in 1904, was established by Dr. A. L. Beahan. Its Nurses' Training School was organized in 1903.

Cohoes City Hospital, Cohoes.—This hospital is controlled and operated by the Cohoes Hospital Association. The object of the Association was to establish and maintain a hospital and dispensary in the city of Cohoes. The site and buildings used for hospital purposes is valued at \$47,000. The officers of the board of directors, which is the governing power of the hospital, are: President, Harry C. Fruchling; secretary, George B. Wilson; treasurer, Sam-

uel G. McGaffin. The attending physicians and surgeons are: John Archibald, John W. Ross, Henry B. Gillen, James H. Mitchell, John F. McGarrahan, Edward M. Bell, Matthew J. Keough. The superintendent is Miss Anna F. Coon.

Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.—The foundation of this institution dates back more than half a century. It was incorporated as the Thanksgiving Hospital of Otsego county, October 12, 1868, its name being changed July 1, 1891, to its present title. From a small beginning the hospital has increased in importance.



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